DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY

THE C.I.O. NEWS

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED

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C.I.O. OPENS DRIVE FOR RIGHT TO WORK

S.W.O.C. Meets To Plan Wage Policy For New Contracts

By HOWARD J. MCCARTNEY

PITTSBURGH—With the primary purpose of drafting a wage policy for new contracts in the steel industry, delegates representing 1,000 new lodges will convene here Dec. 14 for a three-day session—the first international convention of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

A broad program looking toward more satisfactory housing for the nation's workers and stimulation of business—given particular significance at this time because of the business recession—will also occupy a prominent place in the program.

Much attention will also be given a comprehensive campaign to strengthen labor's hand, and policies to guide the new steel lodges throughout the year will also be drafted.

John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, to which the S.W.O.C. belongs, has agreed to address the convention.

It is indicated at national headquarters of the S.W.O.C. that between 700 and 1,000 delegates will attend.

Among the delegates will be representatives of lodges participating in the strike against Tom Girdler's anti-union Republic Steel Corp. Lodges at mills of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. and Bethlehem Steel Corp., in addition to Republic Steel—those affected by last summer's strike against "Little Steel"—will also be represented.

Strike Still On

Despite propaganda to the contrary, approximately 15,000 steel workers are still waging an heroic battle at Republic Steel plants in Canton, Massillon, Cleveland, Youngstown, Warren and Niles, O., Buffalo, N. Y., and South Chicago, Ill.

Typical of the strike status in these steel centers is that of Massillon and Warren, O., where 6,500 men, through various activities to bolster strike funds, are digging in for a fight to the finish. Dances, parties and minstrel shows have been staged by these lodges to raise funds.

Meanwhile, in Cleveland, Msgr. Joseph F. Smith and Cong. Martin L. Sweeney, conducting hearings looking toward relief for strikers, have learned that Republic Steel is using the "blacklist" against strikers who have attempted to obtain jobs in other industries.

Union Mills Profit

Amazing tactics of other anti-union steel companies to thwart bona fide organization of the workers are now being unfolded before the National Labor Relations Board, which is probing the methods of Bethlehem Steel and Weirton Steel. The board is expected to hand down a decision in the Republic Steel case in the near future.

In contrast to this picture of turmoil in the open shop companies is the entirely different picture to be found in union mills. Harmonious labor relations have resulted in greater profits for these companies than their anti-union competitors, *Daily Metal Trades*, business publication, reports. Studying profits on each ton of finished product, the magazine declares "the comparison gives the edge to the unionized producers."

Union Hits Move To Rush Marine Bill

NEW YORK—The Natl. Maritime Union moved quickly this week to eliminate clauses of the Merchant Marine bills, now pending before Congress, which leaders of the union described as the "most bare-faced raid in the history of American ship subsidizing."

A provision which would force compulsory arbitration on the marine unions was hit by the N. M. U. as a direct blow at itself and other progressive unions.

Hearings on the bills were suddenly called for December 8, which the N.M.U. denounced as a move to railroad the measures through the committee without a sufficient amount of time for opposition groups to marshal witnesses and facts.

Threat Seen To Labor

Under provisions of the bills, union heads declared, American shipowners would find it possible to build their ships in foreign yards, and to man them with crews of foreigners, and still receive subsidies from the government.

The bills, according to a statement of the New York Maritime Council, constitute "triple threat legislation directed at the marine unions, the American labor movement and the safety-at-sea provisions designed to protect the traveling public."

Elected

Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union, C.I.O., who was elected to the New York City Council from the Bronx. Quill ran on the ticket of the American Labor Party, which emerged from the November elections as a powerful force in Gotham city government, with six council nominees elected.

Glass Drive Opens

CINCINNATI—With a goal of complete organization of the glass industry's 126,000 workers, the Glass Workers Organizing Committee, C.I.O., opened a nationwide campaign December 4.

The drive, which has headquarters in Cincinnati, has appointed regional directors in St. Louis, Columbus, Ohio, Charleston, W. Va., and Pittsburgh. A fifth director will be located either in Philadelphia or New York City. The campaign is being headed by Paul Fuller, chairman of the G.W.O.C.

Lewis Maps Two-Way Program To Aid Jobless

WASHINGTON—Taking up the challenge of increasing unemployment, the Committee for Industrial Organization is clenching both fists for a fight to win for American workers the right to work.

"The C.I.O., as the main body of American labor, accepts the duty of representing its people who are out of work," says Chairman John L. Lewis. "It takes the responsibility of presenting their case to the nation."

A two-way program is announced this week by the C.I.O. leader for dealing with unemployment. C.I.O. unions are urged to establish unemployment committees and to take a series of definite steps to protect their jobless members; while at the same time Congress is called upon to adopt legislation to cope with the problem as a whole.

The drive thus launched by the C.I.O. is unique in American labor history. In previous periods of depression, some individual unions have taken steps to serve unemployed members, while others have allowed them to drop out and have accepted responsibility for representing only those who remained on the job.

But no comprehensive program for combining trade union and political action in the interest of all unemployed has previously been adopted by the labor movement as a whole.

"One of the great principles for which labor in America stands is the right of every man and woman to have a job, to earn their living, if they are willing to work," says Lewis, in a message to all national and international unions of the C.I.O., to industrial union councils, to local industrial unions and to the C.I.O. field staff.

"Upon this principle, it becomes the duty of American labor to face with courage and realism the fact that America is threatened today with unemployment more bitter than ever before in our history.

"If Industry Fails to Provide Work"—

"A citizen of the United States has a right to live. He has a right to work. If the corporations which control American industry in their management of industry's affairs fail to provide that work, then there must be some power somewhere in this land of ours, that will go over and above and beyond those corporations and their inadequate policies, and provide a job and insure the workers the right to live."

Some methods whereby union unemployment committees can function are described in a letter addressed by Director John Brophy of the C.I.O. to local industrial unions. They include:

(1) Registration of every worker laid off through curtailments of production.

(2) Keeping an accurate list of layoffs and reporting to C.I.O. national headquarters on the extent of local unemployment.

(3) Presenting demands through the union that when re-hiring is done, laid-off workers be re-hired before new employes are put on.

(4) Representing unemployed members before public agencies in an attempt to get proper unemployment compensation, adequate public relief, or WPA employment.

(5) Advice and assistance to jobless members on obtaining benefits under the unemployment compensation laws which become effective on Jan. 1, 1938 in 22 states.

(6) Making a study of the relief situation in the local community, to see that adequate relief is provided and that those who should have help get it when they need it.

The first victory for the C.I.O. legislative program for unemployment relief was won last week when the necessary 218 signatures were secured to force the Black-Connery wages-and-hours bill out of the House rules committee.

Lewis and Green Confer, Will Report to Committees Dec. 21

WASHINGTON—John L. Lewis and William Green met face to face last week, discussed for two days the possibility of uniting the C.I.O. and the A. F. of L., and then decided to report back to their respective committees Dec. 21.

"General discussion, no conclusions, no recommendations"—that was the report given to the press on the meetings between the two sub-committees.

Philip Murray, chairman of the C.I.O. committee of 10, accompanied Lewis at the conferences, while George M. Harrison, chairman of the A. F. of L. negotiating committee, was with Green.

Lewis explained the parliamentary situation as follows:

"The A. F. of L. convention and the C.I.O. conference at Atlantic City designated committees to meet and negotiate. The two committees created sub-committees which Mr. Green and I head. We will now report back to the larger committees."

He declared that "the sub-committees can report no conclusions and there are no recommendations."

Lewis and Green were drawn into the discussions between the C.I.O. and A. F. of L. committees, which had been under way since Oct. 25, at a point in the negotiations when five points had been designated as the main issues on which a tentative agreement would first have to be reached. These points were:

1. Naming of industries adapted to the industrial form of organization.
2. The status of the C.I.O. in a re-united labor movement.
3. Joint recommendation to a special convention on powers of the A. F. of L. executive council and other constitutional amendments.
4. Creation of machinery to make an agreement effective.
5. Calling of a special convention and basis of representation.

The peace conferences were initiated by the C.I.O. at its Atlantic City meeting in October for the purpose of bringing about a unified labor movement.

League Pushes Labor Bills

Enough Congressmen's signatures were obtained despite the action of Pres. Wm. Green of the American Federation of Labor in withdrawing support from the bill.

Unions all over the country, both in the C.I.O. and the A. F. of L., are throwing their weight behind Labor's Non-Partisan League in its campaign to secure Congressional recognition of "the principle of federal prohibition of starvation wages and oppressive hours of work."

Passage of such legislation, despite the inadequacies of the particular bill under consideration, will have a definite effect, it is felt, in taking up some of the slack of unemployment through shorter working hours.

Other measures which the C.I.O. is preparing to push as part of its campaign to cope with unemployment, include a large-scale housing program; more federal funds for WPA and PWA so that every worker may be assured of a job if he needs one; and amendment of federal social security legislation, so that benefits may be liberalized and extended to cover many groups of workers at present left out in the cold.

One of the first labor bodies to act on the C.I.O. recommendations for coping with unemployment is the Steel City Industrial Union Council at Pittsburgh.

At a meeting attended by representatives of more than 200 C.I.O. locals, the Council set up a "committee for adequate public relief" and called upon all locals to establish unemployment committees of their own.

These committees will aid the jobless in dealing with the relief authorities, will engage in campaigns for more adequate relief, and will fight for increased appropriations for the care of the unemployed at the next session of the legislature.

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VOL. I WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 7, 1937 No. 1

Introducing The C.I.O. News

To give accurate news about the great national movement of four million men and women which the Committee for Industrial Organization represents; to state clearly the policies of this movement, and to present its demands with emphasis—these are the aims of the little paper whose first issue is herewith presented.

Heretofore, the Union News Service clipsheet has been the only national organ of the C.I.O. This clipsheet, designed primarily to supply news about the C.I.O. to labor editors, had soon to take on an additional function. Officers, organizers and active members of the C.I.O., as well as sympathizers from among the general public, began asking to receive it, as the only medium whereby they could get regular reports on what the C.I.O. was doing and aiming to do.

In the past two years, the circulation of the Union News Service has grown tremendously and it has become increasingly obvious that its dual function handicapped it in serving both editors and the general reader.

THE C.I.O. NEWS has therefore been started to take over the function of a paper for the general reader, while the Union News Service will be continued as a clipsheet for editors only, including advance releases, for their convenience, on some of the more important statements that will appear in THE C.I.O. NEWS.

So small a paper for so large a movement!—that may be the reaction of some who see this first issue.

But it may be remembered that the C.I.O. itself began but two years ago as something small—a cloud on the horizon no bigger than a man's hand.

A four-room office housed the C.I.O. when it began. An idea can be housed in less space than that. But when its time has come, no office walls can confine it. The C.I.O. is now a movement that has spread into the furthest recesses of American life.

THE C.I.O. NEWS is modest in size but not in its aims. It aims to be of service to the biggest and most significant movement in America today. And in proportion as it serves this purpose, it will grow.

The C.I.O. NEWS is offered to any and all who wish to subscribe at a rate of $1 a year. Unions or other organizations which desire to subscribe for their entire membership may do so at special rates. Reduced rates are also offered for quantity bundle orders.

Diamonds and Relief

A recent news item from New York discloses that Manhattan millionaires, in their search for security, are converting cash into diamonds. Diamond sales in October, the jewelers' association finds, have risen some 23 per cent over last year, and the demand for the precious pieces of stone continues unabated.

Both millionaires and diamonds, however, are relatively scarce.

For the overwhelming majority of the American people other and more practicable methods of providing security must be found, if the working people of this country are to be spared a repetition of the tragic events of 1929 onwards.

Adoption of the wages-and-hours bill would alleviate effects of the depression for millions of people, and prevent the economic system from again deteriorating to the point where the sweatshop employer is king.

A housing program, ably planned and quickly administered, would serve the double purpose of rescuing a sick industry and of substituting homes for hovels for thousands of American families.

A relief program geared to meet sky-rocketing unemployment must be prepared immediately.

A long range program, intelligent and fearless, aimed at providing working America with a real meaning for the slogan, "the right to work," must be prepared and adopted.

All these projects will meet with hostility from the folks whose newly bought diamonds rest solidly in their bank vaults. But the diamond owners can take care of themselves; for the rest of the population, the administration and Congress, pressed on by the demands of organized labor, must act—and act quickly.

Why C.I.O. Demands Right to Work

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Just how serious is the depression in a typical midwestern industrial city?

Here is what an independent survey found in South Bend:

Two thousand laid off at the Bendix plant, with majority of the remaining force on a 32½-hour work week.

One thousand laid off at Studebaker two months ago, with the present force working 12 to 18 hours a week.

One hundred jobless at Singer Sewing Machine, with the rest on a four-day week.

Six hundred fired at Ball Band, with a four-day work week now in force; factory was closed last two weeks of November.

Sixty per cent of the workers at the South Bend Toy Works off the payroll, with the seasonal shutdown much earlier than usual.

In addition, about 600 workers in various crafts throughout the city now unemployed.

Look for the Label, James!

NEW YORK—J. S. Inskip, Inc., official agents for Rolls-Royce in the United States, have signed an agreement with the United Automobile Workers of America. The pact, covering all shop employes, runs for six months and provides for wage increases and time and a half pay for overtime work.

Page Gypsy Rose!

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—Local workers used a variation of the strip tease act made famous by countless burlesque queens to aid laundry workers striking to lift wages which had been as low as $8 a week.

The butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, together with beauticians, retail clerks, cooks and barbers, pulled off their aprons and smocks, refusing to wear garments laundered by strikebreakers.

"They Laughed When We" . . .

CLEVELAND—"As an A. F. of L. affiliate we were being laughed out of existence. Now we are going places," said Chas. Sherritt, agent of the C.I.O. Optical Workers Union, announcing concessions won by the union from the two largest optical concerns in the world.

The United Optical Workers Local Industrial Union 351 of the C.I.O. has won from the Cleveland branch of the American Optical Co., in an oral agreement, a 40-hour week, time and a half for overtime, paid vacations and holidays, and wage increases for the union shop help.

The White-Haines Optical Co., a Bausch & Lomb jobber in Cleveland has agreed to a 40-hour week and time and a half for overtime. Both firms are classed as the leaders in the whole optical industry.

The optical workers federal unions of the A. F. of L. some months ago voted to come over to the C.I.O. in a body, and an Optical Workers Organizing Committee has been set up to push an organizing drive throughout the industry.

Dictatorship Proclaimed In Jersey City

Politically the United States is classed as a democracy. Jersey City, N. J., is part of the United States—geographically speaking. Mayor Frank Hague of that city claims to be a Democrat.

Yet Mayor Hague has banned democracy in Jersey City. He has violated the principles for which his Democratic party is supposed to stand. He has established an oligarchy of anti-union employers.

The constitution of the United States provides for freedom of speech and assemblage. But Mayor Hague has set aside the constitution with all the arrogance of a Fascist dictator. He has denied to the working people of Jersey City the right to meet and speak their minds on union organization.

The laws of the United States declare that workers have the right to organize into unions of their choice, without interference. Mayor Hague has trampled upon these laws in Jersey City. He has arrested or driven out of town C.I.O. union organizers. He has prohibited peaceful picketing.

In the rest of the United States, employers as well as workers, the rich as well as the poor, are supposed to be equally subject to the law. But employers who prefer to be a law unto themselves have been invited to come to Jersey City by Mayor Hague, with the promise that he will protect them from union organization.

Dictator Hague has separated Jersey City from the United States democracy. He has proclaimed a tyrannical form of government—the rule of the few over the many, of the employers over the workers, of the rich over the poor. This rule he enforces with all the power of his police, through illegal arrests, prohibition of meetings and violence against union men.

A dictatorship cannot survive within any true democracy. Either the will of the people asserts itself and the dictator is squelched, or the dictatorship spreads and democracy is at an end.

The American people are not yet ready to give up their democracy at the behest of the petty dictator of Jersey City. The workers of Jersey City are also citizens of the United States, with a knowledge of their legal rights. The C.I.O. will throw the full weight of the nation's labor movement behind these workers in the fight to win back their democratic rights.

Mayor Hague has declared war on American democracy. But it is our guess that in this war democracy is going to win, and Jersey City will eventually be brought back under the American form of government.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

Labor Tired Of Being Kidded

AMERICANS like to kid and be kidded, it is said. But there are limits.

When millions were driven to hunger and despair by the crisis that shook the country after 1929, those who assumed to do the nation's thinking refused to face realities. They tried to kid the country back to prosperity.

Crisis was too hard a word, it was only a "depression," we were told. Prosperity was just around the corner. All we needed was confidence. Henry Ford even told us that we were really enjoying prosperity, only we didn't know it.

Today, once more, factories are being closed down on every side. Hundreds of thousands of Americans are being turned out into the streets. Hundreds of thousands more find their incomes cut in half, or worse, through lay-offs and short time.

This time, depression is too harsh a word. Now we are told it is only a "business recession." All that is needed is to restore confidence in business, according to those who would do our thinking for us.

A Demand For Thought and Action

It is in this setting that John L. Lewis, C.I.O. leader, delivered his recent speech before the furniture workers' conference in Washington.

"The time has come in this country for the workers to do some thinking," he said, "because whoever has been doing the thinking in this country has not done enough of it.

"It is time to organize when the country is going through another economic tailspin which has been perfectly obvious for months. It is time to organize when the government of the United States suddenly comes to have a passion for economy and restricts and limits the amount of aid and relief and help that will be given Americans when the employers turn them into the streets.

"Labor in this country is not satisfied with these continuing peaks and valleys of prosperity. Labor in America believes that an American citizen of adult age, able and willing to work has a right to a job, and he is not asking for charity—he has a right to a job.

"There is something that this Congress can do. It can cease milling around and do some thinking about how Americans are going to be protected in their right to work."

Labor Thinks For Itself

Varying political interpretations have been given to this speech of the C.I.O. leader. Yet its meaning should be plain and simple enough to anyone who can read and think for himself.

It shows that with the organization of millions of previously unorganized workers, through the C.I.O., a new and independent force has entered American political life. The words of Lewis have power and significance in proportion as they reflect the thoughts and wishes of these millions.

The speech shows further that American labor, once organized, will not be content to let others, no matter how well-meaning, do its thinking for it. It will be driven by the very misery which it suffers from recurring depressions to demand real and far-reaching remedies.

Silver-tongued demagogues and peddlers of every kind of half-baked panacea found a wide following in the last period of hard times, because labor was not sufficiently organized to have a decisive and independent voice of its own.

Now the Fascist dangers that lurk behind demagogic appeals to the discontented and unorganized, are lessened by the fact that a democratic leadership emerges from labor's ranks strong and aggressive enough to express the discontent of the many and to demand constructive remedies.

The C.I.O. has proved that organization on the economic field can raise the wages and living standards of millions. Now that mass unemployment threatens, union organization becomes doubly essential — not only to hold the gains already made, but also to provide a solid backing for the political demands which labor must advance in its own and the country's interests.

Furniture Workers To Form C.I.O. International

Insurance Workers Seek C.I.O. Contract With John Hancock

WASHINGTON—A petition for a collective bargaining agency poll among the 15,000 employes of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. was filed with the Natl. Labor Relations Board last week by the United Office & Professional Workers of America, C.I.O.

The petition asks for union bargaining rights on behalf of employes of the company's 300 agency offices throughout the country, stating that approximately 9,000 of these employes, with the exception of managers, assistant managers and others who have the right to hire and fire, want the C.I.O. union to represent them.

Revealing that union officials have already held conferences with Hancock executives, Pres. Lewis Merrill of the U.O.P.W.A. declared in New York that none of the company officials questioned "our right to represent their employes."

Metropolitan Is Next

Company officials broke off the confab with a statement that they would hold further negotiations with the union only when it had been certified by the N.L.R.B. as collective bargaining agent for the company's workers.

Union leaders have announced that the organization is "preparing to move against" the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which employs about 2,200 agents in greater New York alone.

The U.O.P.W.A. general executive board, together with leaders of 43 insurance agents locals, met in New York Dec. 5-6 to map out further details of the campaign.

Ohio Valley C.I.O. in Regional Conference

CINCINNATI — Representatives of 130 local unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization met in Cincinnati December 4-5 for the first Ohio Valley C.I.O. regional conference.

The conference was called to analyze union gains in the area and to map future plans. One hundred and thirty locals, with a membership of 85,000 and 72 contracts covering close to 50,000 workers, sent delegates to the meeting. Of the contracts signed in the region, 22 provide for the closed shop, and 44 give C.I.O. unions sole collective bargaining rights.

SAN FRANCISCO—One of the largest grocery chains on the west coast, Safeway Stores, Inc., has signed a contract with the United Office and Professional Workers, Local 34 in San Francisco.

What Unity Means In Furniture Industry

The recent conference in Washington, attended by delegates representing most of the unions in the furniture industry, whether C.I.O., A. F. of L. or independent, proves two things beyond a doubt:

1. That the rank and file of American labor are ready and eager for labor unity and welcome the practical proposals of the C.I.O. to achieve it.

2. That industrial organization is the first step to unity in the furniture as well as all other mass-production and basic industries.

The resolution unanimously adopted by the more than 100 delegates present, including Pres. Sal B. Hoffman and other international representatives of the A. F. of L. Upholsterers' Union, recites the deplorable division which has resulted from A. F. of L. craft policies in this industry.

In deciding to form one furniture workers industrial union affiliated with the C.I.O., the resolution also explains why industrial unity is impossible in the A. F. of L. as at present constituted.

The C.I.O. has agreed to grant the Upholsterers' International Union the complete industrial jurisdiction which the A. F. of L. has repeatedly refused to sanction.

Instead of permitting the furniture workers to have the unity they desire and urgently need for the organization of their largely sweated industry, the A. F. of L. has encouraged the division of the workers into a number of craft unions, including the Carpenters and Painters, and has created federal unions as well.

In deciding to affiliate with the C.I.O. in a united union, and to launch at once an aggressive organizing campaign along industrial lines, the furniture workers have taken a real step in the direction of effective labor unity.

By bringing about unity and organization in their industry, they will greatly strengthen the hand of the C.I.O. in its fight for industrial organization as the only possible base on which a unified labor movement, inclusive of all American workers, can be built.

Postal Telegraph Signs 10 Pacts With C.I.O. Union

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Contracts with the Postal Telegraph Company in 10 cities have been signed by the American Radio Telegraphists Association within two weeks, it was announced at union headquarters. Agreements were reached in seven cities after stoppages, "slow-downs" or "stand-up" strikes on the job, in some cases lasting only a few hours.

The last three agreements negotiated—in Cleveland, Ohio, South Bend, Ind., and Washington, D. C.—were reached without any strike action being necessary. Union officials said that the company had learned from its recent experience in the seven other cities, that A.R.T.A. meant what it said when it demanded union recognition and contracts.

Agreements following strikes on the job were reached in St. Louis, Detroit, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Milwaukee. In some cities the stoppage took the form of a "meeting" called by the blowing of a whistle, at which signal all operations were stopped.

The contracts won recognition of the union as the sole bargaining agency in all cases, and straightened out many local grievances.

Delegates Vote Unity, Plan Big Campaign

WASHINGTON—A single international industrial union in the furniture and allied trades, to be affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, won unanimous approval from more than 100 delegates representing well over 50,000 workers, at the Furniture Workers Unity Conference in Washington, November 27-29.

Under the unity program adopted, local industrial unions of the C.I.O., independent unions, and the Upholsterers' Furniture, Carpet, Linoleum and Awning Workers International Union of the A. F. of L., will merge to provide furniture workers with one industrial union for the first time in the history of the industry.

Demands Action

"An American citizen of adult age, able and willing to work, has a right to a job," said John L. Lewis, C.I.O. chairman, at the furniture workers conference. "It is time to organize when the country is going through another economic tailspin." Lewis called on Congress to "cease milling around and do some thinking about protecting the right to work."

An aggressive campaign to organize 200,000 non-union workers, at present badly exploited, will be inaugurated as soon as the details of the unity move have been completed.

Leaders of the Upholsterers' Union, as well as other delegates at the conference, denounced the craft policies of the A. F. of L. which have resulted in raids on their union and have prevented the Upholsterers from gaining recognition of an industrial union jurisdiction in the federation.

Referendum to Be Held

The Unity Conference resolution declared that the Upholsterers International Union "shall retain its autonomy and shall be recognized as the international union having jurisdiction over the furniture and bedding industry."

Pres. Sal B. Hoffman of the international and the general executive board members present went on record as strongly in favor of the C.I.O. affiliation move, and it is expected the membership will ratify their action in a referendum soon to be held.

The C.I.O. international will start to function in 45 days for those groups which have voted to affiliate with it by that time. Delegates predicted that all organized furniture and allied workers will be in the C.I.O. union. The conference set up a committee of seven—three from the C.I.O., three from the Upholsterers and one from the independent group—whose duties will be "the canvassing of the three groups involved in order to bring them all into the organization under the C.I.O. banner."

Lewis Given Ovation

C.I.O. Chairman John L. Lewis was greeted with a tumultuous ovation when he addressed the convention at its final session. Lewis complimented the conference for "undertaking to do something for yourselves" in what he described as a "great exploited industry."

John Brophy, director of the C.I.O. and chairman of the unity conference, traced the history of the A. F. of L. in the furniture industry, and pointed out that only through an industrial union and an aggressive organizing campaign planned with the C.I.O. could sweatshop conditions, long hours and low pay be eliminated.

President Hoffman of the Upholsterers described the chaotic union conditions and the exploitation of workers resulting from the prevention of industrial unionism by the A. F. of L. craft unions. One delegate from Grand Rapids told of pay checks of $6.20 for 39 hours work, and and of $6.95 for 44 hours work.

Union's Jurisdiction

The resolution passed by the conference noted the opposition which industrial unionism in furniture had met under the A. F. of L., and called upon all the delegates to "form one furniture workers industrial union affiliated with the C.I.O." The organization is to begin functioning officially within "45 days after adjournment of this conference."

Jurisdiction of the union will cover all branches of the furniture and upholstery industry, including mattress and bedding plants and firms manufacturing or assembling metal coil springs used by the various branches of the industry.

The seven-man committee set up to bring the various groups into the new union, consists of President Hoffman, Morris Muster and Max Perlow of the Upholsterers; Emil Costello, Joseph Persily and George Bucher, representing C.I.O. locals; and Joseph Proudman of Jamestown, N. Y., representing the independent unions.

Resolution Adopted By Furniture Unity Conference

WASHINGTON — The reasons for establishment of a single furniture workers industrial union affiliated with the C.I.O. and the steps which are to be taken to this end, are set forth in a policy resolution unanimously adopted by the more than 100 delegates from C.I.O., A. F. of L. and independent furniture unions who attended the unity conference in Washington, November 27-29.

The resolution points out that only about 60,000 out of a quarter of a million furniture workers are organized and declares that this is due to lack of unity among the various unions in the industry.

It notes that the A. F. of L. has refused to grant the Upholsterers', Furniture, Carpet, Linoleum & Awning Workers International Union "the complete industrial jurisdiction which this union has sought, but instead has permitted the workers to be divided into federal and state chartered locals, and a number of craft unions, including the Carpenters and Painters."

Crafts Not Applicable

"The creation of federal unions by the A. F. of L. is a tacit admission that craft unionism is not applicable in organizing furniture workers," the resolution states, "and this is further shown by the fact that since the Upholsterers International started organizing on an industrial basis it has increased its membership ten times."

Calling attention to the demand for unity among organized furniture workers and the success of the C.I.O., which show that "its policies are correct and are necessary for the furniture industry," the conference resolved:

"That all delegates representing the Upholsterers' Union, C.I.O. local unions, independent and Federal local unions decide at this conference to form one furniture workers industrial union affiliated with the C.I.O.

"That the official functioning of this international union should go into effect 45 days after adjournment of this conference.

"That the Upholstery International Union shall retain its autonomy and shall be recognized as the international union having jurisdiction over the furniture and bedding industry.

The jurisdiction is then listed in detail. Provision was also made for a membership referendum.

Committee Set Up

The conference further resolved "that after the referendum is completed, all local unions already organized outside of the Upholsterers' International Union shall transfer their membership by paying their dues for the current month after the 45 days and shall not be charged any initiation fees.

"That a committee representing the three groups, Upholsters' International, C.I.O. and Independents, whose number shall be decided by the conference, shall be set up, and whose duties shall be the canvassing of the three groups involved in order to bring them all into the organization under the C.I.O. banner.

"That after the 45 days the functioning of the C.I.O. International Union shall be an accomplished fact with those of the groups who have voted to affiliate with the C.I.O.

"That the International Industrial Union established at this conference call upon the Committee for Industrial Organization to aid it in immediately launching an aggressive organizing campaign throughout the furniture industry."

Insurance Men Seek 'Insurance'

"We sell security—we want security," chanted hundreds of members of the Industrial Insurance Agents Union, C.I.O., in a recent New York demonstration. The organization is affiliated with the United Office & Professional Workers.

Retail Employes, Woodworkers Plan New Drives

New C.I.O. Union To Organize Wholesale, Department Stores

PITTSBURGH—Plans to organize several million wholesale and retail employes were approved by 250 young and militant delegates to the first national convention of the C.I.O. United Retail Employes, sessions of which came to a close December 2.

With union membership of 40,000 increasing at a rate of 10,000 a month, delegates from 200 locals in 38 states told a story of hundreds of closed shop contracts since the group left the American Federation of Labor to form a C.I.O. industrial union.

The present membership, Pres. Samuel Wolchok told the meeting, is far greater than any ever claimed by the old racket-ridden Retail Clerks Protective Union. Negotiations are being carried on, he said, with some of the largest department and chain store operators in the country.

Delegates Optimistic

Indicative of the optimism which pervaded the convention gathering were the change of the organization's name to the United Retail and Wholesale Employes of America, and the establishment of a special committee to study the entire department and chain store problem.

The committee will cooperate with the recently-created Department Store Organizing Committee, headed by Pres. Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and Pres. Wolchok.

New Jurisdiction

The decision to organize the wholesale field will greatly broaden the scope of the union's work, it was pointed out, and will make thousands more workers eligible for union membership.

Pres. Wolchok and Sec.-Treas. John Cooney were re-elected and 17 vice-presidents were chosen. Resolutions passed by the delegates made special note of the assistance given the union by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Chairman John L. Lewis of the C.I.O. wired the convention that the "future that stretches before you carries the promise of your becoming one of the most significant organizations in the American labor movement."

N. M. U. Seamen Win 11 out of 13 Board Elections

NEW YORK — Unlicensed seamen on the New York & Puerto Rico Line kept in step with the breakaway from the A. F. of L.'s International Seamen's Union by voting 494 to 9 for the National Maritime Union.

This election, together with a poll of seamen employed on the boats of the Cities Service Oil Co., brought the N. M. U.'s string of victories up to 11, out of 13 polls conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The Cities Service balloting found 234 seamen casting their votes for the N. M. U., with only 78 for the I. S. U.

Previously the N. M. U. had been victorious in elections held by the crews of the Black Diamond, Luckenbach, International Mercantile Marine, Great Lakes Transit Co., Clyde-Mallory, Baltimore Mail, Newtex, Morgan, and New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Co.

The N. M. U. has received well over 6,000 votes in the 13 elections, compared to little more than 1,000 given the I. S. U.

Priest Lauds C.I.O. For Union Drive In Packing Houses

CHICAGO—"Every good Christian should join the union," Father John Hayes of Quigley Seminary told 1,000 packing-house workers at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Packing House Workers Organizing Committee, affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

In addition, Father Hayes declared, "every Catholic must join, under Catholic doctrine. For if a worker stays out of the union he is weakening the constructive work his fellowmen are trying to do."

"Thank God," the priest continued, "the C.I.O. is including all races and all peoples in its ranks. The C.I.O., I am convinced, far from being a racketeering organization, is a strong, militant union working for the best good of the working man."

Father Hayes told the mass meeting that many other Catholic clergymen in the Chicago district are supporting the packing-house drive, which has already signed up thousands of workers in the Big Four of the industry — Cudahy, Wilson, Swift and Armour—as well as in smaller plants.

At the Swift plant in Chicago, a company-sponsored "Security League" was shaken by the election of C.I.O. members to many key positions. Large numbers of votes were voided, it is known, because workers had merely written "C.I.O." across the face of the ballots.

Brophy Lauds I.W.A. Growth Since Break With A.F. of L.

PORTLAND, Ore.—More than 500 delegates, representing over 100,000 members of the Intl. Woodworkers of America, C.I.O., heard Pres. Harold Pritchett report remarkable gains in new locals established and contracts won in the brief life of the new international.

The convention, which was held Dec. 3-5, received greetings from John Brophy, director of the C.I.O., who praised the union for its attainments and warned the delegates that they are now "battling for an effective form of organization, not only against unfriendly industrialists but against short-sighted and reactionary leadership in the American Federation of Labor.

"We realize that the I. W. A. was established in order to preserve the unity of the sawmill and timber workers, to lay the basis for nation-wide organization work, and to build a powerful movement devoted to the interests of its members," he said.

Pres. Pritchett, calling attention to the fact that only five months have passed since the I. W. A. cut away from the craft rule of William Hutcheson's Intl. Brotherhood of Carpenters and became a C.I.O. industrial union, pointed out that 200 charters have already been granted.

The union, he stated, has nine district councils throughout the country, with locals set up in such widely separated points as Arkansas, New York City, Texas, Wyoming and Alabama.

C.I.O. COUNCIL FOR NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Plans for the formation of a city Industrial Union Council composed of representatives of a half million members of unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization are moving towards completion here.

Allen Haywood, C.I.O. regional director, revealed to a mass meeting of insurance unionists that the council will be formed in the next week or two.

Workers in the garment, clothing, transportation, electrical, machine, maritime and utility industries—all members of C.I.O. unions—will provide most of the council members.

Minnesota Unions Hold C.I.O. State Convention

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—C.I.O. unions in Minnesota will hold their first state convention December 10-12 at the Dyckman Hotel in Minneapolis, for the purpose of setting up a C.I.O. State Industrial Union Council.

In line with the resolution passed at the C.I.O. Atlantic City conference, calling attention to the identity of interests between farmers and industrial workers, both farm and labor leaders have been invited to address the convention.

Wyoming C.I.O. Unions Plan Industrial Council For State

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Representatives of close to 10,000 organized workers in Wyoming will meet here Dec. 15 to form a Wyoming State Industrial Council of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Delegates representing the United Mine Workers, the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, and oil, utility, highway and dairy workers will be present at the sessions, which are to be held in the Mine Workers Building in Cheyenne.

"It has become increasingly evident that a state organization of the C.I.O. is necessary in Wyoming," declares James Morgan, C.I.O. regional director, in the call for the meeting, "to bring into closer affiliation the unions affiliated with and in sympathy with the C.I.O. and its policy of industrial organization."

Alabama, Too

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. — Ninety thousand members of C.I.O. unions in the state of Alabama were represented here at the first constitutional convention of the state's C.I.O. council last Sunday.

Plot to Kill Bridges Charged in Affidavit

SEATTLE, Wash.—Details of an alleged plot to assassinate Harry Bridges, west coast C.I.O. leader, were revealed in an affidavit made by Robert John Bell of Minneapolis, who maintains he was mysteriously hired to do the job.

Bridges has asked federal authorities to launch an immediate investigation of the alleged plot.

Sent without instructions from the Twin Cities to Seattle, Bell alleges, he was directed to offices of two leading northwest officials of the Teamsters Union of the A. F. of L. In Minneapolis, the affidavit says, Bell was paid a lump sum of $1,000, and on the west coast he received $10 a day.

Shown Revolver

Bell charges that one of the west coast officials showed him a .38 calibre special revolver, "with which he said Bridges was to be killed."

Refusing to take the job, Bell told the story to S. J. Brozovich of the C.I.O. office in this city.

The Teamsters' Union leaders, Bell declared, desired Bridges' removal because of his opposition to the policies of the Teamsters' Union officials, who have recently sought to break the strength of the powerful maritime unions along the west coast, and to halt the C.I.O. drive there.

2,500 Join C.I.O.; Leave Ryan Union

NEW YORK—The waning power of Pres. Joseph Ryan of the Intl. Longshoreman's Association, A. F. of L., over New York maritime workers, was dealt a severe blow when 2,500 harbor workers voted to change the affiliation of their union, the Associated Marine Workers, from the I. L. A. to the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The break was formally announced by Capt. William Maher, secretary-treasurer of the union, at a conference with Mervyn Rathborne of the C.I.O. Maritime Committee and Thomas Ray, secretary of the New York Maritime Council. The action followed a vote by the members of the union.

In the C.I.O., the union's charter makes the organization an affiliate of the Inland Boatman's Union of the Atlantic and the Gulf, which is growing rapidly in important maritime cities.

Farm Groups O.K. Wage-Hour Bill

WASHINGTON—Representatives of nine farm organizations have gone on record in favor of the wages-and-hours bill.

In a statement endorsing the stand of the Farmers Natl. Committee, the nine leaders point out that "actual farmers know that the income of labor determines labor's purchasing power, and they also know that the purchasing power of labor determines the market for farm produce."

Signers of the statement included John Bosch, president of the Farm Holiday Assn., George Nelson, chairman of the board of directors of the Farmers Union, and Charles Egley, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock House.

Campaign Under Way To Unionize Ford

Workers at the huge River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Co. are shown receiving copies of the United Automobile Worker, as the C.I.O. union's campaign to organize the only sizeable open shop in what was once an open-shop industry, gains momentum.

Union Meetings For Ford Workers To Be Held Over Radio

DETROIT, Mich. — Meetings of members of the United Automobile Workers employed in Ford plants will be conducted over the radio, Zygmund Dobrynzki, Detroit organizational director, announces.

Threats and unfair pressure by the Ford Motor Company have made it necessary to discontinue the regular local meetings and resort to the radio, he said. Ford spies "spotted" the workers at the meetings, he charged, and brought about their dismissal. Also pressure was brought through controlled political sources to prevent the union from getting facilities for the meetings.

Ford workers will be given information over station WJBX as to how, where and when they can join the U.A.W. without fear of retaliation by the company, and will be instructed how to conduct themselves in the Ford plants to escape penalties inflicted by Ford agents against union members.

DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY

THE C.I.O. NEWS

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED

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C.I.O. UNIONS AID JOBLESS

Farm and Labor Groups In Pledge Of Mutual Support

WASHINGTON—Organized farmers and organized labor are joining hands in a far-reaching program of active cooperation, particularly on the political field, following a compact signed in St. Paul, Minn., by responsible representatives of both groups.

The agreement recognizes that "labor and farmers have a definite community of interest" and that both can establish their "rightful position in society" only by unity of action.

"We are seeking the same social and economic objectives and we are committed to the same methods of achieving our common aims," the agreement states. It calls for mutual support of the legislative programs sponsored by each.

Conferences Planned

A conference is to be called between committees designated by organized labor and organized agriculture on or about January 15, 1938, for the purpose of drawing up a joint legislative program. Both state and national conferences will be held for joint action in support of such a legislative program during 1938 elections.

The terms of the agreement were made public by E. L. Oliver, executive vice president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, upon his return from the two-day conference in St. Paul.

Pres. John Vesecky and eight other high officials of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America signed the agreement on behalf of organized farmers throughout the country.

The United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers of America, C.I.O. union with 100,000 members, joined in the agreement through Pres. Donald Henderson. Oliver signed for Labor's Non-Partisan League.

The Farmers' Union is the third largest farm organization in the United States.

Recommendations

The program for united action recommends:

"1. That organized farmers promote a better understanding of the position, efforts and objectives of organized labor through the medium of their various educational and publicity facilities.

"2. That organized labor use every available means of promoting among its membership a similar understanding of the position, efforts and objectives of organized agriculture.

"3. That in order to prevent any further antagonism which might tend to nullify our express desire to work in harmony, we mutually agree to confer together before taking action which might affect either or both groups.

"4. That periodic conferences be held to analyze clearly the fields of contemplated joint action.

"5. That we mutually agree to promote the legislative programs sponsored and approved by each.

"6. That investigations be conducted for the purpose of discovering the extent of the spread between prices received by the farmer for his products and the price paid by the consumer for the same."

The possibilities of developing consumer cooperatives in rural and urban areas are to be explored.

'Middletown' Signs Pact With C.I.O.

WASHINGTON—Muncie, Ind.—the "Middletown of America," where social scientists recently found little union activity—is blossoming out as a real union town.

Muncie's city employes have won a written agreement with the municipal government providing for union recognition, grievance machinery, the 40-hour week and other features, according to Abram Flaxer, executive vice president of the State, County and Municipal Workers, C.I.O.

Jeannette, Pa., located in the heart of Pennsylvania's unionized industrial belt, has also signed with the union, Flaxer said.

HIT WOODRUM BILL

WASHINGTON — Labor's Non-Partisan League and the Committee for Industrial Organization are mobilizing labor forces throughout the country to demand repeal of the Woodrum amendment restricting relief expenditures.

This will be one of the first steps in a general campaign to cope with unemployment through legislative action, as well as through the activity of union unemployment committees.

Repeal of this amendment to "soak the unemployed" will permit of greater expenditure of WPA funds to meet the present emergency.

All labor people will be asked to write their Congressmen urging repeal of the Woodrum amendment, and union and unemployed meetings will be held throughout the country to protest the failure of Congress to provide adequate relief.

Labor Board Orders Paper Rehire Strikers

WASHINGTON—Twenty striking members of the American Newspaper Guild were this week ordered reinstated to their jobs on the Seattle *Star* by the National Labor Relations Board.

The N.L.R.B. declared that their discharge had been an "unfair labor act," and demanded that back pay be paid the 20 men.

Locals, Councils Push Fight For Relief and Jobs

WASHINGTON—Organized labor, as represented by the Committee for Industrial Organization, is moving quickly to win governmental protection and relief for the hundreds of thousands of workers made idle in recent months.

In hearty and immediate response to the call sent out by Chairman John L. Lewis of the C.I.O., urging speedy action on the unemployment problem, affiliated international unions, state and city councils and local unions launched programs of activity.

The United Rubber Workers, one of the first groups to act, has developed a four-point program including organized efforts to secure adequate relief funds from state legislatures; expansion of Federal relief and WPA programs; support of a large-scale Federal housing project, and the setting up of local committees to act directly in behalf of the unemployed.

Steel Committees Active

From its Pittsburgh headquarters, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee has sent instructions to all organizers and union lodges to set up committees for the handling of relief needs.

Local relief committees have been asked to register each man laid off, to determine the needs of the family of each jobless worker, and attempt to provide him either with a WPA job or adequate relief.

In Detroit the United Automobile Workers sent word to all locals to join the campaign for the unemployed. A system of local and community unemployment committees is being established to fight for relief.

Lists of those workers laid off are being kept in order to provide the union with an accurate census of its unemployment and to insure use of seniority rights when workers are rehired.

"Sharing the Misery"

Work-sharing, the U.A.W. statement declared, should not be allowed to reach beyond the 24-hour week, "as further division is merely further sharing of misery."

Fifteen local committees have been set up by the Aluminum Workers of America, C.I.O.

Declaring that "continued layoffs of technical employes is assuming alarming proportions," the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians, C.I.O., has asked local officials to seek payment of two or four weeks' wages to all employes laid off.

Use of company profit figures will be made by F.A.E.C.T. locals in meetings with employers who announce wholesale dismissals and complete explanation of dismissal reasons will be demanded.

(Reports on C.I.O. union activities for the jobless in a number of cities will be found on page 4.)

PITTSBURGH STORE SIGNS

PITTSBURGH—The United Retail & Wholesale Employes of America, C.I.O., has signed a contract with Rosenbaum's, Inc., one of Pittsburgh's largest department stores, providing for increased wages and better work conditions.

S.W.O.C. In First Convention

PITTSBURGH—From every section of the nation, 1,000 delegates this week poured into Pittsburgh for the first national convention of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Less than 18 months after the S.W.O.C. drive started to enroll the men of steel into the ranks of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the delegates were able to look back at a record of accomplishments which includes 445 contracts covering approximately 550,000 workers.

The contracts have all been signed since March 2 of this year, when the S.W.O.C. reached its history-making agreement with the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., subsidiary of U. S. Steel. There are now more than a thousand steel union lodges.

Far-Reaching Significance

"The significance of this convention cannot be overstated," declared Philip Murray, S.W.O.C. chairman.

"Whatever program comes out of the convention, both dealing with a wage policy and the adoption of rules for the government of lodges, will have a far-reaching effect on the future of unionism in the steel industry, and, in a general way, upon the whole labor movement."

Indicative of the lively interest in the meeting among workers in the steel industry were the 1,700 resolutions filed at S.W.O.C. headquarters here in advance of the three-day meeting.

Production Down to 28 percent

Measures for dealing with unemployment occupied much of the convention's time, because of the sharp decline in steel production to 28 percent of capacity.

Half of the delegates, it is estimated, served as employe representatives when the open shop was king of the nation's No. 1 basic industry. Thirteen delegates represented California steel workers, 20 came from the South and five from Canada.

"We appreciate that all industry will be watching our convention, particularly in light of the present serious business depression," Murray declared.

"Our whole program is based on peaceful relations with the industry; that is, the working together of management and men for the common good."

Murray's Report

PITTSBURGH—A five-point program for the half million workers unionized by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee was outlined at the opening of the first S. W. O. C. convention by Philip Murray, chairman.

In a report which traced the C.I.O. steel drive from its start in the summer of 1936, Murray stressed the following problems which must be faced by the steel union:

1. *Technological unemployment*—a demand that Congress make a detailed survey of diminishing work opportunities in specific industries, and that the S. W. O. C.

(*Continued on page* 3)

Labor, Business in Friendly Chat

A recent shot of Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, talking things over with 38-year-old Edward Stettinius, new chairman of the U. S. Steel Corp., which signed a contract with the steel union last March.

New York Unions Hit Picketing Ban

NEW YORK—Any attempt to limit the right to picket in New York City will meet with concerted resistance from unions affiliated with the C.I.O., representatives of 25 affiliated unions announced here last week.

The resolution was adopted at a meeting laying plans for the formation of a New York City Industrial Council of the C.I.O., whose estimated membership will run to half a million.

A committee headed by Allen Haywood, C.I.O. director for the city, will consider the proposal for the city industrial council, and will report back to the group shortly after the first of the year.

The group pledged "legal, moral and financial" aid to any labor organization which finds itself the "object of attack in this anti-picketing campaign."

THE C.I.O. NEWS

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Self-Determination

A lot of wars could be prevented, if the people were allowed to have their say. And the same goes for labor wars.

But in Oregon thousands have been kept out of work for months because a little group of craft union officials have tried to impose on lumber workers a type of organization and an affiliation against which they have voted by overwhelming majorities.

The west coast lumber workers, by a democratic referendum, voted to establish an industrial union of their own, the International Woodworkers of America, and to affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The craft officials replied in effect: "We don't care what you want or vote for. You have to remain voteless subjects of an A. F. of L. craft union, or our organizations will boycott you out of work."

No referendum was taken in the craft unions to determine if their members wished to throw themselves out of work in a vain effort to impose on the woodworkers a type of organization which the latter had voted to reject. They were just ordered from above to impose a boycott.

The National Labor Relations Board was called in. It certified the obvious fact that the lumber mill workers wanted the C.I.O. industrial union for which they had voted. But the craft officials thumbed their noses at the federal authorities, and the boycott continued.

Now Governor Martin has stepped in and ordered elections. The first of these has been won by the C.I.O. by a more than two-to-one majority. There is no longer even a shadow of doubt as to what the Portland mill workers want. But still the craft officials attempt to impose their unwanted rule on the workers.

A similar attempt was made by Teamsters' union officials to impose on San Francisco warehousemen an organization to which they were almost 100 per cent opposed. The teamsters were actually ordered to strike against the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union of the C.I.O., because the warehousemen preferred to belong to it.

The San Francisco boycott-strike failed miserably to overcome the democratic will of the workers, and so will the Portland boycott. But why cannot such internecine warfare, with all the suffering it brings to the workers and the community, be stopped before it starts, by the democratic expedient of allowing to the workers themselves the right of self-determination—as is indeed required by the law?

It was the denial of this right of self-determination that caused the breach between C.I.O. and A. F. of L. in the first place. The workers in the mass-production industries, whether organized in federal or craft unions or unorganized, desired industrial union charters. They demanded them by every democratic means at their disposal, but the A. F. of L. executives insisted on imposing craft forms which the workers rejected.

The C.I.O. was formed to win the right of self-determination for the workers. It has never sought to impose industrial unionism where craft unions are preferred, but merely to clear the way for industrial organization where the workers desire it. Four million have clearly demonstrated that they want the industrial form by joining C.I.O. unions in the past two years.

The breach in the ranks of labor could be healed tomorrow if the A. F. of L. leadership would agree to accord the right of self-determination to American workers.

Advertising Against Labor

One of the favorite ways in which big business throws its weight about when fighting labor organizations, is by purchasing full-page advertisements in scores, if not hundreds of daily papers.

A wealthy corporation can afford to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to present its anti-labor case this way; and it is assured its misrepresentations cannot be answered by the unions in similar fashion, since they can't compete in such huge expenditures.

This one-sided weapon of the wealthy was used to full advantage during the steel strike, and was in large part responsible for the mobilization of most of the press in a campaign of propaganda against the C.I.O. which left labor gasping with indignation but impotent to reply in kind.

Now, however, labor is finding an unexpected defender against such high-priced distortions. Advertising men who are concerned about the effectiveness of the service they sell are becoming worried lest many readers distrust all advertising on account of the anti-labor propaganda which so often fills the advertising columns.

"Advertising is in bad enough odor already with the vast public of plain people without getting a reputation as a scab and a strikebreaker," says an industrial advertising manager writing in the trade magazine, *Advertising and Selling*.

Advertising, he continues, "cannot afford the stigma of being 'Unfair to Organized Labor.' To send it off today on the boss's errands, thus incurring the indelible ill-will and mistrust of millions . . . and then tomorrow to send it forth again to meet and *sell* with shining face and persuasive voice these same millions . . . is morally deplorable, of course, but it is just plain bad business, as well."

The writer points out that "all of some 200 advertisements featured in recent labor trouble were 100 per cent antagonistic to the worker. . . . All were designed to break a strike, justify a lockout or a violent breaking of picket lines."

He maintains that "the advertisements were directly unstrategic if nothing worse, that they delayed the final settlement, left many unhealed wounds, and that indirectly they did an untold harm to advertising as a business tool."

Against business misuse of the press for anti-union purposes, organized labor has this much protection at least—that too much misrepresentation has its penalties, even from a business standpoint.

Honesty, in editorial as well as advertising columns, is sometimes a good policy—at any rate, from the point of view of circulation and public confidence.

Immediate Relief!

Lammot duPont declares that if industry is provided with the stabilized conditions it desires, it can create 3,000,000 *jobs, "perhaps" in* 10 *years.*

Is Our Face Red? No, It Isn't

The Committee for Industrial Organization and the millions of plain, hard-working, freedom-loving American citizens who make up its membership, have been called every name in the vocabulary of abuse.

We expected this. For every forward-looking social movement since time began has met with such abuse from the stand-patters. When Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt, he and they were called alien agitators, Communists, baby-eaters and everything else that the people who wanted to keep them in slavery could think of.

We even take such abuse as a merited tribute to the fact that the C.I.O. is really going places and doing things. For inaction is always respectable.

And if anyone thinks that the opponents of the C.I.O. have a vivid imagination and a lively vocabulary, they should just look up some ancient papers and see the names that were given to the people who fought for and won American independence—not to mention the imaginative abuse heaped on the heads of the "subversive elements" who first got the idea of organizing labor unions.

But there are limits. After yawning our way through a red-baiting leaflet describing the C.I.O. as the "Communist International Organization," hailing from Russia, "organizing to fight the Boy Scouts," and plotting "bloodshed and slaughter and the tearing down of churches," offering "high wages as a bait," the while it plans to "take women from their homes and children from their parents," we came across this one:

"Forcing young men into the army and navy, and no baseball or football games allowed. That is what you can look forward to, if you vote the C.I.O. or farm-labor ticket. A nice program for Dictator Lewis!"

We beg to differ. We don't think it's a bit nice. On the contrary, we take our stand unequivocally for baseball and football, and more of it! In fact, we know of some perfectly good teams that are called "Reds" even more than we are, not to mention a well-known college team, otherwise un-Bolshevized, that flaunts a crimson banner.

As to the army and navy, we thought that Army had just sunk Navy 6 to 0, and that was that! The C.I.O. solemnly swears that it used no force in the matter either. The young men supplied all the force themselves, and if you don't believe it, ask Navy!

Scanning the News

The magazine *Business Week* predicts that returns on the unemployment census, on which estimates run as high as 10,000,000, will have a lot to do with what Congress does with the wage-hour bill.

Labor, however, doesn't have to wait for the census returns to know that unemployment is bad enough to demand quick action.

* * *

It's open season for anti-labor mayors, and two at least have made themselves into the "shining marks" which seem to have such an attraction for political death.

Mayor "I-Am-the-Law" Hague of Jersey City got himself a nice two-column picture in the New York *Times*, with the caption, "I decide, I do, me, right here," says Hague. He thinks he has labor "under control" since he drove out C.I.O. organizers. But Jersey City workers say he has another guess coming.

Mayor Dore of Seattle, who with his labor boss, "Boycott" Beck, has given a new meaning to "Beck-Dore politics," recently suggested that C.I.O. pickets would find themselves in "the jail, hospital or morgue."

But now the front door of the political morgue is gaping for Dore himself, as A. F. of L. locals join with those of the C.I.O. and all progressive citizens' groups to prevent his reelection.

* * *

B. C. Forbes, writing in the N. Y. *American*, foresees a renewal of the U. S. Steel-C.I.O. contract and notes its high degree of success.

S.W.O.C. delegates meeting in Pittsburgh also note the success of collective bargaining and don't intend to give it up.

* * *

It has been said that when Moses came down from Mt. Sinai he carried with him the jurisdiction of Big Bill Hutcheson's United Carpenters & Joiners. At any rate it seems to include everything within the range of vision of a Carpenters' organizer; and the A. F. of L. executives look at Hutch's 3,000 votes and never say him nay.

But until we saw it with our own eyes on a union circular, we didn't know that the Carpenters were now claiming jurisdiction over "duck and rubber workers." Anybody wanna buy a duck?

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

Conspiracy Against The Seamen

SEAMEN have traditionally been treated with the type of consideration that was shown to slaves by the slave-owning class.

That is to say, so long as they "keep their place" by making no effective protest against miserable living quarters, long hours and a discipline that borders on servitude, they will be treated with a certain sentimental paternalism.

Old ladies will collect cast-off books for them, institutes will be created with a tinge of "charity" and more than a suspicion of anti-unionism. Songs will be written about them, and the "romance of the sea" will be expected to compensate them for loss of freedom and the lowest of living standards.

But let the seamen once stand up for their rights, let them once organize and make their demand effective for better conditions and a status of equality with other free American citizens, and every hand is suddenly turned against them with an amazing ferocity.

When the Rich Get Scared

Frantic cries are raised against the seamen who show signs of union independence, cries ranging all the way from "impudence" and "insubordination" to "mutiny," "conspiracy," and "Communism."

"Throw 'em in irons!" is the demand of the comfortable sentimentalists who ordinarily believe in being "kind to sailors." And a regular lynch spirit is whipped up by press, radio and all the other means usually employed to make the rich believe their privileges are threatened by a revolt of the poor.

Meanwhile, in the ensuing confusion, the hard-faced men who make hard cash by exploiting the seamen, push forward their schemes for breaking the seamen's unions—or rendering them powerless through hampering legislation—and for getting away with more of the loot.

N.M.U. Success Brings Counter-Attack

In mobilizing their forces behind the seamen's opposition to restrictive legislation now pending in Congress, the Committee for Industrial Organization and Labor's Non-Partisan League are aiding in uncovering a far-reaching conspiracy against maritime labor.

The immediate cause of the conspiracy against the seamen is the success of the National Maritime Union and associated unions of the C.I.O. in improving wages and working conditions through strike action; and in building effective labor organization in place of the bureaucratic company unionism existing under A. F. of L. auspices.

The Case of The Algic

The case of the S.S. Algic served as a pretext to bring the campaign against the seamen into the open. Acres of editorials and ridiculous red-baiting articles suddenly covered the press of the country; radio commentators made lying propaganda against marine labor an almost nightly program; and "mutiny" stories were dug up from fiction and ancient history to frighten the public.

The purpose of all this hullabaloo, of course, was not just to victimize the Algic's crew — men whose only crime has been to show some union independence against "bucko" officers, and to refuse, while in safe harbor, to work with incompetent scabs who would have endangered their lives.

The purpose, as is now becoming obvious, was to prepare the ground for anti-labor legislation.

The First Step In a General Drive

This legislation, the N.M.U. declares, is inspired by shipowners who are using it to stall off pending negotiations with the union, and who hope through it to limit the seamen's right to strike.

The proposed amendments also have other features obnoxious to labor, destroying present mediation machinery; and authorizing shipbuilding with government money in foreign yards while hundreds of thousands of American steel and shipyard workers are unemployed.

If the shipowners and their allies are successful in restricting the seamen's right to strike, the next step will assuredly be to attempt to extend restrictive legislation to cover all unions.

Low Job Standards Show Wage-Hour Bill Need

Federal Regulation Would Benefit All, Says League

WASHINGTON—Burning arguments for fair labor standards in industry are buttressed by many startling facts and figures in an outline prepared by the research department of Labor's Non-Partisan League, in connection with its campaign for passage of the Black-Connery wage-hour bill.

"Industry has proved that it will not or cannot on a voluntary basis maintain conditions that would protect the right to work for millions of American workers," the League's pamphlet states.

It points to economic conditions "which are driving this country into another depression." Sweatshop conditions of low wages, long working hours and child labor are threatening American standards, it says.

Wages of $5 and $2 a Week

Government reports are quoted to show that over 43 percent of the women in Florida factories were getting less than 20 cents an hour in the spring of 1937, while about half of the men earned less than $11.30 a week.

In 26 West Virginia cities wages of less than $5 a week were being paid to about six percent of the women in manufacturing industries in the fall of 1936.

In Texas at the same time, wages of $2 a week and less than 14 cents an hour were reported.

In the North Too

Such low wages are not confined to the South, for reports from Connecticut, Delaware and the District of Columbia show wages of less than $5 a week in many cases, while wages of less than $10 a week are widely prevalent.

The government surveys also show that most of the low-wage establishments have been maintaining an extremely long work-week, which in many cases ranges about 44, 48, 52, and in some above 54 hours a week.

Child Labor Increasing

Contrary to the general impression that child labor is on the way out, the league survey shows that "employment of children at low wages and long hours increased sharply in the recent two and one-half years of recovery."

A recent government survey, covering 2,000 employed children under 18 in Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Missouri, New Hampshire and Massachusetts in 1936, shows that a work-week of 60 and 50 hours and wages of less than $4 a week were common for employed children.

Hoover Inaction

The league cites the disastrous results of the legislative inaction of the Hoover administration after the 1929 crash.

"Month after month," it says, "the Hoover administration kept issuing solemn requests to industrial and business leaders to maintain employment and not to cut wages in order to keep up purchasing power. Business responded with official promises.

"But month after month wages continued to drop, unemployment increased, purchasing power decreased, demands for goods dropped and a creeping economic paralysis set in, reaching its climax in the closing of all the banking houses in the country.

"All appeals to voluntary effort proved disastrously ineffective."

Farmers Affected

The league declares that the welfare of every economic group in the nation depends upon the improvement of wage and hour standards.

Noteworthy are the examples showing how the welfare of the farm population is tied in with fair labor standards, because "the purchasing capacity of the industrial workers determines to a large degree the extent of the farm producer's market and the income of the farm population."

Professionals Too

Professional groups are particularly dependent upon adequate wage incomes for industrial workers, the league notes, "corporation lawyers being practically the only exception to this rule."

The league notes that "when a worker's wages are low or cut, the first item of expenditure which is reduced or eliminated is that which goes for professional service."

Merchants and salesmen also suffer today because "a large potential army of purchasers, running into millions, are not buying now because their wages are too low."

As to employers, the league points out that "at present the inefficient sweatshop employers are taking business away from the fair, efficient establishments."

Voluntary Efforts Fail

As to the failure of voluntary efforts by business to correct conditions, the league cites many facts to show that "the greatest indictment against those advocating that correction of employment standards be left to voluntary efforts of industry is recorded in the wage and working week reports of industry itself, after the NRA was outlawed."

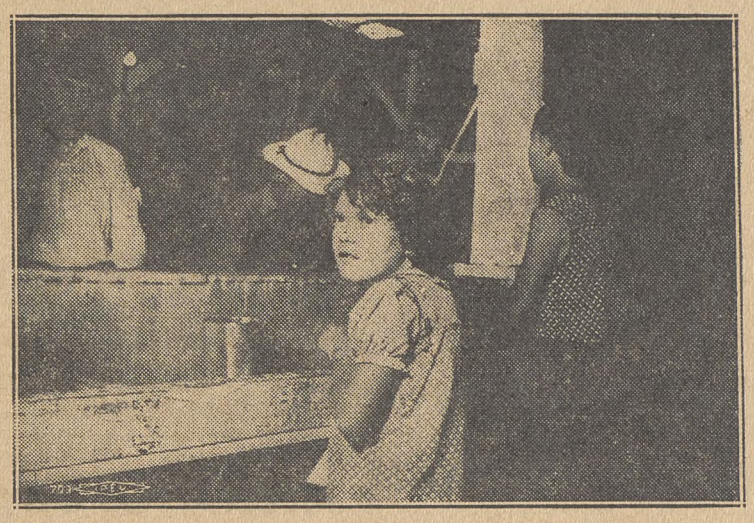
The work-week was lengthened excessively while 10,000,000 unemployed were looking for jobs; and wages were slashed, in a period when profits and prices were rising.

Arguments for Unionism

Besides the wealth of facts and arguments for adoption of the wage-hour bill, the league pamphlet includes much information on what labor unions have done to raise the American standard of living and improve business through increased purchasing power.

The pamphlet is a useful manual on the need for union organization. It can be obtained by writing to Labor's Non-Partisan League, Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

The American System?



Child labor has recently been on the increase, with many youngsters forced to work a 60-hour week for as little as $4, according to a recent survey by the research department of Labor's Non-Partisan League. Shown above is an 11-year-old girl employed in a Texas shrimp heading yard. She is undersized from the strain of her tedious job.

HOGAN ELECTED

NEW YORK — Austin Hogan was elected president of the Transport Workers Union of Greater New York last week, following the naming of Michael Quill to the international presidency

Murray's Report to S. W. O. C.

(*Continued from page* 1)

devise a program of action to meet this problem.

2. *Unemployment*—a recommendation that the S. W. O. C. provide protection for jobless members, and establish an unemployment committee in each lodge for handling of this problem.

3. *Legislative and political action*—a recommendation that the S. W. O. C. cooperate with Labor's Non-Partisan League and that S. W. O. C. groups push the legislative program adopted at the Atlantic City convention of the C.I.O.

4. *A housing program*—publicly financed to the amount of five billion dollars, with the S. W. O. C. forming councils in every city to spur action on the program by legislative authorities.

5. *Contracts*—a recommendation that the national office of the S. W. O. C. be empowered to establish new geographical divisions for the organization, and that the negotiating of new contracts for the industry be left in the hands of the executive officers and the scale committee.

Jobs Growing Fewer

Murray quoted figures to show the drastic inroads of technological unemployment in the steel industry as the result of the introduction of an increasing number of hot strip mills. Describing the new type of process as a revolutionary technical advance, Murray pointed out that only 126 men will be needed to turn out 2,500 tons of steel in 24 hours, compared to 4,512 men in the old type mills.

"Within the next three years," he predicted, "there is every reason to believe that only 20 per cent, or 25,000 of the 125,000 steel workers normally employed on the sheet bar, heavy plate, sheet and black plate mills will still have jobs."

An additional problem, Murray stated, was the increased production of steel made possible by the increasing number of new strip mills. To meet this condition, and also to provide American workers with adequate homes, a federal housing program designed to produce 1,000,000 new low cost homes must be adopted in the very near future.

Murray's recommendation called for utilization of social security tax funds for investment in the housing program. Private industry, he declared, would never be able to do the housing job needed.

Other reports were read by David McDonald, S. W. O. C. secretary-treasurer; Clinton Golden, northeast regional director; Van A. Bittner, midwest director; William A. Mitch, southern director; Vin Sweeney, publicity director; and Lee Pressman, counsel for the S. W. O. C.

A Charter in "C" Major

WASHINGTON (UNS) — A C.I.O. local industrial charter has been issued to the Coos and Curry County Culinary Workers of Coquille (Oregon).

The Higher Education

Cornell - -

ELKLAND, Pa. — Seventy-two Cornell students marched down the main street of this town last week, bringing gifts of coal, food and clothing and promises of continued support to striking members of the National Leather Workers Assn., C.I.O.

Many of the students carried placards with the message: "Workers, we are with you!"

The marchers, many of them members of the American Students Union, brought 11 tons of coal and promised to ship in 13 more tons before the end of this week.

The Elkland leathers workers have been on strike since last summer to end near-feudal conditions in the factories of the company-dominated town.

Yale - -

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — The Committee for Industrial Organization is preparing to tackle Eli Yale.

A drive to organize all employes of the university, starting with dining hall workers and janitors, will be started almost immediately, William Garret, C.I.O. subregional director for Connecticut, announced last week.

Some workers at Yale are already organized into C.I.O. unions, Garret declared, and a number of the faculty are members of the American Federation of Teachers.

A large group of Yale students, who are sympathetic to the C.I.O. and who have been assisting its local union organizers, will aid in unionizing the university, Garret said.

And Harvard!

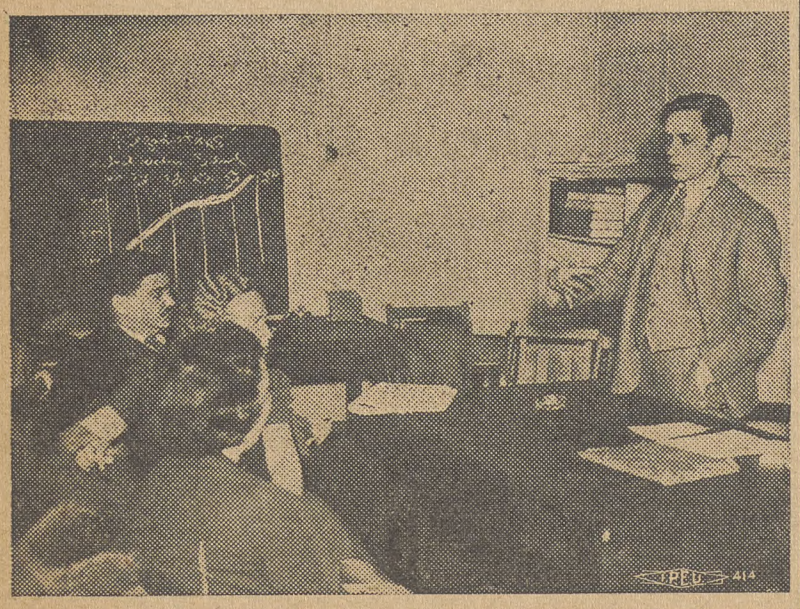
NEW YORK—Scarcely a hotbed of progressivism, the Harvard Club of New York is nevertheless realizing that it pays to deal with organized labor.

The management of the club, which a few months ago removed a picture of Harvard-alumnus Franklin Roosevelt from a prominent position in the lobby to a less visible spot upstairs, is preparing to negotiate with the Hotel, Restaurant & Cafeteria Employes Organizing Committee.

The committee won a state labor relations board poll by a 69-21 margin.

At the University Club, the union needed no election. The management conceded that a majority of the employes were union members.

"School Days"–C.I.O. Model



The United Federal Workers, C.I.O., believe that education and organization go hand in hand. The union's school in Washington, D. C., has proved a popular feature with government workers in the nation's capital. Here's Vice Pres. Goldschmidt of the U. F. W. assuming the role of teacher at one of the classes.

New Yorkers Prefer C.I.O., Votes Show

NEW YORK—A survey of Labor Board elections in New York for the seven months, from May to December 1937, shows an overwhelming preference on the part of workers for the C.I.O. as collective bargaining agency.

During this period, the C.I.O. won 148 of 172 contests in which it entered, receiving 86 percent of the votes cast. In the same period the A. F. of L. won 28 percent of 139 elections in which it participated.

In elections in which the C.I.O. and the A. F. of L. were opposed, the C.I.O. won 93 percent, rolling up 81 percent of the votes cast. The A. F. of L. was even unable to make a good showing against company unions, winning only 45 percent of the vote in ballots of this type. The C.I.O., on the contrary, won 9 of 12 elections against company unions.

Throughout the period, 207 elections were held, with 59,416 valid ballots cast.

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12-14

Marine Legislation Called "Threat To Labor"

Curran Declares Bills Inspired by Shipowners

WASHINGTON—The maritime unions, with the full backing of the C.I.O. and Labor's Non-Partisan League, are strenuously resisting passage of strike-restricting amendments to the Maritime Act, which they see as "the first step in a general drive for coercive legislation against labor in this country."

Chairman J. W. Madden of the Natl. Labor Relations Board has also appeared before a Senate committee to oppose the amendments, which he says would cause "confusion, uncertainty and unnecessary duplication of administrative and judicial effort."

Joseph Curran, Natl. Maritime Union leader, told House and Senate committees that the amendments are "coercive in nature" and "inspired by ship-owners who desire to avoid dealing with legitimate unions."

He charged that "a system of virtual compulsory arbitration of labor disputes" which would destroy "present satisfactory mediation machinery," would be instituted if the amendments were passed.

Would Impose Hardship

Other points brought out by Curran were:

"That the training ship proposals disregard the offers of cooperation by maritime unions and would instead substitute military supervision by men unversed in the merchant marine.

"That the amendments run counter to American tradition and would impose a severe hardship on both labor and capital by authorizing substantial building in foreign shipyards.

"That it is inexcusable to lift the $25,000 a year limitation on shipping officials' salaries in this 'sick industry' supported by government subsidies."

The New York Maritime Council, an organization composed of eight maritime unions in the New York area affiliated with the C.I.O., stated that its prediction that the introduction at this session of Congress of the merchant marine legislation would be used by the shipowners as an excuse for delaying or breaking off contract negotiations had been borne out.

The American Radio Telegraphists Association, one of the Maritime Council unions, announced that a letter had been received from the Moore & McCormack Steamship Co. on the day the hearings on one of the bills started, delaying negotiations on the excuse of the pending legislation.

The N. M. U. also announced that negotiations with several steamship companies for agreements based on a standard contract already signed with 11 lines, had been delayed.

Testifies

Proposed amendments to the federal maritime laws seriously threaten all American labor, Joseph Curran, of the Natl. Maritime Union, C.I.O., told a Congressional committee. Strike-restricting clauses are aimed at crippling the maritime unions, he warned.

S. W. O. C. Winner In 48 Elections, Records Reveal

PITTSBURGH—The Steel Workers Organizing Committee has participated in 66 National Labor Relations Board elections—and won 48 of them, Philip Murray, S.W.O.C. chairman, disclosed here.

"These elections emphasize that in our campaign we have employed the natural and legal means of determining the collective bargaining agency that the workers desire," Murray pointed out.

In the 18 elections lost by the S.W.O.C., close to 50 percent of the workers voted in its favor.

In most cases, Murray said, "the elections were held by mutual consent; that is, management agreed to bargain and sign a contract with us if we won. It is unfortunate that some of the so-called 'little steel' companies have not yet come to accept the law of the land, but persist in an antiquated and irresponsible policy which makes for strife."

C.I.O. Furniture Workers Launch Organizing Drive

WASHINGTON—An organizing drive has been begun by the United Furniture Workers of America, new C.I.O. international union, to bring all the workers in the industry into a single industrial union.

The campaign was begun immediately following the issuance of a C.I.O. charter of affiliation Dec. 9. A. F. of L., C.I.O. and independent unions are merging in the new organization, whose formation was decided upon at the National Unity Conference held at the end of November.

The committee set up by this conference met in Washington Dec. 8-9 to launch the union. Morris Muster of New York, vice president of the Upholsterers' International Union of the A. F. of L., was named by C.I.O. Chairman John L. Lewis as provisional president of the United Furniture Workers; and Emil Costello, C.I.O. furniture workers' representative from Kenosha, Wis., secretary-treasurer.

A provisional executive board was set up, including the two officers and Max Perlow, New York Upholsterers; George Bucher, Philadelphia, and Joseph D. Persily, Indianapolis, representing C.I.O. local industrial unions; and Joseph Proudman, representing an independent union in Jamestown, N. Y.

Headquarters in New York

These officers will serve provisionally, pending the calling of a constitutional convention, at which the membership will elect permanent officers and draft a constitution for the international. Temporary headquarters are at 1180 Broadway, New York City.

The new C.I.O. international starts with a membership of 35,000 representing the great majority of organized furniture workers and including C.I.O. local industrial unions, independent unions and those locals of the Upholsterers' International Union, A. F. of L., which have already voted to affiliate.

At their meeting in Washington, December 8-9, the committee elected by the National Unity Conference took note of the actions of Pres. Sal B. Hoffman of the Upholsterers' International in opposing the decisions of the conference, although he had spoken and voted for them, and removed him from membership on the committee.

Declared 'Open War'

The committee charges that Hoffman "has proceeded to declare open war on all bodies of the Upholsterers' International which are in favor of C.I.O. affiliation. He has suspended the advisory board and secretary of the North Atlantic states council, in order to eliminate pro-C.I.O. forces from the International, and has begun to suspend pro-C.I.O. locals—starting with Local 45-B, which he has suspended on the pretext of nonpayment of dues."

In view of such actions to deprive pro-C.I.O. locals of a vote, the committee decided that "a referendum in the Upholsterers' International under Hoffman's direction would not meet the purposes of the resolution adopted by the conference, nor would it represent the sentiment of the membership of the International, which we are convinced is overwhelmingly for C.I.O. affiliation."

C.I.O. Asks for Poll At Armour Plant

CHICAGO — In a move to "crack" the packing house industry, the Packing House Workers Organizing Committee has asked the National Labor Relations Board for a poll of the workers at the Chicago plant of Armour & Co.

Local 370 of the United Packinghouse Workers has already been certified by the N.L.R.B. as collective bargaining agent for Armour employes in the Milwaukee plant.

C.I.O. Groups Lead Drive To Win Relief For Idle

In scores of cities throughout the nation, C.I.O. unions are pushing a nation-wide campaign to balance the human budget by obtaining adequate relief for thousands of men and women recently thrown out of work. See page 1 for news of what C.I.O. internationals are doing for the jobless. Here are reports from key cities:

DETROIT

The C.I.O. and the United Automobile Workers are sponsoring a joint protest meeting this week aimed at "taking effective action against big business interests which are seeking to curtail relief expenditures" while plants are closed.

AKRON

The United Rubber Workers of America, C.I.O., will cooperate with other organized groups to win larger relief appropriations from the state legislature, and will establish local relief committees. A mass meeting was held at the Akron Armory Sunday night, with representatives from many unions present.

ST. LOUIS

The St. Louis Joint Board of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, C.I.O., moved to coordinate relief activity for its locals' members, a majority of whom are estimated to be without work. A delegation of 30 demanded of state officials that relief sums be increased.

NEW KENSINGTON, PA.

A mass meeting devoted to problems of caring for jobless will be held here December 27, with Congressman Robert Allen and others scheduled to speak.

PHILADELPHIA

A mass demonstration against unemployment and layoffs is being planned by the U.E.R.&M.W. District Councils and other C.I.O. unions in the city.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Though layoffs at the General Electric Co. plant here have been less numerous than in many other industrial plants throughout the country, the Schenectady C.I.O. Council and Local 301 of the U.E.R.&M.W. are making preparations for future emergencies.

SEATTLE

Seattle unionists won a major victory when city officials granted unions the right to certify jobless members for immediate work relief. Delays of two and three days will be avoided through application of the new system.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Expressing fear that 20,000 local workers will be unemployed by the first of the year, representatives of C.I.O. unions appeared before the city council and demanded adoption of a four-point program aimed at guaranteeing the "right to work" and providing immediate attention to the wants of the needy.

C.I.O. Sweeps Ohio Valley

CINCINNATI—The bringing of unionism to the Ohio Valley by the C.I.O. was celebrated at a regional conference attended by 220 delegates representing 150,000 workers organized in C.I.O. unions. The conference heard reports of amazing progress in the past six months, showing the sweep of union organization through this once open-shop valley.

One hundred and thirty-two local C.I.O. unions were chartered in this period, according to Paul W. Fuller, regional director, of which 79 received Local Industrial Union charters directly from the C.I.O., 29 were set up as locals of C.I.O. national and international unions, and 24 as lodges of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Close to 85,000 workers previously unorganized are enrolled in the 79 Local Industrial Union groups, the remainder being divided among the internationals and the S. W. O. C.

Many Gains Through Contracts

In the same period 73 contracts have been signed in the region, covering close to 50,000 workers. These contracts include provisions for union recognition, seniority, improved working conditions, and vacations with pay—a provision almost unknown in union contracts before the advent of the C.I.O.

Wage increases of approximately $3,000,000 per annum have been won for the organized workers in the area, with an unestimated additional increase accruing to other workers through the indirect pressure of the C. I. O.

Few Strikes

The contracts were won and other gains secured in most instances without the necessity of strikes. At the present time, the C.I.O. throughout the region is consolidating its gains by setting up Industrial Union Councils in the towns and cities in the area. The Council in Greater Cincinnati already includes 65 unions, with a membership of 34,000.

Wedding Bells

NEW YORK — Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union, C.I.O., is one "outside agitator" who's going back where he came from. But he'll return soon.

Quill sailed on the *S. S. Washington* this week for his native Ireland, where on Dec. 26 he will marry Miss Mollie O'Neill, an American citizen temporarily residing in County Kerry.

Seamen Vote C.I.O.

American seamen, shown above being paid off at the end of a trip, have "paid off" the A. F. of L. for its years of misrule in the maritime industry. A referendum conducted by the National Maritime Union showed overwhelming ratification of the union's C.I.O. affiliation move.

Alabama C.I.O. Council Hits Low Southern Wage Levels

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Five hundred delegates from scores of local C.I.O. unions throughout Alabama last week set up machinery for a state C.I.O. council, hailed the federal wage-hour bill as a death sentence on the "southern differential" and moved towards giving Alabama unionists a more active voice in politics.

Impetus to the demand for quick action on the wage-hour legislation was given by a speech from Robert Moore, head of the state labor department, who pointed out the widening gap between wages and living costs. In Birmingham, he said, the cost of living has increased 18.4 percent since 1933, while wages have risen only from 10 to 15 percent.

The constitution established by the convention called for continuous efforts to bring about higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions in industry.

Atty. John Brown of Kentucky, counsel for District 30 of the United Mine Workers and a guest speaker at the meeting, told the delegates "there is no reason why the man who digs a lump of coal in Alabama should receive less for his toil than the man who digs coal in Pennsylvania."

William Mitch, district president of the U.M.W., was unanimously elected president of the state council, and Yelverton Cowherd, C.I.O. regional director, was named secretary-treasurer.

DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY

THE C.I.O. NEWS

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED

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A. F. of L. REJECTS UNITY

SWOC Asks Aid for Idle, Pushes Political Activity

PITTSBURGH—Meeting in their first convention since the steel industry was organized by the C.I.O., a thousand delegates of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee representing half a million workers in every steel center of the United States and Canada, adopted plans for consolidating their giant union, for negotiating new wage agreements and for coping with unemployment.

Philip Murray, chairman of the S.W.O.C., told of the remarkable accomplishments of the S.W.O.C. in the 18 months since it was formed.

Union Brings Many Gains

"We now have almost one-half million members in this organization," he said; "We have 1,080 lodges created, and have negotiated 445 collective bargaining agreements. Our efforts have resulted, during this 18-month period, in the bringing of annual wage increases to the employes amounting to two hundred million dollars; the work-week has been shortened from 48 hours to 40 hours. Seniority rights have been recognized; and grievance machinery has been provided for the protection of the members."

Power to negotiate new contracts was vested in the executive officers of the S.W.O.C., and a legislative program was adopted calling for a five billion dollar public housing program, to be financed from social security payroll taxes; a one billion dollar WPA and PWA appropriation; and 6-hour day and 30-hour week legislation.

Hundreds of Thousands Laid Off

The appalling extent of unemployment in the steel industry was revealed by Murray in his opening speech. He disclosed that 224,000 steel and metal fabricating workers or 28 per cent of the 800,000 workers coming under the S.W.O.C. jurisdiction, have been laid off from regular employment since the current slump in business began.

Besides steps to strengthen their union and win new wage agreements, the delegates took a strong stand for labor political action, which they declared, "must be a natural by-product of economic freedom obtained through the right to organize and through collective bargaining."

All lodges of the S.W.O.C. were urged to affiliate with the local and state organizations of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

The convention pointed with pride to the S.W.O.C.'s record of faithful adherence to its hundreds of collective bargaining agreements. It adopted a resolution assuring employers who enter into such agreements "that they will receive the complete cooperation and support of the S.W.O.C. in carrying through the full administration of such collective bargaining and wage agreements."

Union Group Urges Boycott of Jap Toys

DETROIT.—A strong plea for support of the anti-Japanese boycott was made by Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers and chairman of the C.I.O. Toy and Novelty Workers Organizing Committee, in urging American parents to refuse to buy Japanese toys during the holiday season.

"Every article marked 'Made in Japan' is dark with the spilled blood of the innocent Chinese people," Chairman Martin said. "A Japanese-made toy for an American child is a bomb for a Chinese child."

Philanthropic Group Bargains With C.I.O.

NEW YORK—After six months of pressure, the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City has granted recognition and collective bargaining rights to the Social Service Employees Union. The union is affiliated with the United Office & Professional Workers, C.I.O.

Jacob Fischer, president of the union, pointed out that the Federation's decision will set a precedent for the 91 charitable organizations affiliated with it.

10,000 Quit A.F. of L., Join New C.I.O. Union

NEW YORK—Twelve former locals of the Upholsterers' Union, A. F. of L., with a membership of close to 10,000, have already swung over to the recently-created United Furniture Workers of America, C.I.O., Morris Muster, president of the organization, announced here.

A large number of C.I.O. industrial union locals are about to come into the new international, Muster said, and independent unions, located principally in Jamestown, N. Y., will probably join before long.

With only two dissenting votes from some 1,600 members, Local 76 of the Upholsterers in New York City swung over to the C.I.O. At the same time the members voted to disregard the suspension of Morris Pizer, head of the local, by Sal Hoffmann, Upholsterers' president.

Hoffmann had promised to aid in building the new C.I.O. union when he spoke at the Furniture Workers Unity Conference in Washington last month. On his return to this city, however, he launched an anti-C.I.O. campaign.

Spurns C.I.O. Offer To Bring Unions Under One Roof

WASHINGTON—Refusal of the American Federation of Labor representatives to agree to proposals of the Committee for Industrial Organization for bringing the 4,000,000 C.I.O. members into the Federation, led to collapse of the negotiations between the two organizations December 21.

"We have offered the A. F. of L. our entire membership," said Philip Murray, chairman of the C.I.O. negotiating committee. "They have refused our offer. The onus for the deadlock must be placed on the representatives of the A. F. of L.

"When they can make an offer to protect the interests of labor and to promote genuine labor unity, we will be pleased to sit down with them again and go into the matter.

"In the meanwhile the conferences are adjourned sine die."

Murray declared that the C.I.O. will now concentrate on consolidating the strength of its unions and will consider calling a national convention, as authorized at its Atlantic City conference.

"We will also promote the establishment of Industrial Union Councils in cities and states throughout the nation," he said.

C.I.O. Leaders Meet

Presidents of all the national and international unions of the C.I.O. met in Washington on the day the conferences collapsed. They discussed in detail the negotiations which had been under way for two months and agreed unanimously that there would be no desertion of any of the C.I.O. unions, but that all must be taken into the A. F. of L. together if real unity was to be achieved.

The peace conferences were initiated by the C.I.O. at its Atlantic City meeting. They reached a deadlock early in December, when the A. F. of L. executive council was meeting in Washington and when Pres. Wm. Green told a subcommittee consisting of John L. Lewis and Murray that the A. F. of L. would not agree to take in all of the C.I.O. unions together until all differences between the various unions has been ironed out.

Charters For All

The C.I.O. proposal was that the A. F. of L. should take in all the 33 C.I.O. unions and issue charters to each of them; that it should issue industrial charters to a list agreed upon with the C.I.O.; and that after entry into the A. F. of L., joint committees should be appointed to settle remaining conflicts between unions.

"The A. F. of L. refused to accept the 4,000,000 C.I.O. members on these conditions," said Murray. "Their position means continued strife between the two bodies of organized labor, since under it no general agreement could be completed until agreements were effected between all unions.

"The A. F. of L. committee have shown their inability to cope with the split in the ranks of labor. Their inability to accept the C.I.O. offer to bring 4,000,000 members in the A. F. of L. shows further the weakness of their position."

A.L.P. GROWING FAST

NEW YORK — The American Labor Party, which polled a vote of close to half a million in New York's recent city election, has an enrollment of 205,338, the Board of Elections has revealed.

Wage-Hour Bill Defeat—A Warning Signal

Sweatshop employers, reactionary politicians of both parties and their new-found allies from among the leadership of the American Federation of Labor, have succeeded in defeating legislation directed against starvation wages, child labor and oppressive hours of work.

Denunciation of those who have thus ganged up against the poor and exploited, is not enough. The situation is one whose importance transcends even the immediate issue. It throws a flood of light on a new alignment of the forces of reaction. It reveals some of the weaknesses in the progressive camp. It is a situation that calls for sober analysis—and action!

With unemployment sweeping the country and the shadow of depression looming over every American home, the time has come for labor to demand an accounting. Are its proclaimed friends living up to their promises? Are its declared spokesmen speaking its mind? Who are in the camp of its enemies?

* * *

In 1936 the President was re-elected and the Democratic party was given an overwhelming mandate to put into effect policies which would raise the living standards of the great masses of the American people—the millions who are under-paid, under-nourished, ill-clothed and ill-housed.

Social legislation was called for, to soften the blows of depression and, if possible, to prevent its recurrence.

But the end of 1937 finds millions added to the ranks of the jobless, another depression upon us, and still no legislation upon the books to prevent wages from sinking to the level of the last depression.

At a time when more government spending is urgently needed for relief of the unemployed and to give purchasing power to those who need it most and can do most good with it, the cry is raised to relieve the rich of taxation, to curtail spending and to balance the budget!

* * * *

Even such a meager measure of relief for underprivileged millions as the Black-Connery wage-hour bill, has been defeated.

Who killed this bill?

Chiseling sweatshop employers, who could be expected of course to put up a fight for their right to chisel and exploit.

Tory industrialists, who are short-sighted enough to defend the sweatshoppers and to prefer immediate profiteering to measures designed to increase purchasing power and improve business generally.

Republican Congressmen, who seek to make party politics out of their country's misfortune by opposing all progressive legislation that bears the administration label.

Alleged Democrats, who voted against their own party and repudiated its pledges, in order to keep many of their constituents in poverty.

And—strange bedfellow of sweatshop employers and tory politicians—the **leadership of the A. F. of L.**

* * * *

The Black-Connery bill as it passed the Senate had the approval of Pres. William Green of the A. F. of L. In fact, it was amended in a number of respects to suit him. John P. Frey and some of the building trades officials did not like it, but the majority of the A. F. of L. membership wanted some protection from the sweatshop.

But since then, the whip has been cracked over Green and he has jumped to the orders of the little clique of a half-dozen officials who dominate the Federation's executive council.

So in the special session we have seen Green wiring to every member of Congress demanding that they kill the very bill he once supported; while Frey and his cronies lobbied side by side with sweatshop employers and tory industrialists to prevent the raising of wages and the shortening of hours through federal regulation.

Progressive legislators were little affected by such maneuvers, preferring to respond to the wishes of the rank and file of the A. F. of L., rather than to those of such faithless officials. But timorous reactionaries were furnished with sufficient "labor" excuses to affect the narrow margin for defeat of the wage-hour bill.

* * * *

Those who defeated wage-hour legislation cannot escape blame by pleading that the bill was inadequate. At a time when depression has set in, it was urgently important that at least the principle of federal regulation and some minimum protection against sweatshop standards should be enacted. Once this was done, amendments could be made later to improve inadequate legislation.

For those Congressmen who proved faithless to the trust which was placed in them, there will be an accounting at the next elections. The list of those who voted against wage-hour legislation will be frequently referred to in 1938.

The A. F. of L. officials who maneuvered to kill this legislation must answer to their own membership.

But for the labor and progressive forces generally, the defeat of the wage-hour bill will serve as a warning signal.

Hereafter labor will trust less in political promises and party pledges, and more in the organization of its own independent voting power through Labor's Non-Partisan League—to see that such promises are kept, to check on those who break them, and to put forward its own constructive program to cope with unemployment and depression.

Reaction has put one over, by rallying to its support many who should be in the camp of progress. But there is at least this consolation, that American working people have had a chance to see clearly the forces lined up against them, and to distinguish between true and false friends.

SWEET AS SUGAR!

NEW YORK—Thirteen hundred employes of the Natl. Sugar Refinery Co. have won 5c-an-hour wage increases, the 40-hour week, and vacation with pay, thanks to the United Sugar Refinery Workers Local Industrial Union 580, C.I.O. The company has just signed a contract with the union.

THE C.I.O. NEWS

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CHARLES P. HOWARD.....Secretary
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Why A. F. of L. Leaders Block Unity

The obstinacy of the refusal of A. F. of L. leaders to permit formation of a unified labor movement, is a matter that calls for explanation.

The C.I.O. has consistently stood for labor unity—not only in a formal sense, but also in the wider sense of bringing hitherto unorganized and divided workers into the labor movement.

The A. F. of L. executives rudely rejected all efforts to preserve a united Federation, when they drove the C.I.O. unions out of it more than a year ago.

Since then the C.I.O. has made repeated efforts to restore the unity thus shattered, but has met with nothing but rebuffs.

The most recent peace moves of the C.I.O. have failed, because the craft executives refuse to permit the entry into the A. F. of L. of 4,000,000 workers organized by the C.I.O.

* * *

Instead of accepting an offer that would more than double the strength of their Federation, the A. F. of L. leaders wanted to take in only a million or so and leave the rest out in the cold for later consideration.

In this proposal of theirs are revealed two of the reasons for their strange stand.

It indicates, first, that they are more concerned with dividing the C.I.O. than with uniting all of labor; and secondly, that they fear more than they desire the influx of millions of new members into the Federation.

Fear of too many new members entering the A. F. of L., and upsetting the present leadership and its policies, was an important factor in the resistance of the Federation executives to the industrial organization program of the C.I.O.

Now that millions of previously unorganized have been organized by the C.I.O., the same fear still persists. That is why the little clique of craft leaders which controls the A. F. of L. would rather continue disunity, with 4,000,000 union workers outside the Federation, than admit all together. They would like to try to assimilate them little by little.

Nearly all the maneuvers of the A. F. of L. leaders in the peace conferences have been devoted, not to restoring unity, but to trying to preserve their stranglehold over the Federation while at the same time weakening and dividing the C.I.O.

* * *

As to the alternative proposal of the A. F. of L. executives that all differences should first be settled between all C.I.O. and A. F. of L. unions, before any admission of C.I.O. unions—that is merely a cynical rejection of unity.

For they know how long it would take a craft leader like Hutcheson to agree to grant industrial rights to the Woodworkers, if he ever did so voluntarily—and one such craftist could veto unity indefinitely.

But the A. F. of L. leaders will have to explain their rejection of unity as best they can to their own rank and file.

For the C.I.O. the way is clear ahead. It will now concentrate on consolidating its position and pushing forward to organize new millions, confident that in this way it can best serve the cause of effective labor unity, to which the A. F. of L. executives will eventually have to agree—or take the consequences from their own membership.

Repeal The Woodrum Amendment!

Millions have been added to the ranks of the jobless in recent months. Hunger and misery knock at the doors of millions of homes. More relief is urgently needed, more money for WPA and public works.

Yet WPA has had to cut hundreds of thousands off its job rolls and cannot now add to them as much as it should. It has been prevented from increasing expenditures to meet the present emergency by what is known as the Woodrum amendment.

This amendment was tacked onto the relief appropriation bill at the last session of Congress, to check the expenditure of relief funds.

It provides that the funds then appropriated must "be so apportioned and distributed over the 12 months of the fiscal year . . . as to constitute the total amount that will be furnished during such fiscal year for relief purposes."

The effect of this amendment is to prevent the WPA from spending funds now on hand because it cannot receive any more in this fiscal year.

Repeal of this vicious amendment to "soak the unemployed" would permit the WPA to spend more of its present funds at once for the greatly increased relief needs, and to call on Congress for more, when more is needed.

Labor's Non-Partisan League has launched a nationwide drive for repeal of the Woodrum amendment, and all labor and progressive forces are joining in the demand.

Relief of human misery and prevention of starvation in our rich country should be the first task to which Congress addresses itself. The Woodrum amendment stands in the way of such relief. It must be repealed!

Meanest Trick of the Year

—Jerry Doyle in the *Philadelphia Record*

How Long Will It Last?

NEW YORK—How temporary is the present "temporary recession"?

Between three months and eight months, at least, according to a confidential survey for business men distributed by a Wall Street organization which has just conducted an "off the record" poll of its affiliated economic advisors.

The organization itself declares its own estimate "less optimistic than that expressed by the majority of our councillors.

"Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that we are not quite as sure as the majority appear to be, that this is a temporary recession.

"While we are inclined to agree with two or three of our councillors who believe that the down trend already has gone too far to be called a 'mere recession,' we are not willing to forecast that the decline will get out of hand."

A majority of the advisors echoed big-business demands that the government return to pre-New Deal practices, removing a major portion of the regulation on business enacted in recent years, and cutting industry's tax bill.

One councillor, however, pointed out that such a step would be "deflationary," predicting that if government spending efforts to fight the business decline are undertaken, "we shall probably see mild recovery early next year."

Buffalo C.I.O. Gives Aid In Struggle Against Tories

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The C.I.O. in Buffalo, under the leadership of Regional Director Hugh Thompson, is taking a major part in fighting reaction throughout this city.

When the Joint Charities organization sought to curb the liberal activities of the city's Y.W.C.A. Industrial Department, C.I.O. unions gave funds which easily filled the department's budget. As a result, classes for girl factory workers will be continued by the Y.W.C.A.

In addition, the C.I.O. has been actively cooperating in the establishment of a local branch of the Religion and Labor Foundation, which seeks to spread understanding of the aims of the labor movement to the general public.

Aid State Bodies

Other activities of the city's C.I.O. unions include full cooperation with state committees studying conditions of Negro workers in the city and the discrimination in employment against older men and women by office and factory managements. The C.I.O. is also furnishing speakers for educational meetings throughout the city which are being held under the auspices of the Buffalo Forum.

A giant mass meeting of consumers against the high cost of living is receiving active cooperation from the C.I.O. The meeting is being sponsored by the Buffalo Consumers Club, whose aim is to break up the power of the city's milk trust and to force reductions in the prices of commodities.

"Our activities in these lines," Thompson points out, "have helped to create a maximum amount of respect for the C.I.O. in Buffalo, which only recently had a reputation as an open-shop city."

Merry Christmas Note

The Pittsburgh office of the Railway Audit & Inspection Co. has been forced to reduce its personnel and floor space because of a depression forced by the investigations of the LaFollette committee and the growth and acceptance of unionism in hundreds of factories and mills.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

What Girdler Might Have Seen

"TOM GIRDLER should look in on this convention and see what we have here," said Chairman Philip Murray at the first convention of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in Pittsburgh.

If Girdler had looked in, he would have seen a thousand serious-minded, self-assured and purposeful delegates, representing hundreds of thousands of steel workers from every center of the industry in the United States and Canada.

He would have found these delegates vigorous in debate, but orderly and already accustomed to the democratic self-discipline of union organization.

Girdler might have blanched at the storm of indignation which stirred these steel workers when they spoke of the Memorial Day massacre outside the South Chicago plant of the Republic Steel Corporation.

A United Convention

If Girdler had looked in on this first convention of the S.W.O.C., he could not have failed to be impressed with the unity of purpose of these hundreds upon hundreds of representatives of the nation's steel workers.

These men had built up a union of half a million in a year and a half. They had organized 1,080 lodges and won contracts with 445 companies. Many of them had been through the fire of a long and bitter strike. Through unity they had won wage increases, improved working conditions and a new sense of independence.

They knew that unity and solidarity were necessary to maintain these gains and to push forward to unionization of the whole industry.

No Faint Hearts Here

If Girdler ever believed the lies of his press agents about John L. Lewis and the C.I.O., he might have been surprised at the demonstration which occurred when the C.I.O. leader appeared on the platform.

For nearly half an hour the delegates stood cheering and applauding with infectious enthusiasm, or snake-danced through the aisles with banners of welcome and shouts of union solidarity.

The delegates had heard Murray relate the shocking figures of unemployment in the steel industry—28 per cent of the workers laid off completely, 57 per cent working from one to three days a week, and only 15 per cent working full-time.

They knew from their own experience just what these figures meant. But they also knew that in the present depression they were this much ahead of the last depression, that now they had a union to fight for them, to protect the standards of those still employed and to demand adequate relief for the jobless.

Political Action

If Girdler had looked in on the S.W.O.C. convention, he might not have liked the program of political action adopted. He might have seen in its demand for more democracy a threat to the unfettered rule of economic royalists like himself, and to their right to run the country into a depression whenever they choose.

He might have been uneasy about the independence with which the organized steel workers advanced a program of their own for public housing, relief appropriations and other social legislation, instead of supinely accepting whatever their bosses thought best for them, as in the old days.

On the Run—Forward

Girdler might not have liked all he saw, if he had looked in on the steel workers' convention. But at least, after seeing all the evidence of union strength, enthusiasm and determination, he could never again have kidded himself that he had the C.I.O. "on the run."

Girdler and his kind have helped to get the union steel workers into motion, it is true. But the movement is all in the other direction from what he intended. If the S.W.O.C. convention is any indication of what is in store, the Girdlers will soon have to get in line with the forward movement for industrial democracy—or else get out of its way.

Lewis Warns Steel Union of Fascist Danger

Gotham Unions Back 'Women's Charter'

Manifesto Demands Equality in Civic, Legal Rights for Women

NEW YORK—A drive for the "Women's Charter," calling for full political and economic rights for women, was launched by more than 60 delegates from C.I.O. unions, including the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, Transport Workers Union, Ladies Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and other organizations, at a recent conference here.

The Charter, which was published first in December 1936, is in the form of a manifesto demanding an end to all discriminations against women, urging protective industrial legislation, safeguards against economic exploitation, security for motherhood, and equality in all civic and legal matters.

Many Endorsements

The Charter has received the endorsement of many national women's organizations, as well as trade unions, including the National Council of Catholic Women, the National Women's Trade Union League, and the Conference of Women's Auxiliaries of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

The International Labor Office at its last Geneva conference also approved the Charter, more than 60 representatives from as many nations voting for the resolution, which stated in part: "The International Labor Office believes them (the principles of the Charter) to be of the greatest importance to workers in general and especially to women workers; and therefore requests the governing body to draw them to the attention of all governments, with a view to their establishment in law and in custom by legislative and administrative action."

Other Conferences

Conferences similar to the one in New York will be held in Chicago, Baltimore and other important centers, according to plans of the organization now pushing the Charter in New York.

Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Director of Industrial Studies at the Russell Sage Foundation in New York, called for action leading up to an eventual national conference of all organizations interested in securing better working and living conditions for women.

Miss Van Kleeck Urges Program of Activities Pointing to National Meet

"Women workers in industry, in offices, in the professions and in other vocations in the United States are rallying in rapidly increasing numbers around the Women's Charter as a statement of their united purpose," Miss Van Kleeck said. Miss Van Kleeck also pointed out that conditions in New York state made the adoption of Charter principles imperative for women workers in that territory.

Figures from the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor were cited to show that over 6,000 women workers regularly and fully employed in New York state are paid so little that their wages have to be supplemented by relief, in order that they might not starve to death.

WASHINGTON — The Natl. Labor Relations Board has certified the United Packing House Workers, Local 32, C.I.O., as sole collective bargaining agency at the John Morrell's Ottumwa, Ia., plant.

Insurance Agents Union Wins Support as Hancock Poll Nears

PHILADELPHIA—Nearly 1,000 security-seeking industrial insurance salesmen jammed the ballroom of the Hotel Majestic last week to attend a mass meeting called by Insurance Guild, Local 22, of the United Office & Professional Workers, C.I.O.

The union will soon participate in a nationwide labor board poll of the 15,000 employes of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., which leaders of the U.O.P.W.A. predict will show an overwhelming victory for the organization.

The mass meeting here followed a parade of 200 automobiles. Leaders of the union, together with local C.I.O. officials, addressed the audience.

Bewildered Bosses Blame Unions—Germer

DETROIT—"The only time employers and their hirelings believe in the right to work is when they can use one group of workers against another to break strikes," Adolph Germer, regional director of the C.I.O. in this city told representatives of affiliated locals.

Predicts Dictatorship May Follow New Crash

PITTSBURGH—The threat of Fascism—the outright dictatorship of big business—faces America if this country allows itself to be involved in another serious economic and financial crash, Chairman John L. Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization warned delegates to the first convention of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee here last week.

Many financial and industrial leaders, he said, "secretly hope for Fascism, being conscious of their own weakness in leadership.

"After five years of experimentation of this and that method and project in America the people elected a new administration in 1932," Lewis said. "Labor had to face this ghastly spectre of unemployment, and today as we are assembled here mills and plants throughout the nation are closing down and turning men out. No one can see how long or how severe it will be. There are no adequate arrangements made for relief and no prospects of other employment for these people.

"Something must be done in this country to take care of this situation. No suggestion has been put forward except from the house of labor, and those suggestions made by labor so far have not been heeded or recognized or adopted."

Lewis called attention to the housing program suggested by Chairman Philip Murray of the S.W.O.C. which he said "would take the materials of almost every industry and put Americans to work."

"But Congress mills around," he said, "and engages in its petty political bickerings and ignores the problems that America is menaced with now to a greater degree than ever before by the inroad of this new economic depression making Americans by the millions idle."

Menace of Fascism

Lewis declared that "if labor is content to let things drift we will drift to a crash—to an economic and financial crash that will involve the political government of America and bring to America a destruction of that form of government which you and I know and revere, and bring to America the same sort of Fascist control that you look about you and see flourishing in the world today—a government to suppress liberty and trample on the rights of minorities."

"They think that a change would be the answer to the rising power of labor; that it would be the answer to the unemployment question," Lewis said. "They would even be willing to sacrifice some of the profits from their industries to bring this change about. It is public knowledge that in some countries in the world American financial interests are giving support and assistance to the Fascist form of government."

Negotiations With A. F. of L.

In regard to negotiations with the A. F. of L., Lewis stated that "the C.I.O. has offered the A. F. of L., if it will agree to the organizing in the basic industries, to merge into the A. F. of L. on a given day and date with its entire four million members.

"The A. F. of L. has refused that offer and says it does not want four million new members. It would like to have about a million new members to see how they could digest them first and think about the other three million. We said before and say again that they will digest all of us or none."

New Liberal Group Seeks Protection of Democracy

WASHINGTON — Formation of the American Association for Economic Freedom, designed to "cooperate with farm, labor and all other public groups" to preserve political democracy and provide economic democracy for the American people, was announced here this week.

The Association has a sponsor list of several hundred liberals from churches, colleges tnd the general public. Its temporary chairman is William Allen White, publisher of the Emporia, Kans., *Gazette*, and W. Jett Lauck, research economist, is vice chairman.

Labor Under Attack

In listing its principles and objectives, the association points out that the middle classes — farmers, merchants, professional people and public officials—must soon realize that American labor's efforts to gain its legal rights are "meeting a concerted and ruthless attack which threatens not only the rights of workers but even more the liberties of everv American citizen irrespective of his immediate concern in labor controversies."

The dangers that confront democracy in this country are not of foreign origin, the statement continues.

"The real dangers are those which come from our failure to adjust our traditional democratic principles to changing economic conditions."

Included among the sponsors are Rev. James Myers of the industrial section of the Federal Council of Churches in America; Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan of the Natl. Catholic Welfare Council, Rabbi Stephen Wise of the American Jewish Congress, Prof. Colston E. Warne of Amherst College, Prof. Paul Douglas of the University of Chicago, Morris Ernst, New York City attorney, and Pres. Jerome Davis of the American Federation of Teachers.

12,000 AT MOONEY MEETING

NEW YORK—Twelve thousand people attending a Madison Square Garden mass meeting last week demanded freedom for Tom Mooney. Speakers included Mayor LaGuardia, Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union, C.I.O., and John Finerty, counsel for Mooney.

Steel Delegates Chat With Lewis

John L. Lewis is shown above being greeted by leaders of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. The C.I.O. leader received an ovation lasting nearly half an hour when he appeared on the platform at the S.W.O.C. convention in Pittsburgh last week. Lower picture shows a part of the crowd of 1,000 delegates who attended the three-day session. (Top picture courtesy of Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph.)

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12-22

A.R.T.A. Wins Nationwide Pact From Postal

Enroll for Insurance Benefits, Brophy Urges

WASHINGTON—Instructions on compliance with state unemployment insurance legislation have been sent to unemployment committees of C.I.O. unions throughout the nation by John Brophy, director of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Listing 22 states in which benefits will be paid, the directions urged that members eligible for compensation take the following two steps:

1. Register immediately for employment at the public employment office.

2. Register their claims for unemployment benefits on January 3.

The following 22 states start to pay unemployment insurance benefits in January: Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

Unions Active

Scores of local union employment committees have been established throughout the country, reports at C.I.O. headquarters indicate.

In Pennsylvania, jobless longshoremen affiliated with the C.I.O. Maritime Committee, together with representatives of other C.I.O. unions, are applying pressure at the state capitol in Harrisburg, as well as in local areas, for more adequate relief. In Pittsburgh, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, after listening to a report by Philip Murray, its chairman, on the unemployment crisis facing the steel workers of the nation, moved to press for adequate relief and for the initiation of a giant housing program.

Other international unions affiliated with the C.I.O. are pushing local programs in order that unemployed members may be spared needless suffering during the winter months.

Garment Local Spends $10,000 for Jobless

NEW YORK—Local 22 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, C.I.O., has appropriated $10,000 of its funds for the purpose of aiding jobless union members.

Payments to members will start Monday, December 27, Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of the local, declared. He said that the appropriation was made in order to render assistance until the state unemployment insurance fund starts to operate in January.

BUFFALO

BUFFALO—The Erie County Industrial Union Council has set up a committee to coordinate the work of the unemployment committees of the various affiliated locals. The committee, according to Hugh L. Thompson, regional director for the C.I.O. has been "securing cooperation through the mayor's office in providing prompt and adequate relief for our unemployed people."

ERIE, PA.

ERIE, Pa.—Erie locals affiliated with the C.I.O. are moving to protect their unemployed members.

Local 61 of the United Rubber Workers is asking relief for some 200 members who have been laid off. About 700 members of four locals affiliated with the U.R.W. and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee are jobless at the present time, according to C.I.O. Regional Director Ralph Tillotson.

C.I.O. News to Publish Glass Workers Edition

THE C.I.O. NEWS announces publication early in January of a special edition for the Glass Workers Organizing Committee of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The new edition will contain special news of interest to all glass workers. The Glass Workers Organizing Committee has only recently commenced a campaign to unionize some 100,000 unorganized workers throughout the nation. The Federation of Flat Glass Workers, C.I.O., already has a membership of close to 20,000.

The glass workers' edition of THE C.I.O. NEWS will be sent each week to all members in good standing of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, as well as to new union members to be organized by the G.W.O.C.

The Glass Workers Organizing Committee has placed regional directors in five key cities throughout the country. The drive is being headed by Paul Fuller, with headquarters in Cincinnati. Headquarters of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers will remain in Columbus, Ohio.

Telegraph Company Lifts Pay $600,000 After 14 Stoppages

NEW YORK.—A Christmas present of close to $600,000 in increased annual wages was won for Postal Telegraph workers by the American Radio Telegraphists Assn., C.I.O. affiliate, after a series of short stoppages in 14 of the company's key offices. The increases apply to all employes earning less than $160 per month.

The agreement, reached with the trustees of the company in a meeting presided over by Federal Judge Coxe, also provides for the preferential shop and recognition of the A.R.T.A.

Frank B. Powers, head of the A. F. of L. Commercial Telegraphists Union, made an unsuccessful attempt to prevent the Postal workers from securing the raise, alleging that A. F. of L. "contracts" would be endangered.

Membership 12,000

The A.R.T.A. has a membership in Postal of close to 12,000, with its greatest strength in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Albany, Buffalo, Detroit and St. Louis.

Conditions in Postal Telegraph were long notoriously the worst in the industry. Many workers received wages below a decent subsistence level, often touching $13 for a week's work. Messengers received less than that amount, and in addition were forced to pay "uniform rent," a polite term for kick-back.

The agreement provides that the company may not lay off any union members while non-union people are still employed in the shop. This fact, together with a provision that hiring and firing must be on a seniority basis, will give A.R.T.A. 100 per cent membership of Postal's employes, Mervyn Rathborne, union president, predicted.

Decent Wages Essential

Lee Pressman, C.I.O. general counsel, represented the union at the hearing. Pointing out that Postal wages have been the lowest in the industry, Pressman maintained that a company unable to pay decent wages should not be permitted to continue functioning.

Postal Telegraph has been involved in financial reorganization proceedings for some time.

Next goal of the union, Rathborne said, will be Western Union.

Lawyers' Guild Drafts Model Laws

WASHINGTON — The Byrnes act, aimed at banning interstate shipments of strikebreakers, is so full of loopholes as to be practically worthless, Brien McMahon, federal assistant attorney-general, told a conference of the National Lawyers Guild here this week.

The conference was called to discuss the drafting of model legislation in behalf of labor in the various states.

Model State Law

The model state labor relations act brought to the attention of the lawyers specified as unfair labor practices many points not listed in the federal law. It held blacklisting and closing down of factories to avoid bargaining with labor among these unfair acts and would bar company unions from getting a place on a labor board election ballot.

Minnesota C. I. O. Council Asks State Probe Rackets

MINNEAPOLIS—An extensive program of C.I.O. activities throughout this Farmer-Labor state was mapped out at the convention here of the Minnesota Industrial Union Council.

Governor Elmer Benson, Farmer-Laborite, who spoke at a mass meeting following the regular sessions, was later asked to investigate racketeering in Minnesota unions.

Delegates were present from C.I.O. unions in the steel, packinghouse, electrical, automobile, garment, communications, lumber and other industries. The Newspaper Guild, the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians, and the State, County & Municipal Workers unions of the C.I.O. were also represented, as well as farmers' organizations.

Speakers included George Nelson, of the Farmers' Union; Eli Oliver, of Labor's Non-Partisan League; Gunnar Mickelson, C.I.O. regional director in Wisconsin; R. J. Thomas, a vice president of the United Automobile Workers; Chester Watson, of the Workers Alliance, and other leaders in farm and labor organizations. President David Dubinsky, of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers, sent a telegram of greeting to the convention.

"Our movement to organize the millions of unorganized workers in America under the banner of the C.I.O. and to bring to them the blessings of a humane standard of life and labor," he said, "has been a phenomenal success."

Joseph Van Nordstrand, of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, was elected president of the Minnesota Council, and Otto C. Rick, of the United Automobile Workers, secretary-treasurer. Fifteen vice presidents were also chosen.

Resolutions Adopted

In addition to the adoption of a constitution, more than 60 resolutions were passed by the delegates, including one that asked Governor Benson to appoint a committee to investigate racketeering and gangsterism such as led to the recent murder of Patrick Corcoran, teamsters' union official.

Other resolutions adopted called for a wide-spread federal housing program; cooperation with farm organizations; the setting up of unemployment committees in the various affiliated unions, and the passage of national and state legislation beneficial to labor.

C.I.O. Unions Organize In Mountain States

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—In the wide open spaces of Wyoming and Utah—as in crowded city industrial areas—the C.I.O. is successfully carrying out its organizing campaign.

Covering lots of mileage, James Morgan, Salt Lake City regional director, and his staff, are building unions in a number of widely-separated locations.

At Provo and Salt Lake, Utah, local industrial unions have been formed for the ice and refrigerator workers. A local of dairy workers has been established in Rock Springs, Wyo., while lumberworkers at DuNoir have applied for a charter from the Intl. Woodworkers, C.I.O.

Brick and tile workers at Murray, Utah, will soon have their own union, according to Morgan, and the oil workers are organizing in a number of towns throughout the area.

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Concluding their first convention here, delegates to the Tri-State Industrial Union Council, C.I.O., charted plans for an organizing campaign throughout Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.

The 27 delegates, representing oil, agricultural and office workers, as well as metal miners and other groups, named Earling A. Kope of the agricultural union as council president. They received fraternal greetings from D. D. Allen of the Farmers Union, who voiced his organization's sympathy with the C.I.O. aims.

Opening speaker at the meeting was Brig.-Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, chairman of the Arizona Labor's Non-Partisan League, who was chief of police in the District of Columbia until ex-Pres. Hoover overruled his peaceful methods of handling the bonus march in 1932.

For Silicosis Prevention

This mask doesn't improve the girl's looks, but it would protect her from silicosis if she worked in the mines. C.I.O. miners have been demanding more adequate protection from the deathly lung disease.

Counsel for Algic Crew Will Appeal Convictions

BALTIMORE—Counsel for 14 members of the S. S. Algic announced immediate appeal would be taken on the verdict of guilty handed out by a Baltimore jury.

The men were tried on mutiny and conspiracy charges following refusal to endanger their lives by working with scab stevedores at Montevideo, Uruguay.

The judge, in sentencing nine of the defendants to 60 days and decreeing that five pay $50 fines, noted that the "implications" of the strike, rather than the act itself, were of serious concern.

This statement bears out charges made by Ralph Emerson, Washington representative of the Natl. Maritime Union, C.I.O., that the Algic case was forced by shipowners who desire means of attacking the union in the future.

DETROIT—A mass meeting of members of the West Side local of the United Automobile Workers of America demanded that Gov. Murphy of Michigan issue a moratorium order suspending payments on installment purchases. The moratorium would apply to those laid off or working less than three days a week.

Frankensteen Named To State Relief Post

DETROIT—Recognition of the important role of the C.I.O. in aiding jobless workers was seen here in the appointment of Richard T. Frankensteen, vice president of the United Automobile Workers, to the Michigan Emergency Relief Commission.

Frankensteen's appointment, recently announced by Governor Murphy, drew the following comment from Homer Martin, president of the international union: "The union is gratified to see this recognition of the increasing power of the labor movement in the state of Michigan."

Several Thousand Leave Ryan Union for C.I.O.

NEW YORK — The gangster-supported machine of Pres. Joseph Ryan of the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn., A. F. of L., is crumbling under the longshoremen's organizing drive of the C.I.O. Maritime Committee.

Several thousand longshoremen along the East and Gulf Coasts have already signed C.I.O. pledge cards, the committee reveals, and rank-and-file longshoremen are creating more opposition to Ryan's policies and methods than at any time in the past.

Progressive forces in the I.L.A. are demanding trade union democracy, regular meetings, and elimination of terrorism and racketeering by I.L.A. officials. Another point in the program calls for elimination of the "shape-up," through which Ryan underlings have been able to get jobs for their favorites.

Progressive members seek the establishment of union hiring halls, such as are now in use on the West Coast.

MASSACHUSETTS C.I.O. WARNS CONGRESSMEN

BOSTON—Labor will "demand a reckoning from those who continue to sabotage" the wage and hour bill, the Massachusetts Industrial Union Council of the C.I.O. warned in a letter to all Bay State representatives and senators. The letter called for enactment of the bill as the first action of the regular Congressional session which starts in January.

DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY

THE C.I.O. NEWS

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED

Published by The
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Quarry Workers Union To Affiliate With C.I.O.

WASHINGTON—The Quarry Workers International Union of North America, A. F. of L. affiliate with some 8,000 members, has voted by an overwhelming majority to affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

John C. Lawson, international secretary-treasurer, has announced that the referendum which the Quarry Workers have been conducting for several weeks, shows a big landslide in favor of joining the C.I.O.

The first two branches to complete their balloting sent in only one dissenting vote out of a total membership of 800, he declared.

The International has functioned on an industrial basis since its formation in 1903, when it claimed it was given jurisdiction by the A. F. of L. over all men working in and about any industry where material was quarried.

At the 1937 A. F. of L. convention, however, a decision of the Executive Council accepted by the convention denied that the jurisdiction of the Q.W.I.U. included workers in sand, gravel, slag and crushed rock pits or distribution yards.

A.F.L. Sanctioned Raids

The Q.W.I.U. claimed that acceptance of this decision would have taken away practically 50 per cent of its membership enrolled in some 15 branches of the union.

It charged further that the A. F. of L. had authorized its organizers to raid locals already organized by the Quarry Workers International, and for which it had secured agreements.

Results of the referendum for 28 branches showed only 51 votes against affiliation. Returns from a few branches are not yet complete, but the locals which have already voted indicate that the referendum has gone strongly for the C.I.O.

Angered by Raids

Angered by the action taken by the A. F. of L. and by the repeated raids on its membership, the union passed a resolution authorizing officials to contact the C.I.O. and discuss the question of affiliation.

The resolution declared that "no assistance and no protection for our Union can be obtained or hoped for from the American Federation of Labor" and stated that the Q.W.I.U. was formed as an industrial organization because this was the only type of union that could "furnish adequate protection" for quarry workers.

Affiliation with the C.I.O. was advocated on the ground that it had been "formed for the protection of just such industrial organizations."

The Q.W.I.U. has contracts in the New England area with the majority of the monumental and

(*Continued on page* 4)

Surprises Galore In History Books, Witness Discovers

CINCINNATI — Labor board hearings on the dismissal of Mike Misheff, head of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee lodge at the Cincinnati Milling Machine Co. proved a trying ordeal for company witnesses attempting to show that his firing had not been caused by his union activity.

When Albert Snyder, a company witness, hinted that some of Misheff's statements sounded like those in a local Communist publication, he was given a bit of grilling on history.

"Red" Like Landon

Snyder was asked if Misheff had ever said anything like: "The capitalist who employs labor knows that ultimately the success of his enterprise depends on more widely distributed purchasing power." The witness was shocked to hear that the sentence was an excerpt from a speech made by Alf Landon during the 1936 presidential campaign.

Snyder then opined that a second statement read to him sounded "revolutionary." The statement was taken from a speech made by Abraham Lincoln in 1861, the S.W.O.C. attorney pointed out.

Quarry Workers Sue For Unpaid Wages

BANGOR, Pa.—Local 264 of the Quarry Workers, newest C.I.O. union, has launched a legal fight to win $4,000 in unpaid wages from the bankrupt Bangor-Fidelity Quarry Co.

Considerable importance is attached to the case through a discovery by the local's attorney that workers with unpaid wages have the right to sue stockholders of a bankrupt concern for their money, under an old Pennsylvania law.

NLRB Flays Ford Policies; Demands Company Respect Auto Union's Legal Rights

WASHINGTON—A struggle between the power of the United States Government and the billion-dollar forces of the Ford Motor Co. has loomed up as a result of the sizzling National Labor Relations Board decision upholding charges made by the United Automobile Workers, C.I.O., that the "Flivver King" has illegally resisted unionism of his 80,000 Highland Park and Dearborn, Mich., employes.

The N.L.R.B. report is a bulky 46-page document which contains thousands of words of damaging evidence against the Ford company's anti-union tactics.

It orders the auto manufacturer to cease and desist from discouraging membership in the U.A.W. among its employes, from sponsoring company unions or vigilante groups, from beating or threatening union organizers or from restraining in any way the rights of Ford employes to organize.

Twenty-nine men fired for union activity were ordered immediately rehired with back pay.

Martin's Statement

From president Homer Martin of the U.A.W. came a statement that, "Ford must learn that in matters affecting the welfare of hundreds of thousands of people his personal opinion cannot be accepted blindly and unquestionedly.

"The sooner Ford accepts the inevitable and commences negotiations with the United Automobile Workers of America, the better for him."

Richard T. Frankensteen, director of the union's Ford campaign, declared: "Never before has a manufacturer been so severely castigated for sheer brutality and wilful disregard for law so deservedly as the Ford Motor Co. in the decision of the N.L.R.B. It affirms in sweeping language the charges of the U.A.W. that the Ford Motor Co. was using illegal and brutal methods to deny men their right to join a union.

"The public will now realize how completely the Ford Motor Co. has suppressed the truth of its sinister workings. Every lover of democracy in the United States will welcome this decision."

Board's Findings

The Labor Board's findings were based on testimony offered at a public hearing in Detroit last July. The board declared that no employe in any way connected with Ford can fail to be aware of the company's antagonism to labor unions.

The decision states that the company impressed its feelings on employes through "constant hostility of foremen and supervisory officials, through the systematic discharge of union advocates, through the employment by the respondent of hired thugs to terrorize and beat union members and sympathizers."

All these things, it continued, "lead inescapably to the conclusion that the assaults upon union men and women that occurred on May 26 were part of a carefully designed plan on the part of the respondent to prevent the distribution of union literature by the U.A.W. in the vicinity of the River Rouge plant."

The Ford Brotherhood, the board declared, is obviously a company union.

'Cease and Desist'

Wholesale arrests, beatings, threats, intimidation—these have been the custom in Dearborn, Mich., as the giant Ford Motor Co. sought to halt union organization. But scenes like this one of a union organizer being arrested for passing out papers will be a thing of the past as the government moves to force Ford to observe the Wagner Act.

Anti-NRA Lawyer Hired by Ford

DETROIT — Frederick Wood, New York attorney who helped kill the NRA through his participation in the famous Schechter case, has been retained by Henry Ford for his fight with the United States government.

A Ford spokesman said Wood would handle the company's case when the Natl. Labor Relations Board goes before the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to get an order sustaining its recent order that Ford "cease and desist" from a number of anti-union practices.

ASK BOMBING INQUIRIES

DETROIT — The Civil Rights Federation of Michigan, representing a half million people in farm, church, fraternal and professional organizations, has asked the Wayne County prosecutor to investigate a recent wave of bombings in United Auto Workers' local offices. The Federation declared the acts of violence are a "resumption of Black Legion activities."

Transport Workers, Guild Win Major New York Strikes

T.W.U. Lands Contract, Gains Closed Shop at Sunshine; Big Four Also Sign

NEW YORK—More than 2,400 drivers of the Sunshine-Radio Transportation System won the closed shop, a week's vacation with pay and guaranteed minimum wages when the company capitulated to demands of the Transport Workers Union, C.I.O., and brought to an end a two-week strike.

The Sunshine pact came shortly after the city's four other major cab systems—Parmelee, Terminal, Bell and Atlas-Liberty—signed new contracts with the union.

City Strike Loomed

A city-wide walkout of the taxi drivers had loomed as a result of the refusal of the four companies to adjust conditions. A strike vote had been taken when the taxi operators threatened to abrogate previous contracts with the union.

All the agreements, which cover more than 12,000 workers, provide for the closed shop and union hiring halls, thereby giving the T.W.U. an opportunity to check upon all contract violations.

Brooklyn Eagle Signs Up; Grants Important Demands of News Guild

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The four-month strike of employes of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* came to a close last week as the management ended three years of stalling by signing a contract with the New York Newspaper Guild, C.I.O.

The pact brought job security and a virtual closed shop for *Eagle* employes, with future openings to be filled from a union preferential hiring list.

Guild's Biggest Strike

The strike was the largest in Guild history, and its first open struggle with a major New York newspaper publisher.

The five-day, 40-hour week for editorial and commercial employes —previously branded as "impossible" by the publisher—were included in the contract. Dismissal pay, ranging up to 15½ weeks' wages at 10 years, and time off for overtime work are provided in the agreement.

Forty strikers who are to be laid off will receive 20 weeks' severance pay and will have first claim to job openings on the paper.

Blow to A.N.P.A.

The agreement, guild leaders pointed out, marked a severe blow to efforts of the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. to drive a wedge between office and editorial workers, and to smash the union.

The A.N.P.A. attack has been particularly strong since the St. Louis convention of the guild last summer when it voted affiliation to the C.I.O.

FORD AIDS WAR

WASHINGTON — The Ford Motor Co. of Japan, completely controlled by Henry Ford and his family, have bought Japanese war bonds worth $290,000, according to dispatches from the Orient.

The bonds were floated by the Japanese government to raise money for the imperialist attack on the Chinese people.

C. I. O. Wins Recognition For 2,000 at R. H. Macy's

NEW YORK—R. H. Macy's—one of the world's largest department stores—switched from its long-held open shop principles last week when it signed a contract with the Department Stores Organizing Committee of the C.I.O.

Two thousand employes of the delivery, warehouse and manufacturing departments were affected by the contract, which provides for wage increases and fewer working hours.

The agreement was signed by Delos Walker, executive vice president of the company; Samuel Wolchok, head of the United Retail & Wholesale Employes, and of the D.S.O.C.: Allan Haywood, New York regional C.I.O. director, and leaders of the local at Macy's.

Time and a third for overtime and seven holidays with pay are also provided for in the contract.

Union leaders declared the agreement is of great significance, for other department store executives watch Macy policies with considerable interest. Only a short time ago, it is pointed out, union activity in the store was carried on in secret fashion to avoid detection by the store's elaborate spy system.

Mine Workers Move Into New Building

WASHINGTON—Offices of the United Mine Workers of America, C.I.O., have been moved to the United Mine Workers Building, 15th and I Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C. There will be no change in the union's telephone number.

Former headquarters of the U. M. W. A. were located in the Tower Building, 14th and K Streets, N. W., Washington.

Jobless Increase 570,000 in Month

WASHINGTON — Five hundred and seventy thousand people joined the army of the jobless between October 15 and November 15, according to figures released by the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

The jump in unemployment in one month sets a new record, with the exception of 1920, the department declares.

THE C.I.O. NEWS

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The C.I.O. Goes Forward

What about 1938?

Deepening depression—or progress towards a more abundant life?

Hunger and want for millions of Americans and their families, or real steps towards security and economic freedom?

These are no new questions confronting the American people. Year after year they have been in the minds of the nation's workers and middle classes. But now, as eventful 1937 draws to its close, they have even greater significance.

The past year has been an eventful one for American workers. In factories employing thousands, and in shops employing only handfuls, the Committee for Industrial Organization has brought forth 20th century employer-employe relationships, where before there had been only slavery and fear and intimidation.

In the political field labor marched irrespressibly forward to a place in the sun. In the crowded wards of New York City and in isolated company towns, organized workers cast aside the political *laissez-faire* of other years and through Labor's Non-Partisan League moved quickly towards asserting themselves in local, state and national government.

A year ago, timid skeptics cried, "It can't be done."

They reckoned without the growing force of the Committee for Industrial Organization, which, by cutting the Gordian knot of the A. F. of L. executive council's do-nothingism, brought forth a program immediately appealing to millions of industrial and white collar workers.

In 1937 millions of insecure Americans found a measure of security only through the nation-wide activities of the C.I.O.

In 1938 the C.I.O. has no intention of resting on its oars.

Rather, it looks forward to 12 months busily occupied with continuing its organization campaigns to reach new millions of unprotected workers. It intends to consolidate gains already made. It intends to protect the unemployed from the pauperization programs of budget-balancing, relief-cutting Tories. It will war relentlessly on those who hope to use the current business decline to undermine the gains made by America's progressive forces in the last year.

It will hit—and hit hard—during the 1938 elections those representatives of the people who have openly fought labor and those who have betrayed the promises once made to labor voters.

It will press for constructive legislation, both state and federal, to keep children out of factories, to bar the sweatshop from industry, to provide decent housing for the people, to make these United States a better place in which to live.

In 1938, the Committee for Industrial Organization will continue to be the great champion of those Americans who desire peace, true democracy, economic and political freedom.

Who Rules America?

Are the lives of some 80,000 workers and their families to be governed by the laws of the United States of America, or by the edicts of the Grand Duchy of Henry Ford?

That, fundamentally, is the question which the government's law enforcing bodies find on their doorstep as a result of the splendid, factual ruling of the National Labor Relations Board in the Ford case.

The N.L.R.B. report describes the peaceful efforts of the United Automobile Workers of America to organize Ford workers under rights provided by the Wagner Act and upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The union's activities, it shows, were met with illegal anti-unionism, from the farcical "Fordism" propaganda notices enclosed in pay envelopes, to physical attacks on union organizers by the choice collection of thugs, ex-convicts, prizefighters, thieves and criminals which Harry Bennett's "service" department has collected to "protect the freedom of Ford employes."

Almost before the story of the board's decision, which ordered abandonment of the company's illegal activities, was off the wires, Ford attorneys had announced the company's refusal to comply with the order.

The American people have had enough of economic royalists declaring a law unto themselves.

In the interests of democratic government, it behooves the administration to enforce the laws of the land in Dearborn, Mich.—to prove that under them Ford workers may enjoy their natural rights and that Henry Ford, as any other citizen, must be held responsible when he breaks the law.

The One Man Top!

Talburt in the Washington *News*

Coal and Cosmetics— Both Products of U.M.W.A.

NEW YORK—Believe it or not, you can give the girl friend perfume, rouge, nail polish or face powder all made by members of the United Mine Workers of America!

If the boss gives you a headache, you may get relief by taking aspirin a la U.M.W.A.

For members of the U.M.W.A., District 50, make all these things and more.

It isn't as long a jump as you might expect from the coal mines to the cosmetic sweatshops where girls work for $8 to $14 a week.

After bituminous coal is heated to obtain coke, great quantities of coal tar are formed. From this come literally thousands of by-products—materials to build roads and creosote lumber, food flavorings, thousands of medicinal ingredients, perfumes, baking powder, dyes, phonograph records, plastics, moth balls, fountain pens, smelling salts, artificial rubber, soda water and germicides.

5,000 Brands

If that list is too long, just simplify it all by remembering that coal tar yields five crudes, benzene, toluene, antracene, phenol and naptholene, which in turn yield 300 intermediates, which then yield 1,000 dyestuffs which finally yield 5,000 brands of dye.

That's convincing evidence that coal is the grand-daddy of the chemical industry.

District 50, formerly the Gas, By-Product, Coke & Chemical Workers, joined the U.M.W.A. in August 1936. Headed by James Nelson, it already has 110 locals in over 20 states, established among the workers of such industrial giants as duPont, Union Carbide & Carbon, Allied Chemical & Dye, Corn Products Refining Co., Intl. Match Corp., and Koopers Co.

Case Against Coty

At the present time the district has a labor board case pending against Coty, Inc., famed both for its expensive feminine luxuries and its anti-labor policies, one of which bars conversation among the hard-driven, underpaid girls in the packing department.

Wage increases of $300,000 have been won in drug and chemical plants alone in the last year, union leaders estimate, and the union is now campaigning to improve conditions in paint and varnish factories where pay is low, lead poisoning rampant and hazardous fires and explosions a common occurrence.

Scanning the News

That $225,000 appropriation for Christmas traveling expenses—practically the only positive action taken by the Congressional special session—will not be considered a total loss if any considerable number of the members utilized the holiday interim to discover the mounting resentment against the legislators' do-nothing policies.

A Harvard professor tells the American Political Science Association that reactionary Supreme Court justices are mere human beings.

A good many of us had begun to believe their heads were made of stone.

Liberals throughout the country need have little fear that the Republican party will get the jump on them, it becomes obvious as one studies the roster of names on the party's new policy committee. As Gen. Hugh Johnson has pointed out, the G.O.P. elephant apparently forgot that Glenn Frank, the committee chairman, is remembered throughout the midwest for his bitter fight with the progressive Wisconsin state administration; that scarcely sells him to prairie state liberals. Significant, too, was the fact that only two labor representatives—both from the A. F. of L.—could be enticed to take "policy committee" positions.

"Fordism"

From a description of the attack on Richard Frankensteen by Ford thugs last March, as quoted in the National Labor Relations Board order: "An individual grabbed him by each foot and each hand and his legs were spread apart and his body was twisted over toward the east, over to my left, and then another man proceeded to kick him in the crotch and groin, and left kidney and around the head and also to gore him with their heels in the abdomen, or the general range of his solar plexus."

And still Henry Ford says it's the union that's irresponsible!

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

The Nightshirt Menace

THE nightshirt is an ancient and rather drafty institution. It covers a man's nakedness, and that is about all that can be said for it. It is neither decorative nor dignified. Those who wear it prefer not to be seen in it. The pajama-clad pass it in scorn.

But still the nightshirt persists. It conceals knock-knees and bandy-legs. It is kind to shrunken shanks and poorly placed protrusions. After all, a man is entitled to keep to himself the mysteries of his own anatomy.

It is only when the nightshirt enters the stage of public exhibitionism that the world has a right to protest.

Similarly, the nightshirt may have been good enough for your father and your grandfather before him; but it is something less than good enough when you go around terrifying the neighbors in it, and insisting that they conform to your grandfather's ideas.

Frey's Choice

Mr. John P. Frey is reliably reported to be one of those who prefer the old-fashioned nightshirt to the modern pajama. Well, that is his privilege, and every liberty-loving American will defend to the death his right to enjoy it.

Mr. Frey is also said to prefer old-fashioned craft unionism to modern industrial unionism. That too is his privilege and his right.

Federal regulation of sweatshop wages and excessive working hours is another modern fandangle that seems not to have met with Mr. Frey's approval.

All of which is fine and dandy, so long as Mr. Frey keeps his nightshirt on, doesn't go around frightening the neighbors, and doesn't try to force his nightshirt ideas on millions of Americans who happen to have other ideas.

But these millions are going to protest vigorously when Mr. Frey, or anybody else, opposes wage-and-hour legislation in the name of American labor; and when he and other craft officials say the workers in modern industries must have craft unions or none at all.

The Red Bogey

Part of the nightshirt technique for scaring the neighbors and making them stick to grandpa's ideas—or go further back to those of the cavemen—is to raise bloodcurdling yells about "Communism.""

"Just as certain nations, uttering the excuse that they are stamping out communism, commit crimes at which savages would blush, so in our own land those who would undermine our democratic institutions do it under the same hollow pretense," said Ickes in his speech about "nations in nightshirts."

"Every candidate for office in America who lacks a real issue proceeds to shout 'communism.'

What To Do When Slipping

There was the Tammany candidate for mayor of New York in the last election, for example. He found himself slipping so badly, with not an issue in sight, that he resorted to crying "communism" against the successful ticket, which was supported by nearly all the labor unions as well as by many business interests, including that previously unsuspected Bolshevik, Mr. John D. Rockefeller!

Then there was a meeting in Washington not so long ago, at which A. F. of L. organizers were given a pep talk and told to "go out and fight the C.I.O."

One of the organizers, searching around for an issue, called out from the back of the room, "With what?" And John P. Frey, it is related, held up a sheaf of "red network" papers and said, "Here's your answer!"

* * *

The nightshirters of today who menace our liberties are not only the Ku Kluxers and Black Legionnaires. Fully as menacing to the national welfare are the reactionaries of the labor, industrial and political world who clothe their mental nakedness in nightshirt ideas—and then cry "communism" against all who disagree.

Spy Outfits Collected $10,000,000 In Five Years

Industry Caused Slump

Reforms Effected by C.I.O. Unions Help Bring Stability to Business

By C. W. Fowler

WASHINGTON—A current hobby in certain political and economic circles is seeking causes and personalities on which to blame the present business depression.

However much they disagree on some theories, all our prophets are sure of one basic cause of our present trouble—the C.I.O. Now the C.I.O. has organized over 3,000,000 previously unorganized workers. It has raised wages for them and for the rest of its membership by more than one billion dollars per year.

These things, the theorizers say, have brought the country close to ruin. They raise costs and they lower sales and, worst of all, they threaten profits, these people charge.

Look at the Record

What is the record on these charges against the C.I.O.? The best answer, perhaps, can be found in the words of economists who do not owe their allegiance to labor, who in fact owe more allegiance to the other side. As far back as July, a writer in the *Annalist*, weekly designed for the big boys in Wall Street who want their facts without bunk, stated very flatly that costs did not increase in the same proportion as wages are raised. Even as much as a 50 per cent increase in wages, this economist says, would mean an increase of less than 10 per cent in costs—amply compensated by the increased purchasing power of the wage earners whose wages are raised.

J. M. Clark, past President of the American Economics Assn., is of similar opinion, adding higher wages to his formula for "regaining the trend to recovery."

Not Enough Raises

C. F. Hughes, writing in "The Merchant's Point of View" column of the financial section of *The New York Times*, holds that wage increases have not reached enough of the population, with the words: "Wage increases to organized workers and higher income to argiculturalists left a large segment in trade, clerical and domestic service trailing behind. Unbalance of income was created."

In a letter sent to 100 editors of southern newspapers, a leading spokesman for the cotton garment industry is quoted as saying: "the majority of its members have maintained wage scales in spite of the depression it is experiencing." This is due to the work of the T.W.O.C. in organizing scores of thousands of mill workers in the south, as well as in the northern areas of the industry.

C.I.O. Activities

In steel, the C.I.O. has prevented lay-offs in scores of plants, and has maintained wage scales in others where previously reduced operations spelled only one thing for the workers—slow starvation until business was ready to use their labor again.

Throughout the industrial scene, the C.I.O. is organizing unemployment committees, securing relief for laid-off workers, doing everything that can be done to maintain wages and purchasing power. The depression doesn't belong to the C.I.O.—but as it did something about low wages and long hours, the C.I.O. is doing something about the depression.

La Follette Committee Reveals Wide Use of Undercover Agents

By Henry C. Fleisher

WASHINGTON—America's meanest business—the spy racket—was sponsored to the tune of $9,440,132 by 2,500 American corporations during the years 1933-38, according to a comprehensive report submitted by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

"The list of these firms as a whole reads like a bluebook of American industry," the report of Senators LaFollette and Thomas declares.

"The names and distribution of these firms conclusively demonstrate the tenacious hold which the spying habit has on American business. From motion picture producers to steel makers, from hookless fasteners to automobiles, from small units to giant enterprises—scarcely an industry that is not fully represented in the accompanying list of clients of the detective agencies," it continues.

Included among the corporations named were General Motors, Chrysler, Bethlehem Steel, Goodyear Tire, Aluminum Co., Weirton Steel, General Electric, Remington Rand, Bell Telephone, New York Edison and Warner Brothers.

General Motors alone spent close to $1,000,000 of its stockholders' money between January 1934, and July 1936, for espionage, the records show. The company's spy system reached the comic opera stage, however, when Pinkerton men were hired to check up on Corporation Auxiliary spies who had been previously hired and who were suspected of betraying industrial secrets to other companies.

Following disclosure of the committee's report, some of the corporations named in the list declared they had discontinued use of the detective agencies completely, or had employed them merely for property protection purposes.

The Big Five

Pinkerton, largest of the five agencies examined by the committee, has offices in 27 cities and in 1935 enjoyed a gross income of well over $2,000,000. Of this income, "between 40 and 60 percent" was derived from industrial work, the remainder coming from criminal detective service.

Railway Audit & Inspection, the committee revealed, was hired by 165 corporations during 1935, the largest of which were subsidiaries of the U. S. Steel Corp. Corporation Auxiliaries supplied over 600 spies to 499 firms, including the Chrysler Corp., and its 1936 income exceeded half a million dollars.

In the Ohio Valley

The National Corporation Service served over 125 firms in the heavily industrialized Ohio Valley, and carried on a flourishing strikebreaking department. A large portion of the 1935 income of $580,084 reaped by the William J. Burns International Detective Agency came from industrial espionage, the committee said.

Seventy-one firms affiliated with the Natl. Metal Trades Assn. employed the organization's spies in their plants in the 1933-36 period, the committee report showed. On the other hand the Akron, Ohio, Employers Assn. hired the Corporation Auxiliary outfit to work in the plants of its members, which included the city's leading rubber firms.

Not only do the "Pinks" squeeze into unions, but they also manage to obtain offices in the organization, the committee found. Of 305 union members on the Pinkerton list, almost a third "held offices of varying importance." One national vice president was on the Pinkerton payroll, while eight local presidents and 20 local secretaries were working for the gumshoe agency.

"Spies are members of unions in name only," the committee stated. "Their oath to support and uphold the union is meaningless. They reveal union secrets, they steal union records, they aid in blacklisting their own fellows. They incite to untimely strikes, they precipitate violence. Their allegiance is to the detective agencies and their clients, not to the union."

Employ Red-Baiting

Red-baiting and the committing of provocative acts in an attempt to discredit unions in the public view are a favorite device of spies, the committee declares.

"Raising the 'red' scare is a common practice with detective agencies," it says, "not because of any profoundly felt fear of radicalism among employers, but more because the identification of labor with radicalism and sabotage neatly serves their anti-labor policies."

The use of industrial spies strikes deep into the rights of American citizens, the committee charges. "Not only is the worker's freedom of association nullified by the employers' spies, but his freedom of action, of speech and of assembly is completely destroyed. Fear harries his every footstep, caution muffles his words.

"He is in no sense any longer a free American."

Reports

Sen. Robert La Follette, Wisconsin Progressive and a member of the Senate Committee on Labor and Education, which last week revealed that 2,500 corporations have been using industrial spies.

Pennsylvania to Rid State of Spy Systems

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Labor spies and strikebreakers will be a thing of the past in Pennsylvania as the State Bureau of Civil Rights and Public Information pushes forward its program.

Following several months of investigation the bureau has launched its drive to rid the state of industrial espionage agencies, 38 of which have been functioning in Pennsylvania.

The bureau is planning to tighten the laws regulating private detective agencies. Under investigation is the Independent Labor Federation, company union outfit formed at Hershey last summer.

Interest Grows In Consumers' Problems

Increasing prices—and increasing layoffs in industry—have made the nation's consumers more interested than ever in the problem of stretching the weekly food allowance. In Michigan Mrs. Hester Fraser (left) has been appointed by Gov. Murphy to head a new consumers' service division. Lower picture shows Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt discussing consumers' cooperatives with Dr. James Warbasse and E. R. Bowen, officials of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A.

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12-29

A. F. of L. 'Boycott' of C. I. O. Falters In Northwest

Public Supports C.I.O. After Carpenters' Defeat

PORTLAND, Oreg.—The highly-touted campaign of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters, A. F. of L., to stop the onrush of the C.I.O. International Woodworkers of America in the Pacific northwest is sputtering badly.

The Carpenters, who for years handled non-union lumber without a murmur, are having considerable difficulty now in convincing their members that they should boycott the products of the young woodworkers' international, C.I.O. leaders in this area point out.

The labor history of this section in recent months is little more than a series of defeats for that section of the A. F. of L., which under the leadership of teamster Czar Dave Beck of Seattle, has sought to curb the organizing drive of the C.I.O.

Only a short time ago Beck's machine received a smashing defeat when it attempted to halt the C.I.O.'s drive to organize warehousemen in San Francisco. Sustained picketing and threats of boycott failed, and Beck was forced to beat as graceful a retreat as was possible under the circumstances.

The press, which has given considerable publicity to the A. F. of L. "boycott," has magnified the efforts of the A. F. of L. to the point where they seem far more effective than they actually are, C.I.O. leaders declare.

Vote Raps A. F. of L.

Most serious defeat for the Carpenters group came recently at the Inman-Poulson Mill here, where a poll of the workers showed a majority favoring the C.I.O. union. This came as a surprise not only to the Carpenters' officials—who had always considered the mill an A. F. of L. stronghold—but also to Gov. Martin of Oregon and the mayor of Portland.

The voting had been arranged by the governor, who had been severely criticizing the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

Beaten in the actual poll of the factory workers, the A. F. of L. group then sought to keep the inland river pilots from handling C.I.O. lumber products. The C.I.O., however, pointed out that the governor had agreed to abide by the results of the election, and he was forced to order the pilots, who hold state commissions, to handle C.I.O.-manufactured wood product cargoes or lose their licenses.

At the same time Gov. Martin told the mayor of Portland to see that A. F. of L. pickets were removed from the Inman-Poulson plant.

Boycott Unpopular

Meanwhile an increasing number of Portland carpenters are signing petitions demanding that the A. F. of L. immediately discontinue its efforts to push the so-called boycott. The petition declares:

"We, the undersigned, Carpenters, wish it to be known that we are ready and willing to work at the established scale of wages in the City of Portland, regardless of the origin of the lumber and material, whether C.I.O. or A. F. of L.

"We prefer, at all times, to handle the product of organized labor and believe the current dispute is not one that is subject to settlement by a boycott on the product of organized men, and we hold that all men have a perfect right to select the organization they wish to have represent them."

Governor Asks Violence

Violence is being increasingly used against union men throughout the state, however, following an inflammatory speech by the governor last week. Condemning the Wagner Act, the Natl. Labor Relations Board, and Pres. Roosevelt, he openly advocated the use of vigilantes against workers throughout the state.

"Nevertheless," declared E. B. O'Grady, Oregon C.I.O. regional director, "the growing favorable sentiment for the C.I.O. among the citizens of the state is generally becoming more manifest."

UNION ACCUSES UTILITY

SAN FRANCISCO—The Pacific Gas & Electric Co. was accused last week by the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, C.I.O., of coercing and intimidating its workers in a recent labor board election. The union charges the company union won the poll because of the intimidating policy of the utility outfit.

Insurance Men's Union Asks Policies for Members

NEW YORK—Insurance for insurance collectors!

That demand, formulated by the Industrial Insurance Agents Union, C.I.O., will be pushed in state legislative bodies in order that agents and collectors may be protected against robbery, injury and death at the hands of holdup men, union leaders announced here.

Pointing to the killing of a New York insurance collector at the hands of robbers two weeks ago, Leon Berney, general organizer for the union, stated that "thousands of industrial insurance agents walk the streets daily, each carrying hundreds of dollars in premium collections, subject to attack at any moment from holdup men.

C. I. O. Locals Affiliate With Furniture Union

WASHINGTON—All C.I.O. local industrial unions in the furniture industry have been advised by John Brophy, C.I.O. director, to affiliate immediately with the recently-created United Furniture Workers of America.

With 14,000 members in the C.I.O. industrial union group enrolling in the U.F.W.A., the new union's membership will be close to 30,000 by the first of the year, President Morris Muster estimated.

The young C.I.O. international, which was created shortly after the Furniture Workers Unity Conference met here late in November, already has won some 10,000 members from the A. F. of L. Upholsterers' Union as various locals applied for charters in the C.I.O. organization.

Hoffmann Exposed

Affiliation of some 4,000 members of 12 independent locals in Jamestown, N. Y., is expected very shortly, Muster said. He added that the switch from the A. F. of L. to the C.I.O. is being stimulated by the "exposure of the double-crossing tactics of Sal Hoffmann," Upholsterers' president, who pledged support to the C.I.O. at the Washington conference. Hoffmann later "suspended" locals and officials who favored C.I.O. affiliation.

The international has taken permanent headquarters at 1133 Broadway, New York City.

Michigan C. I. O. Unions Push Relief Program

LANSING, Mich.—Ten international unions of the C.I.O. and many smaller units from all parts of Michigan met here December 19 for a state-wide relief conference.

Adolph Germer, regional C.I.O. director, told the 250 delegates that between 175,000 and 200,000 workers throughout the state are idle at the present time.

Systematic surveys of unemployment in each industrial community will be made by union committees, it was decided, and a state committee of the C.I.O. was formed to coordinate activity. Exact figures on the number affected by the depression will thus be available to union groups, and will aid the work of obtaining adequate state and federal relief expenditures.

Quarry Workers To Join C.I.O.

(*Continued from page* 1)

building granite quarry owners in the territory, with the exception of a few firms employing about 700 workers. In the southern granite belt in Georgia and South Carolina it has organized practically 85 per cent of the industry.

In the Bedford, Ind., limestone belt the union has three branches with a membership of 1,226 out of a total of 3,000 men employed. Eighty per cent of the building limestone in the United States is produced in the Indiana belt.

2,000 in Vermont

In the Vermont marble belt, the international has several locals made up of men employed in the quarries and plants of the Vermont Marble Company, the largest producer of marble in America. During normal times, the company employs about 2,000 workers.

Other marble areas where the union has locals includes Elberton, Ga., where the union recently signed a contract after a three-months' strike; Carthage, Mo., and Knoxville, Tenn. The Carthage marble workers have been on strike since March, 1935.

In the slate industry, the union has a flourishing branch in Bangor, Pa. Organization work has been going on in the Pennsylvania slate belt for only a short time, but is expanding. Around 3,000 workers are employed in the area. There are also slate producing centers in Rome and Granville, N. Y., and in Vermont, which the union expects to organize.

Philadelphia C.I.O. To Fight Lay-Offs

PHILADELPHIA — Protests against the "sit-down" strike of big business were voiced by leaders of progressive trade unions and unemployed organizations at a mass meeting called by the Conference to Fight Layoffs.

David Davis, business agent for Local 155, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers who was chairman of the meeting, said that the rally would "deal a most effective blow against the attempts of capital to scuttle the progressive legislative program proposed by the President."

Resolutions passed at the meeting demanded an increased WPA program and the calling of a special session of the state legislature to take up unemployment problems.

C.I.O. unions represented included the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, the National Maritime Unions and the Philadelphia industrial union council. The Workers Alliance and progressive A. F. of L. groups also cooperated.

Kentucky Unions to Form State Council

LEXINGTON, Ky. — A convention to set up a state C.I.O. Industrial Union Council in Kentucky will be held in Lexington January 9-10. Delegates from C.I.O. unions with a total membership of 50,000 will attend the meeting.

John Brophy, C.I.O. director, and Walter Smethurst, executive assistant to the C.I.O. chairman, have been invited to speak.

N. M. U. Wins 22nd Poll; Union's Set-Up Altered

NEW YORK—Continuing its string of National Labor Relations Board election victories, the National Maritime Union, C.I.O., rolled up 774 votes out of 816 in a poll of the crews of the Munson Lines.

The new gain brought the union's string of victories to 22 in 27 elections, with nearly 9,000 votes being cast for the growing C.I.O. international.

In line with its establishment as bargaining agent for an overwhelming majority of the seamen on the east and gulf coasts, the union has set up permanent official machinery to conduct its affairs. The move, as ordered in the N.M.U.'s recently adopted constitution, provides for establishment of district jurisdictions.

New Districts Created

The Atlantic district will extend from Portland, Me., to Key West, Fla., and the gulf district from Key West to Baytown, Tex. Seamen in Great Lakes ports, at present being organized under a provisional committee, will form a district for that area after their convention next spring.

Each district will elect three officers—a chairman, secretary and treasurer — who will form the union's national council.

As a result of experience under the autocratic regime of the now defunct Intl. Seamen's Union of the A. F. of L., the constitution provides for democratic control throughout.

Retail Clerks On Picket Line

Five hundred men and women, all members of the United Retail Drug Store Employes Union, C.I.O., walked out on strike in 57 New York Whelan drug stores December 18 when the company refused to sign an agreement with the union. Despite company advertisements in New York papers intended to prejudice the public against the strikers, the union is keeping its ranks firm.

Massachusetts Council Names Legislative Agent

BOSTON—The Massachusetts Industrial Union Council has appointed Daniel J. Boyle of Peabody, head of the C.I.O. National Leather Workers Association, as legislative agent for the Council.

A legislative program has been outlined by the executive board of the Council which includes a request for an appropriation to make a survey of conditions in the shoe industry of New England.

Indianapolis Council To Help Unemployed

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Plans for setting up unemployment committees to register unemployed union members have been announced by the Indianapolis C.I.O. Industrial Union Council. The committees will contact all public and relief agencies in an attempt to secure adequate relief and employment for jobless unionists.

Walter Truman, president of the Council, in announcing the plans, said that "Indiana has a responsibility to its citizens who had jobs, who were willing and able to work, but who were laid off and are now unemployed for reasons beyond their control."

He urged all local unions to cooperate in insuring the success of the campaign to protect unemployed union members.

TOLEDO

TOLEDO—C.I.O. unions affiliated with the Toledo Industrial Union Council are making every effort to insure proper relief for their unemployed members, Sec. Kenneth Cole announced here. Unemployed who face eviction from their homes have been advised to consult the council or their local union for aid. Over 17,000 workers in the city's auto and glass industries are jobless.

ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS — One thousand C.I.O. members, packing Hibernian Hall in this city, demanded that local relief authorities cut through the maze of red tape which has caused delay in relief payments and forced hundreds to stand in line for hours at the relief headquarters. The meeting, held under the auspices of the city's C.I.O. Industrial Union Council, demanded immediate formation of a state board for relief planning, with adequate labor representation.

From 78 to 32,000 in One Year

DETROIT (UNS)—In one year the West Side local of the United Automobile Workers has grown from 78 to 32,000 members speakers pointed out at a mass meeting.

DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY

THE C.I.O. NEWS

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED

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Bank Employes Win Right To Organize

NEW YORK—Bank employes have the right to organize and bargain collectively under the state's "Little Wagner Act," the New York Labor Relations Board declared in a decision overruling the contention of the Bank of Yorktown that the board had no jurisdiction in the banking field.

An election was ordered to be held among the 44 employes of the bank to determine whether or not they wished to be represented by the Financial Employes Organizing Committee of the United Office and Professional Workers, C.I.O. union.

"The bank's repeated declarations at the conferences and at the hearing that its employes do not come within the purview of the act," the decision stated, "is equivalent to the proposition that its employes are not entitled to join with their fellow workers for the purpose of improving their conditions by means of collective bargaining, and that the bank has no obligation with a collective representative."

Bank Challenged Board

The bank's claim that the state board lacked jurisdiction was first made officially on November 26 when it asked for an adjournment of the hearing on the union's petition for certification as sole collective bargaining agency. The application was denied.

Later the bank's attorney resumed the claim in the form of four motions at the close of the union's case, asserting that the State Labor Relations Act is unconstitutional, that the bank is subject only to the regulations of the state superintendent of banks, that bank employes are not laborers within the meaning of the law, and that the bank is an instrumentality of the federal government and therefore not subject to regulation of a state board.

Negotiated In October

The union's negotiations with the Bank of Yorktown began on October 13, 1937, and terminated with a meeting on October 20. Its claim to represent a majority of the employes was denied by the bank.

In view of the fact that "a question of controversy has arisen concerning the representation of the employes of the Bank of Yorktown" the Board ordered an election by secret ballot among all employes, exclusive of officers and supervisory employes.

Marine Firemen's Vote Favors C.I.O.

SAN FRANCISCO—Returns on a referendum conducted by the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers of the Pacific Coast revealed an overwhelming majority of the membership in favor of affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The vote, which took nearly three months to complete, was 1,189 to 306.

The membership also voted 1,284 to 197 in favor of sending representatives to the constitutional convention to be held in San Francisco January 17, to set up an national industrial seamen's union.

A check on the list of members disclosed that a great majority of the members of every west coast branch voted in the referendum.

"Mandate to Officials"

A statement issued by the union said: "This C.I.O. vote is an overwhelming mandate by the rank and file to the officials to open up full steam ahead toward a militant progressive unionism under the C.I.O. banner."

More than 800 men attended the meeting at which the report on the balloting was presented. The report was accepted with only two dissenting votes. The delegates also voted to contribute toward the expense of publishing 10,000 copies of a draft of the proposed constitution for the national seamen's union.

A. F. of L. Members Refuse To Aid 'War' on C. I. O.

PORTLAND, Oreg.—More than 1,000 rank-and-file members of the A. F. of L's carpenters' union have signed a petition warning officials of the international that they will not participate in the "boycott" aimed at crippling the Intl. Woodworkers of America, C.I.O.

The boycott move, according to E. B. O'Grady, C.I.O. regional director here, has no support except from a small group in the carpenters' international policy committee. He charged that this group is spreading false information about the boycott.

Collapse of the A. F. of L. officials' war on the I.W.A. was predicted here following the opening of two Portland mills under C.I.O. contracts.

C.I.O. Locals In Utilities To Hold First National Conference This Month

Union Head

Pres. James B. Carey, of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, C.I.O., whose affiliated utility locals will meet in Washington at the end of January.

WASHINGTON—A national conference of representatives of C.I.O. union locals in the utility industry will be held here Saturday and Sunday, January 29-30, by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of the C.I.O.

The conference, the first of its kind in the industry, will adapt the national structure and policies of the utility locals to meet new developments in the field, according to Albert Stonkus, director of the utility division of the U.E.R.&M.W.

Organization of the power trust has made substantial progress in recent months despite the anti-labor position taken by a large number of the corporations in the field.

The union has signed contracts with six corporations in Indiana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wyoming and California. At the present time the union is negotiating an agreement with the Monongahela West Pennsylvania Public Service Co., and a contract is expected shortly.

56 Locals Formed

Labor board hearings have just been concluded in the case of the Duquesne Light Co., and are scheduled to open for the Ohio Power Co. and the Iowa Southern Utilities in the near future.

The U.E.R.&M.W. utilities division has organized a total of 56 locals in 26 companies during the short space of time in which the utility organizing drive has been under way.

Of these 12 are composed of employes of the Consumers Power Co. of the Commonwealth & Southern System. An agreement comes up for renewal on March 1.

Ten locals have been organized on the west coast among workers of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. A recent labor board poll which favored an "independent" union will probably be held up by the N.L.R.B., union leaders predict, because of evidence that the "independent" is company-dominated.

To have made such gains in this industry, "in a few months of concerted but inadequate effort, where no tradition of unionism existed, where no previous concerted effort has been made, is in our opinion substantial and encouraging progress," Stonkus said.

Akron Unionists Defend 6-Hour Day

AKRON—Any attempt by Akron industries to end the six-hour day will be met with resistance by the C.I.O. Industrial Union Council.

More than 65 delegates voted unanimously for a resolution which pointed out that such a move on the part of business would throw thousands out of work.

The resolution, introduced by N. H. Eagle, a member of the executive board of the United Rubber Workers, warned that lengthening of the work day would lead to "industrial warfare." Nearly 9,000 of Akron's 45,000 rubber workers are now jobless, Eagle's resolution declared, and the reestablishment of the eight-hour day would lead to unemployment for 8,000 more.

Promise to Provide Work Must Be Kept

At its Atlantic City conference, the Committee for Industrial Organization adopted as the basic feature of its legislative program the principle that "every worker has a right to a job and must be guaranteed security of employment."

Since then a nation-wide campaign has been launched by organized labor to win the right to work for a growing army of the unemployed. John L. Lewis and other labor spokesmen have repeatedly insisted that if the corporations fail to provide work, there must be some power that will go beyond them and insure the workers the right to live.

The demands of labor have included increased appropriations for WPA and other public works so that the government may take up the task of providing jobs when private industry fails to do so.

* * *

The justice of labor's demand was recognized by President Roosevelt when he declared in his message to Congress for a policy of "not permitting any needy American who can and is willing to work to starve because the federal government does not provide the work.

"If private cooperative endeavor fails to provide work for willing hands and relief for the unfortunate," the President said, "those suffering hardship from no fault of their own have a right to call upon the government for aid; and a government worthy of its name must make a fitting response."

Now that the census has revealed unemployment ranging up to 11 million, it is urgent that action be taken at once by Congress to make the principle thus expressed effective. It is certainly no time to cut down on relief expenditures, when the need for them is increasing.

Present appropriations for relief and public works are grossly inadequate, and Congress must act to increase such appropriation in this fiscal year if it is not "to let the people down."

* * *

In providing work for the growing number of needy Americans who face starvation, the WPA is badly hampered by the infamous Woodrum amendment. This amendment must be repealed and WPA must be enabled and required to provide work for all who are let out by private industry.

There must be no retreat before the arrogant and shortsighted demands of those who would cut government expenditures at the expense of the unemployed. Public welfare must take precedence over private profits.

Confidence cannot be restored to business by reducing the taxes and expenditures which provide work and spread purchasing power among the millions whom private industry is turning onto the streets to starve. On the contrary, such expenditures must be increased if the genuine confidence that comes with economic security is to permeate the American people.

* * *

One of the first essential steps to permit the government to provide work for the unemployed and to establish confidence where it is needed most, is passage of the Schwellenbach-Allen resolution on WPA employment which is on the Senate calendar.

This resolution now includes a clause for repeal of the Woodrum amendment, so that expenditure of existing WPA funds may be permitted to meet present needs and the way be cleared for additional appropriations.

The Schwellenbach-Allen resolution declares that work opportunities must be provided through the federal Works Progress Administration "for all unemployed workers who cannot find employment in private industry."

It provides that "no WPA worker who cannot find employment in private industry at wages not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work for which he or she is reasonably fitted by training or experience shall be discharged from the WPA rolls, and that any WPA employe securing temporary private employment shall be furloughed during the period of private employment by the WPA and not discharged from the rolls."

Only after Congress has taken such action, and jobs have been provided for all who need them, will it be possible to estimate the amount of increased appropriations needed to continue the policy of providing adequate work relief to all the unemployed.

League Greets Heflin Defeat As Labor Gain

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Backed by labor and liberal forces throughout the state of Alabama, Rep. Lister Hill, pro-New Deal Democrat who voted for the wage-and-hour bill at the special session of Congress, easily won the Democratic nomination to the Senate position vacated when Sen. Hugo Black was appointed to the U. S. Supreme Court last year.

Campaigning on a "strictly 100 per cent New Deal" platform, Hill gained an easy 2-1 victory from former Sen. Thomas Heflin, bitter-end reactionary. The wage-hour issue figured prominently in the election campaign.

Hill's victory was hailed by Labor's Non-Partisan League, which through E. L. Oliver, its executive vice-president, stated that "the vote in Alabama indicates that the people of the south, no less than those of the north, demand federal protection against oppressive labor standards."

Pointing to a statement made when the wage bill was defeated "that this issue would be fought out in the 1938 Congressional elections," the league stated, "nothing can keep this question out of other campaigns excepting speedy passage of satisfactory legislation."

THE C.I.O. NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the
COMMITTEE *for* INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

JOHN L. LEWIS.....Chairman
CHARLES P. HOWARD.....Secretary
JOHN BROPHY.....Director
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Southern Churchmen Speak Out For Labor

Their religion means something real and practical in everyday industrial relations, to the ministers from many Southern churches who attended the recent annual meeting of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen at Nashville, Tenn.

They committed themselves, in the spirit of the gospel, "to work for a society in which opportunities for the abundant life are more justly given to the masses of men." And they adopted a statement which left no doubt as to their stand on collective bargaining and the C.I.O.

"We believe," said these Southern churchmen, "that it is essential to the self-respect of the workers that they have freedom to become part of the organized labor movement.

"We thus seek to encourage workers' affiliation with trade unions and to educate our church constituencies to appreciate and defend the right of all men and women to bargain collectively, free from intimidation and violence, 'legal' or extra-legal."

* * *

The churchmen also showed an intelligent appreciation of the role of the C.I.O. and industrial unionism in bringing the benefits of collective bargaining to large numbers whom the crafts have failed to reach.

"We sympathize with the desire on the part of established craft unions to conserve the values which these unions represent and believe that the C.I.O. is wise in its announced policy of not seeking to destroy arbitrarily and hastily or to alter the structure of unions which are genuinely serving the interests of workers and which represent the choice of the workers," they said.

"However, in standing for the principle of industrial unionism and in giving active support to the great masses of unskilled industrial unions, the C.I.O. unions are rendering a great constructive service to our society."

* * *

Through its organizing campaigns in the textile, steel and other great Southern industries, the C.I.O. has brought unionism to the attention of the South in a way that the small and scattered craft unions never succeeded in doing.

It has been greeted with a torrent of abuse and misrepresentation by all the forces of darkness and reaction, just as the pioneers of unionism have always been greeted when they first enter new territory.

There has therefore devolved on the religious and progressive leaders of the South a special duty to hold aloft the light of justice and understanding; and to call attention to the legitimate character and high social aims of unionism.

It is encouraging to see that this duty is being so worthily performed by the churchmen who declared their faith in social justice and labor's rights at this Nashville meeting.

Employer-Imposed Unionism

A dangerous distortion of the whole purpose of labor relations legislation has come to light in Wisconsin.

The purpose of the national labor relations act is to enable workers to be represented in collective bargaining by a union of their own choosing; and to prevent employers from imposing on their employes organizations which the workers do not want.

But a court decision has recently been rendered in Wisconsin which interprets the state labor relations act as declaring in effect that the collective bargaining agency may be a union of the employers own choosing, even if it has no members at all among the employes.

The decision was made by State Circuit Court Judge Alvin C. Reis, in the case of an appeal by the United Shoe Workers of the C.I.O. against a state labor board order upholding a closed shop agreement between the Freeman Shoe Co. of Beloit and the Boot & Shoe Workers Union of the A. F. of L.

Judge Reis held that it made no difference whether the A. F. of L. union had a majority, a minority or no members at all among the Freeman company employes, since under the terms of the act an employer could enter into a closed shop contract with any union it chose, provided that the union was not a company union in the judgment of the state labor board.

Joseph A. Padway, A. F. of L. attorney, who was responsible for inserting the joker into the state act on which Judge Reis based his interpretation, lost no time in applauding the decision, even indicating himself that it enabled employers to choose the union for their employes.

"Unions are like merchandise," said Padway. "You've got to sell them to employers."

That progressive A. F. of L. members do not share Padway's rejoicing over such employer-imposed unionism is shown by an editorial in *The Kenosha Labor*, official publication of the Kenosha Trades & Labor Council.

"We stand aghast that officers of the State Federation of Labor, and its counsel (who now proposes amending the national act to make it conform with the state act, as interpreted by Judge Reis) can accept this ruling with approval," the paper says.

"We cannot believe that they can be so shortsighted, that for the sake of temporary advantage in an intra-union controversy they would risk the future of the whole trade union movement."

The paper points out that this interpretation "encourages rival union organizers to bid against each other in trying to sell their union to the employer. It flouts the will of the workers themselves. It opens the way to racketeering and corruption.

"Regardless of the will of the workers, an employer may recognize a union they do not want, and require them to pay dues to it if they wish to hold their jobs. He is under no obligation to recognize the union of their choosing, even if they preferred it unanimously."

The C.I.O. union has announced that it will contest the decision through the state's supreme court. It charges that the company's executives, by acts of intimidation, had supported the organization of the A. F. of L. affiliate against the wishes of the employes.

This is an issue on which both A. F. of L. and C.I.O. unions can join, to prevent the insertion of similar jokers in other state laws, and to see that they are not used as an opening wedge for the general imposition of employer-chosen unionism on workers who desire unions of their own choice.

Labor History on Mural

A history of the rise of American labor is being executed by Walter Speck, who has been commissioned to do a series of mural paintings by the big West Side local of the United Automobile Workers of America, C.I.O. When the murals are completed, they will be placed in the local's meeting hall. Scene on the left depicts an attack by Ford service men on union members last spring, while that on the right shows figures of a man and woman, typical of the unionists in the auto industry.

Rapid Growth of C. I. O. and New Labor Movement Treated in Dr. Brooks' Book

"When Labor Organizes" by Robert R. R. Brooks, is one of the latest of an increasing flow of books treating the new labor movement in the United States, as represented by the rapid growth and success of the C.I.O.

"When Labor Organizes" is not a history of the trade union movement, though there is plenty of history in it. It is more of a handbook on labor organization, setting forth what happens when American labor undertakes to organize for better working and living conditions.

In successive chapters Brooks gives a running account of the first steps in organizing in an unorganized community, the methods of approach used by a labor organizer, the amount of employer opposition he has to meet, and some of the tactics that are used by those elements hostile to trade unions.

One of the most useful chapters of the book is devoted to a listing and discussion of the unions in the field, with brief accounts of their development and growth. In the chapter on "The Labor Movement and Political Action" the author concludes that "if the American labor movement turns to independent political action it will be both a consequence and a cause of its rising confidence, discipline and power on the economic front."

When Labor Organizes, by Robert R. R. Brooks; Yale University Press; 361 pages illustrated. $3.00.

"As Steel Goes, So Goes Labor"

NEW YORK—The unionization of the steel industry by the C.I.O. assures the spread of unionism through the country, says J. B. S. Hardman, editor of *The Advance*, official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, commenting on the recent convention of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

"It used to be a by-word in American political life that as Maine goes, so goes the nation," he says. "Insofar as the labor movement is concerned the formula is—as steel goes, so goes the labor movement. Now, steel is unionized."

As a result of S.W.O.C. success in organizing steel, Hardman says, "the prejudice, the superstition, the slander that American labor will not be organized, has lost ground."

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

The President's Message

ONE of the most interesting aspects of the President's message to Congress was the general press reaction to it.

Reactionary papers which have been carrying on a campaign of relief-for-the-rich-and-to-hell-with-the-rest went through all the verbal motions of sighs of relief and cries of surprise that the message was so "conciliatory."

Actually the message reiterated a number of principles to which the administration has long been committed, for which the electorate has voted, and which have inspired the type of legislation the same reactionary papers have been trying, all too successfully, to buck.

Deflated Bogeys

But the press campaigns against wage-and-hour legislation, against farm and unemployed relief, and against taxation of the rich, have included so many fantastic bogeys created for the occasion that the exposure of their unreality by any serious and authoritative statement was bound to make the propagandists of reaction appear ridiculous.

American businessmen are not such jittery idiots as much of the press has painted them. They are not inclined to continue indefinitely the sabotage of recovery advocated by the private axe-grinders of profiteering reaction.

So much of the editorial expressions above referred to may be classed as a face-saving retreat from some of the more fantastic forms of propaganda, once their unreality has been exposed.

Principle vs. Practice

But there is another possible motive in the momentary change of tactics by the opponents of progressive legislation.

They realize that popular demand is growing for legislation to raise the purchasing power of farmers and workers and to implement administration declarations that the government must provide work for the jobless when private industry fails.

So now they speak softly about the general declarations of such principles, as embodied in the President's message, while they prepare every possible pressure to prevent such principles being put into actual practice.

The Tactic of Lip-Service

The tactic which was most effective in defeating wage-and-hour legislation in the special session was that adopted by the A. F. of L. leaders who paid lip service to the general objective but opposed any specific measure that had a chance of passage.

Relatively few members of Congress will dare to oppose the legislative principles in the President's message. But reaction will now smooth the way for those who would be faithless to their trust, by bidding them pay lip service to the principle but fight like tigers against its concrete application.

At the same time the new tactics permit the selfish interests to sidle up to the administration and purr, as they have done before: "Now we're ready to be nice to you, if you'll be nice to us by not doing what you have promised to do."

Time To Be Vigilant

Now is therefore the time for the labor and progressive forces to be more vigilant than ever, and more insistent on adoption of the constructive legislation which has been so often promised and so often deferred or sabotaged.

The recent special session of Congress, with its callous defeat of wage-and-hour legislation, should shock all progressives into action.

Organized labor and organized farmers should join, in the spirit of the St. Paul agreement, with the middle classes and enlightened business to see that the people's mandate is put into effect by the present Congress.

Fair words and promises are not enough. The time for action has come. And the voters in the next elections are going to judge their representatives by what they actually do at this session to provide work for the jobless and to raise farm and labor purchasing power.

Mine, Mill & Smelter Union Has "Greatest Year" in 1937

Membership Rose to 50,000; Union Plans Drives on 'Big Four'

DENVER—The Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, C.I.O., raised its membership from 18,000 to 50,000 during 1937 and signed 97 collective bargaining agreements during the "greatest year in its history," leaders of the union revealed last week.

Intensive drives among the workers of Anaconda Copper Mining Co., American Smelting & Refining, Phelps-Dodge, and Kennecott will highlight the organization's campaign in 1938, Pres. Reid Robinson predicted.

Contract in Idaho

A detailed review of the past year's accomplishments shows victories in such widely-separated areas as Perth Amboy, N. J., and Juneau, Alaska. The union signed the first bona-fide contract in the long history of the Coeur D'Alene area in Idaho, and made rapid advances towards complete unionization of employes of Utah's mines, mills, and smelters.

Throughout British Columbia and Ontario, Canada, steady progress is being made in furthering the international's growth, Robinson asserted.

Blue Card Hearing

Meanwhile, at Joplin, Mo., Natl. Labor Relations Board attorneys are learning details of the "Blue Card" company union outfit, which has continued under an A. F. of L. charter to render service to the anti-labor employers of the Eagle-Picher Co. in Missouri's tri-state region.

From Mike Evans, a leader in what has become one of the midwest's most notorious company unions, the N.L.R.B. learned of $17,500 gifts from the president of the company to the so-called labor organization, and of the subsequent signing of a "closed shop contract."

Other activities of the Blue Card group apparently were so hot that

A. F. of L. Representative Squirms as 'Blue Card' Union Story Is Told

its leaders felt the records should be destroyed. Records of the organization were allegedly stolen from the car of one Glenn Hickman, a Blue Card official, but observers at the trial hearings are of the opinion that the material was burned by the officials.

A. F. of L. Observer Present

The A. F. of L., whose charter to the company union group caused a sensation last spring, has an observer at the hearings, and has sought to prove that the Blue Card union was first dissolved and then reorganized under A. F. of L. control.

But Hickman and Evans, together with Joe Nolan—another leader of the Blue Card union—served as delegates to the 1937 convention of the A. F. of L. last autumn, officials of the C.I.O. union point out.

Scanning the News

The New York *Herald-Tribune*, arch-conservative Republican organ, complains about the unemployment census.

"The worst thing about the figures," it says, "is the time and manner of their publication."

Apparently the G.O.P. people have reached the point where they only want to read ancient history!

* * *

Fascism sprouts in all sorts of odd and often ridiculous forms when it first makes its appearance. Among the many sproutlets which have recently appeared in the United States is a quaint little "Home Industry Guard" formed at Charleston, S. C., "to stamp out and put down C.I.O. as the worst form of Communism."

The sponsor of this outfit calls on all available suckers to pay a dollar down and 25c a month, with higher rates for business houses and a fee of $25 for charters, for the privilege of trying to keep union organization and higher wages out of Charleston.

He is hard put to it, however, to bring home to sceptical Charlestonians the horrors of C.I.O. So he resorts to describing what the National Maritime Union of the C.I.O. is doing there, claiming that it has forced the companies "to furnish the crew with perfumed toilet soap."

Horror No. 2 uncovered by the would-be Fascist Fuehrer of Charleston is that the N.M.U. has forced the shipowners "to furnish the crew with two clean sheets per day, and then the fireman will climb into his bunk with his dirty overalls and shoes on."

Apparently it shocks him that clean sheets should be used for tired workers to sleep between, instead of to conceal night-riding terrorists.

* * *

A. F. of L. rank and filers will be shocked to know to what low esteem the name of the Federation has been brought by leaders who have linked it with every attempt to fight C.I.O. union organization, when they read that this anti-union and quasi-Fascist "Home Guard" includes as part of its platform:

"To advocate and fight for and further the interests of the American Federation of Labor."

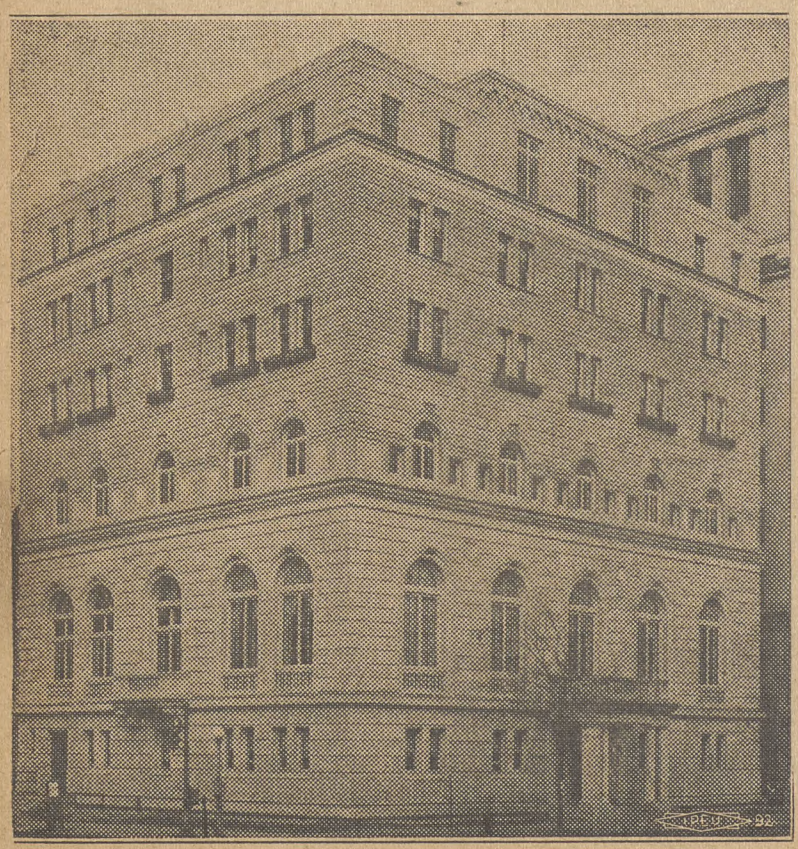
* * *

Wonder whether the A. F. of L. leaders who lobbied against the Black-Connery wage-hour bill, and aided in defeating it, took to heart this passage in the President's message:

"Others give 'lip service' to a general objective, but do not like any specific measure that is proposed."

The President asked "whether some of these opponents are not at heart opposed to any program for raising the wages of the underpaid or reducing the hours of the overworked."

New Home of Mine Union



Offices of the United Mine Workers, C.I.O., are now in this building, formerly the University Club, at 15th & I Streets in Washington, D. C.

Policy Holders Aid Insurance Union

NEW YORK — Leading liberals and labor leaders have organized a policy-holders' committee to aid the United Office & Professional Workers, C.I.O., in its campaign to win recognition from major insurance companies.

The committee includes Cong. Henry G. Teigan, of Minnesota; Louis Boudin, prominent New York labor lawyer; George Soule, of the "New Republic" magazine; and leaders of several C.I.O. unions.

The committee has headquarters at 66 Court St., Brooklyn.

C.I.O. Unions Win Places On "Nation" Honor Roll

NEW YORK—For the second year in a row, the Committee for Industrial Organization has been given a major place in the yearly "Honor Roll" of the *Nation*, liberal weekly magazine. The list was published last week.

Cited for their contributions to American progress during 1937 were the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, headed by Sidney Hillman; the United Automobile Workers of America, and the Transport Workers Unions.

The 1936 list had included the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and the C.I.O. itself.

T.W.O.C. Complimented

The T.W.O.C. was complimented for "the intelligence and courage it has used in its campaign of organization, and especially for showing, for the first time in labor history, that a map of trade unionism does not have to omit the South." The U.A.W. and the T.W.U. were given credit for "winning brilliant labor victories and demonstrating that they are forces to be reckoned with."

The American Labor Party of New York and its officers were included on the list "for their skillful and perspicacious campaign in the New York City elections, which gave labor politics a new dignity and standing."

Praise Senators

Senators LaFollette and Thomas of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, and their staff, were lauded for "having written a new economic charter for American civil liberties." For fighting to preserve civil liberties in Jersey City, N. J., headquarters of Frank Hague's anti-union dictatorship, Morris L. Ernst and Roger Baldwin, of the American Civil Liberties Union, were given places on the honor roll.

Rep. Norton Pledges Wage Bill Action

WASHINGTON—Congress will once again be asked to consider passage of a wage-and-hour bill, Rep. Mary Norton, chairman of the House Labor Committee, predicted this week as the new session got under way.

"I think I can promise that the bill will be enacted," she continued.

The wage-and-hour proposition leaped to the limelight once more when Pres. Roosevelt, in his speech to the Congress, made pointed mention of the measure.

"Wage-and-hour legislation is a problem which is definitely before this Congress for action," the President stated.

"It is an essential part of economic recovery. It has the support of an overwhelming majority of our people in every walk of life. They have expressed themselves through the ballot box."

Strikes Reached Peak In '37, N.L.R.B. Reveals

WASHINGTON—American labor took part in 4,017 strikes in the first 10 months of 1937, according to a report of the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

The strikes, which affected 1,768,791 workers, almost doubled the number of walkouts in either 1935 or 1936. They exceeded the numbers rolled up in such peak years of labor activity as 1919 or 1920, the figures showed.

Significant in the report was the fact that 56 per cent of the strikes were called to force recognition of the unions' rights to bargain collectively for members.

Teachers Union Warns Of School 'Economie

CHICAGO—The people of America must be on guard lest the current depression be used as an excuse for further trimming of education appropriations, the executive board of the American Federation of Teachers warned at its meeting here.

"The 'average' man and woman in every community must be on guard against those who are seizing on tax difficulties to curtail or wholly suppress public education to ensure a generation poorly equipped to function in a democracy for their common rights," the statement declared.

Will Seek Funds

"There are those in these United States who would cripple our schools for the purpose of producing cheap labor."

The federation will work to secure legislation providing federal aid for states unable to finance their schools adequately and to secure child labor legislation.

STUDENTS BACK UNIONS

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Delegates to the third national convention of the American Student Union, held this year at Vassar, voted a resolution urging student cooperation with the labor union movement.

Federal Workers Need Pay Boosts, Baker Says

WASHINGTON—Government employes, as well as industrial workers, are urgently in need of wage and hour legislative protection, Pres. Jacob Baker of the United Federal Workers of America, C.I.O., declared here this week.

"Hours of labor for government employes in many cases are far above the ceiling contemplated by Pres. Roosevelt for private industry; wages in many cases are in the cellar beneath the floor referred to by the President," Baker said.

Pointing out that government workers are not eligible for unemployment insurance, the U.F.W.A. head declared that government employment has dropped by more than 40,000 people in the last four months.

Twenty-five per cent of government workers receive less than $1,300 yearly, Baker said, adding that his figures do not include part-time workers. He declared that in one division, the Veterans Facilities' employes are often forced to work more than 70 hours a week.

C.I.O. Sugar Union Helps Procure Job Stability

BOSTON—Increased security in 1938 for 1,200 employes of sugar refineries in greater Boston is to a large extent due to the activity of the Sugar Refinery Workers Local Industrial Union No. 4, according to Maurice Dineen, C.I.O. field representative.

The union, which together with other C.I.O. locals, has organized about 75% of the industry, raised wages $3,000,000 last year. In addition, its action pushing the sugar bill passed by Congress has contributed greatly to assuring work stabilization, Dineen said.

The United States Sugar Refineries Assn. in Washington has stated that Massachusetts sugar workers need have no fear of losing their jobs during 1938, despite the general business slump.

WASHINGTON—The Cherry Cotton Mills of Florence, Ala., must rehire six workers whom it fired more than a year ago for union activity, the Natl. Labor Relations Board has ordered.

Progress in Steel Told to Garment Local

NEW YORK — Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Worker Organizing Committee, was scheduled this week to open a series of addresses on C.I.O. activities to Local 22 of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union, C.I.O.

The forum series was arranged by the local's educational department and future monthly meetings will bring speeches by Homer Martin, Sidney Hillman, Michael Quill and David Dubinsky, president of the I.L.G.W.U.

Murray, who will be introduced by Charles Zimmerman, manager of the local, will speak on the subject of "Labor in Steel."

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1-6

Union Activity Speeds Handling of Relief

C.I.O. Aid to Jobless Lightens Relief Problem

WASHINGTON—Efforts of C.I.O. unions in behalf of unemployed workers are bringing about better handling of the relief problem in many cities, according to reports from all sections of the nation.

In St. Louis, C.I.O. delegations called upon the governor of Missouri, the mayor of the city, and heads of relief agencies. As a result, according to Bert Tavender, C.I.O. regional director, jobless members of C.I.O. unions are either receiving relief or being placed on the W.P.A. rolls.

In Waterbury, Conn., Alex Cashin, C.I.O. field representative, reports that "we have been very successful in obtaining relief for our members." In nearby Bridgeport, C.I.O. groups have formed a city-wide committee to handle the relief problem, and have been successful in securing aid for unemployed members.

A feature of the Connecticut C.I.O. relief program has been a series of radio broadcasts describing the unions' activities in behalf of the unemployed.

Alabama Conditions Bad

With 3,000 workers estimated in the jobless ranks on January 1, the Huntsville, Ala., Industrial Union Council reports emergency conditions existing in its area, and has called upon state and federal authorities to meet the situation.

A survey made by a sub-committee of the council found appalling conditions existing among families of the jobless, in most of which no member of the family had worked in periods ranging from two months to five years.

"We found that the homes of a goodly number of these people were mere hovels," the report declared. "The hovels were old dilapidated buildings without sanitary facilities, yet these people were forced to pay, in many instances, one-half of the $12 they were receiving from the Department of Public Welfare or a like amount of their security wages from the W.P.A., each month for the rent of these buildings."

In Indiana, Gov. Townsend, while refusing to call a special session of the legislature to vote more relief funds, asked C.I.O. union leaders to compile unemployment estimates for the state in order that the problem may be better handled by relief officials.

U.A.W. Complains

Richard Leonard, director of welfare for the United Automobile Workers, C.I.O., last week issued a sharp complaint to Detroit relief authorities for their handling of the present situation. Describing conditions at a relief station in one section of Detroit, Leonard charged that applicants have been forced to stand in lines two blocks long.

"More than once," he declared, "men and women have fallen exhausted while standing in line. . . . Women applicants have walked miles, leaving hungry children at home; have waited from early morning until 5 at night to be interviewed, and have then been told to return the next day with more information, rent receipts, etc."

Leonard urged the relief administration to open additional stations, provide better welfare aid for single men and women, and allow district supervisors to discuss grievances with the U.A.W. welfare council each week.

A.C.W.A. Blames A.F.L. For Peace Meeting End

NEW YORK—The responsibility of the A. F. of L. craft leaders for the breakdown of unity negotiations with the C.I.O. is emphasized editorially by *The Advance*, official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The A. F. of L. position, it says, "meant that the A. F. of L. was willing to return to the order of things which obtained before the C.I.O. came into being and to go not a step from that old position," the editorial states.

"Stripped of the embellishments calculated for the consumption of the innocents, the A. F. of L. strategy was not to meet halfway the C.I.O. proposals to bring about the unity of all organized labor, but a new mask for the old intention to divide the C.I.O."

Farm Workers In Dire Want, S.F.T.U. Reveals

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Farm labor is seriously affected by the current slump, a survey of unemployment made by the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, C.I.O., revealed.

"Despite the largest cotton crop in years, there is more starvation in this section of the cotton belt than there has been at any time during the depression," Sec. H. L. Mitchell of the S.F.T.U. declared, following completion of local studies of the situation in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Texas.

Hundreds Being Evicted

Reduction of cotton acreage, through application of the farm bill, and the introduction of tractor machinery, will lead to hundreds of thousands of families finding themselves without crops in 1938, Mitchell predicted.

"They will become casual day laborers with nothing to live on during the next three months, and unless the government opens up the relief rolls there will be widespread starvation throughout the Southwest. Hundreds of union members have already been notified to vacate their homes and evictions will begin shortly."

C.I.O. Acts to Aid Cleveland Jobless

CLEVELAND—With thousands of Cleveland's jobless facing want and distress as a result of a breakdown in the city's relief finances, the Cleveland Industrial Union Council of the C.I.O. moved to insure protection for helpless unemployed throughout the city.

A committee to handle the relief problem was established by the council; and plans have been made for a mass meeting in the public hall to discuss future actions.

WASHINGTON—The Natl. Maritime Union, C.I.O., has been certified by the Natl. Labor Relations Board as sole collective bargaining agent for the unlicensed personnel of ships of the Tidewater Association Oil Co. of New York. In a recent poll the N.M.U. won 318 votes, with the Intl. Seamen's Union of the A. F. of L. receiving only five.

NLRB Hits Ford Again; Buffalo Hearing Jan. 11

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Natl. Labor Relations Board moved for the second time within a fortnight against the Ford Motor Co. when its Buffalo regional director issued a complaint charging the "flivver king" with anti-unionism and espionage.

Copies of the complaint have been served on Edsel Ford and officials in charge of the company's local assembly plant, the labor board announced. Hearings will start January 11.

Charges made by the United Automobile Workers, C.I.O., claim that Ford discharged 16 Buffalo employes for union activity and acted to interfere with the right of the workers to join the union, and that the company had employed spies to report on the union's meetings.

Teachers Ask Unity, Industrial Unionism

CHICAGO — Only a strong, united labor movement can meet the attacks being made both upon the right of Americans to work and to get an education, it was stated in a letter sent to William Green, A. F. of L. president, on behalf of the national executive council of the American Federation of Teachers.

As the only effective method of meeting the onslaught of the united enemies of labor, the council proposed that all members of the C.I.O. and the A. F. of L. be brought into one organization, that democratic structures and practices be preserved, and that the principle of industrial unionism be accepted "as the form of organization of workers demanded by conditions of modern industry."

Ford Lacks Support of Public–Frankensteen

DETROIT—"If Henry Ford thinks the public is going to save him from the verdict that he has been guilty of unfair labor practises, he has overestimated the extent to which his paid publicity agents have deceived the public," Richard Frankensteen, chairman of the United Automobile Workers' Ford Organizing Committee, declared here last week.

"Ford makes a false assumption if he thinks public opinion will approve of law-breaking, even if it does come from a multimillionaire," Frankensteen continued.

Frankensteen's statements came just as Ford's battery of attorneys opened their fight on the Natl. Labor Relations Board, which had ordered the motor manufacturer to cease and desist from using anti-union methods and to rehire 29 men fired for union activity.

Ford Reply to N.L.R.B.

The Ford reply to the 46-page document of the N.L.R.B. contained charges that the Labor Board's facts were "unsubstantiated by evidence and that the decision was unsupported by facts." One reply made by the Ford legal staff concerned the fact that only 29 men out of 80,000 had been fired for union activity, which the company claimed was "eloquent" proof that it does not discriminate against union members.

"Ford has always discharged men for real or suspected labor activity," a statement from the U.A.W.A. declared.

It is "significant and unique that thanks to the enlightened attitude of the American people as reflected in Congress, such medieval arbitrariness can be and is being effectively challenged," the statement continued.

"A most dangerous situation would arise if each person chose for himself which laws to obey and which to disregard. That would be anarchy."

Shipowners Break Law, Marine Unions Warned

WASHINGTON—Vigilance to insure obedience to the section of the marine act which compels subsidized ship operators to make repairs in American ports was urged on maritime unions by the Joint Maritime Legislative Committee of the C.I.O. last week.

The United States Maritime Commission recently warned subsidized operators that it had complaints on hand that "subsidized vessels are being painted, scaled and chipped in foreign ports with foreign labor." The act allows repairs to be made in foreign harbors only in emergencies.

The legislative committee, maintained by C.I.O. maritime unions, urged affiliated organizations to exert all pressure possible to see that companies have "all repair work done in our own shipyards and by domestic maritime labor."

CHICAGO—Payrolls tumbled 7 per cent in Illinois during the month of November, according to the state's labor department, while jobs fell 3.4 per cent during the same period.

Boatmen Ask 54 Polls, Challenge Ryan's Power

NEW YORK—Moving rapidly to break the remaining power of Pres. Joseph Ryan, of the Intl. Longshoreman's Assn., A. F. of L., in New York maritime affairs, the Inland Boatmen's Union, C.I.O., last week filed 54 petitions for Natl. Labor Relations Board elections to determine the collective bargaining agency for more than 5,000 New York workers.

The elections, if ordered, will affect workers on more than 1,000 oil barges, "taxi tankers," and tugboats which ply the waters of New York harbor. Some of the companies involved also maintain oil barge fleets at Hartford, Conn., and Albany and Rochester, N. Y.

Meanwhile growing opposition to Ryan's policies is being found among members of longshoremen's locals in New York, the C.I.O. Longshore Organizing Committee reported.

A group of four rank-and-file leaders, including Bernard Tunney, uncle of the former heavyweight boxing champion, are preparing court action to compel Ryan to furnish the membership of Local No. 791 with a financial statement, and to force the holding of monthly meetings.

Commission Holds Up Ship Elections, Union Complains

NEW YORK—Challenging the right of the Maritime Commission to deprive the union of collective bargaining privileges aboard Commission vessels, the National Maritime Union has asked the National Labor Relations Board to "enforce the law" and proceed with elections among the unlicensed personnel.

The Commission owns some 40 vessels, most of them leased to private operators. Recently agents of the commission stopped elections being prepared by the Labor Board on certain commission-owned ships.

No "Veto" Power

"We are at a loss to understand the reason for this," Joseph Curran, N.M.U. general organizer, wrote to J. Warren Madden, N.L.R.B. chairman. "It is inconceivable that the Labor Relations Act, passed by the United States Congress and signed by the President, should be subject to the veto of any commission, executive or otherwise."

The letter requested that the Board take immediate steps to enforce the law or notify the union of its refusal so that the N.M.U. can "proceed legally to secure its enforcement."

N.M.U. Won 26 Polls

"Low wages and bad conditions are a menace to the industry, no matter whether they are Maritime Commission ships or not," the letter concluded.

Elections had been ordered by the board on some 60 steamship lines, among which were a number owned by the commission. Balloting has already been completed on 31 lines, the union states. More than 9,000 votes were cast for the N.M.U. which won 26 of the elections.

WASHINGTON—The Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assn., C.I.O., has won sole collective bargaining rights for the engineers of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Co., the Natl. Labor Relations Board announced last week.

Farmers, Workers Sign Pact

Effects of the agreement for mutual assistance signed by representatives of Labor's Non-Partisan League, the Farmers Union and the Cannery & Agricultural Workers Union, will be far-reaching, political observers believe, with Pres. Roosevelt and Secy. of Agriculture Henry Wallace particularly interested in the move. The pact, which states that farmers and workers have similar interests, calls for joint political action. Shown above are leaders of the Farmers Union placing their names on the agreement.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE C.I.O. NEWS

THE ISSUE IN JERSEY *See Page 3*

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A.R.T.A. HITS RACKET

Montana, Kentucky Councils Map Drives

Montana Council Coordinates Labor and Farm Plans for Mutual Benefit

BUTTE, Mont.—Close relations between the working and farming populations, and plans for an organizing drive to bring unionism into the state's oil, lumber and agricultural industries were developed at the first convention of the Montana Industrial Union Council of the C.I.O.

The call for unity of action on the part of farmers and workers came from State Senator Garrison, an active figure in the Natl. Farmers' Union, which recently signed a cooperation pact with Labor's Non-Partisan League and the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, C.I.O.

Sen. Garrison traced the development of farmer-labor unity, and urged the exchange of fraternal delegates at all important farm and labor conferences in the state.

Condemn "Boycott"

The convention condemned the attempt of some leaders of the American Federation of Labor to run a "boycott" of lumber produced by the Intl. Woodworkers of America, C.I.O., and to hinder unionization of the lumber and sawmill industries.

Delegates were told by Edward O'Grady, C.I.O. regional director in Portland, Oreg., of the mounting opposition on the part of rank and file A. F. of L. carpenters to the boycott move of their leaders.

S.W.O.C. HOLDS MEETINGS

PITTSBURGH—Groups of steel union lodges affiliated with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in this area have started a series of mass meetings for discussion of demands to be presented to steel companies when contract renewals come up next month.

Kentucky Group Plans Action for Labor Legislation; 1939 Meet at Harlan

LEXINGTON, Ky.—More than 350 delegates, representing 60,000 C.I.O. members throughout this state, last week formed the Kentucky Industrial Union Council of the C.I.O., worked out a legislative and organizing program, and picked "bloody" Harlan as the site for its next annual convention.

Samuel Caddy of the United Mine Workers was elected first president of the new state group. Seven vice presidents, representing the state's four U.M.W.A. districts, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Distillery Workers Union, were also named by the delegates. J. Grigsby was named secretary-treasurer.

Supporting the move to call the next meeting at Harlan, Pres. William Turnblazer of U.M.W. District 19 declared that such a meeting in the heart of the Harlan coal fields would be an "inspiration to the miners and businessmen" of the area.

Assail Frame-up

The convention petitioned Gov. Chandler for the release of four miners serving life sentences for murder in connection with the "Battle of Evarts" in 1931, during which a miner and two deputy sheriffs were slain.

The delegates were warned of an alleged plot to pack a state committee to probe Harlan county with members friendly to the coal operators. A resolution calling for larger federal appropriations for the LaFollette committee met strong approval from the convention.

UNION BACKS NEW INSURANCE PROBE

NEW YORK — A resolution calling for a New York legislative investigation of the affairs of major life insurance companies has been introduced by State Sen. Elmer F. Quinn.

The resolution, filed shortly after a policy-holders committee of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. had asked for a probe of that corporation, drew praise from Pres. Lewis Merrill of the United Office & Professional Workers, C.I.O. Merrill asserted that the companies are using policy-holders' money for "union-smashing activities in violation of the state and national labor relations acts."

The union has filed charges of unfair labor practices on the part of Metropolitan before the state labor relations board.

Western Union Co. Mulcts Employes, Says C.I.O. Union

WASHINGTON—Illegal collection of more than $500,000 in dues, secured by a species of check-off system imposed on all employes, was charged against the Association of Western Union Employes, a company union, by the American Radio Telegraphists Association, C.I.O., in charges filed this week with the National Labor Relations Board.

The A.R.T.A. in its charge asks for full restitution of the money collected from Western Union workers since the passage of the National Labor Relations Act—which specifically prohibits such actions—dissolution of the company union, and withdrawal of recognition by the Western Union company from the association as "collective bargaining agent."

The case holds considerable interest for labor, Mervyn Rathborne, president of the A.R.T.A., said in commenting on the filing of charges: "All labor is looking to A.R.T.A. in its fight on the Association of Western Union Employes to expose big business in its intention to evade the Wagner Act by side-door methods.

"The Association of Western Union Employes is the oldest and one of the most notorious company unions in the United States. For years it has drained from the workers in Western Union dues for which the workers have received nothing.

"In filing this petition we are demanding the return of $500,000 illegally collected by the Employes' Association since the inception of the Wagner Act. This money should be returned to the workers from whom it was wrung by methods that the government of the United States has branded as illicit."

Bosses Head Association

In addition, the company has discriminated against workers reluctant to join the Association, has made promotions, seniority rights, job tenure, permission to present grievances, and favorable hours schedules dependent on membership and "cooperation" with the company union.

Supervisors and other officials of the company were appointed to positions of leadership in the Association, the A.R.T.A. charges, and democratic control has been completely absent. The charges filed with the Board also pointed out that meetings of the Association have been called irregularly, at long intervals, that no convention has been held, and that no adequate accounting for the funds collected from the workers has been made.

Considerable progress has been made by the A.R.T.A. in organizing Western Union workers. Within the past three months locals have been established in eight leading cities, including New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, D. C., and San Francisco. A petition for a Labor Board election has been filed in the last-named city.

N.M.U. Demands Law For Commission Ships

WASHINGTON—The National Maritime Union, C.I.O., moved this week to secure federal legislation forcing the Maritime Commission to bargain collectively with seamen employed on its ships.

Ralph Emerson, legislative representative for the union, submitted to the Senate Commerce Committee proposed amendments to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 embodying that principle.

The proposed amendment would place the selection of bargaining agents for maritime employers, "including the Maritime Commission in regard to ships owned by the Commission," in the hands of the National Labor Relations Board.

The Commission owns some 40 vessels competing in ordinary commerce with privately owned ships. After the N.M.U. had won approximately nine of ten labor board elections on 30 steamship lines, the board was ordered not to hold elections on the Commission's vessels.

Five-Point Program

Emerson's proposal was part of a five-point legislative program inaugurated by the union at the beginning of this session of Congress. Other proposals were:

1. Establishment of four sea-

(*Continued on page 4*)

C.I.O. Groups Speed Aid for Unemployed

WASHINGTON—Streamlined relief committees, established by C.I.O. international and local organizations, are speeding handling of the relief situation throughout the country, according to further reports coming into C.I.O. national headquarters here.

With scores of thousands unemployed in the lumber industry, the Intl. Woodworkers of America, C.I.O., have established relief committees in practically every community where the union is functioning, according to Pres. Harold J. Pritchett. The lumber industry is working on a 32 per cent production basis, Pitchett stated, and relief has become a paramount issue for the I.W.A. members.

Union representatives recently participated in an unemployment conference sponsored by 41 organizations throughout the state of Washington, and delegations are communicating with state and local authorities.

In Akron, Ohio, the United Rubber Workers, C.I.O., has taken a leading part in the formation of a committee of representatives of labor, the church, fraternal orders, the editors of two of the city's leading newspapers, industrialists and merchants.

Duluth Run-Around Fails

The committee, according to Pres. Sherman Dalrymple of the U.R.W.A., "is proving very effective in bringing pressure to bear on the state representatives in securing greater consideration for the unemployed."

In Duluth, Minn., city relief officials gave members of the Natl. Maritime Union, C.I.O., "the run-around," until the union threatened to mobilize all its members, together with those of other C.I.O. unions, and the Workers Alliance, for a giant mass meeting. The threat brought speedy action, but a number of the workers have not yet been provided for, according to E. Stand, N.M.U. organizer.

At Beaumont, Tex., some relief authorities have promised that any applicant who carries a letter from a C.I.O. union will be given immediate relief without question.

In Portsmouth, Ohio, reports Harry Doll, C.I.O. sub-regional director, unemployment has increased by 7,750 since Sept. 15.

Swamp Jobless Bureau

Crowds of unemployed lined up at the unemployment registration office in Frankford, Pa., to make application for jobless insurance as benefit laws went into effect early this month. Scenes like this were repeated in hundreds of cities and towns as crowds of unemployed exceeded facilities for handling their cases.

Industry Fails People—Lewis

TUCSON, Ariz.—"Capital and industry have made a pretty poor business showing," Chairman John L. Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization declared here.

"It is government money, paid by the taxpayers, that maintains and holds business together today in America and props up its backbone," he said. "What are we going to do about it? Whoever has managed these businesses, managed our government, does not seem to have done too good a job."

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Who Are Responsible For Disunity?

The contention of the C.I.O. representatives that the A. F. of L. leaders caused the collapse of the recent unity negotiations because their committee was without power to reach a real agreement, and because the executive council persisted in its refusal to admit all the C.I.O. unions together, finds support from within the A. F. of L. itself.

Pres. Daniel J. Tobin of the Teamsters union, a member of the A. F. of L. executive council and assuredly no friend of the C.I.O., in a signed editorial in the January issue of his official magazine, reports as follows:

"No final agreement was reached because of the conflicting opinions of the parties meeting.

"In the first place, the committee representing the American Federation of Labor had no power to make any kind of agreement without reporting back to the executive council.

"The executive council of the A. F. of L. discussed the report of the committee at a conference held in Washington on December 4 and 5, 1937.

"After going into the whole situation, President Green was instructed by the conference to state to the C.I.O. representatives that it was impossible for the council to accept the proposition of the C.I.O., and to present once again the proposition of the executive council as the basis of a settlement."

Tobin then proceeds to describe this proposition of the A. F. of L. council as reinstatement of the suspended C.I.O. unions, with the rest of the C.I.O. unions left outside until their differences with the A. F. of L. internationals in their fields should be adjusted.

This proposition the C.I.O. representatives rejected as meaning not unity of labor but division of the C.I.O. and desertion of most of its member unions.

The craft leaders spurned the all-inclusive unity proposed by the C.I.O. because they feared a democratic disposition of the points of difference which would have endangered their control, had all the C.I.O. unions been admitted together.

They stood pat for disunity and minority rule, rather than to take any chances with a majority vote of all unions represented together in a unified labor movement.

Congratulations to the Glass Workers

The glass workers are to be congratulated on the union progress which has made possible the national wage conference opening in Cincinnati on January 17.

At this conference, for the first time, all the major glass companies will be represented. Their officials will sit down with 45 national wage committeemen from union locals throughout the country, in an effort to work out a single national wage agreement.

Such an agreement can be of the greatest benefit to the industry and all who work in it, by bringing greater stability and uniformity of conditions. It will make possible the elimination of unfair competition and the leveling upward of wages and working conditions to assure all glass workers of a decent living.

The negotiations will be based on a thorough four-month study conducted jointly by union and company representatives, aided by Howard T. Colvin of the U. S. Labor Dept.

Such a constructive approach to improving conditions in the flat glass industry would not be possible without the existence of a strong industrial union, truly representative of all the workers in the industry.

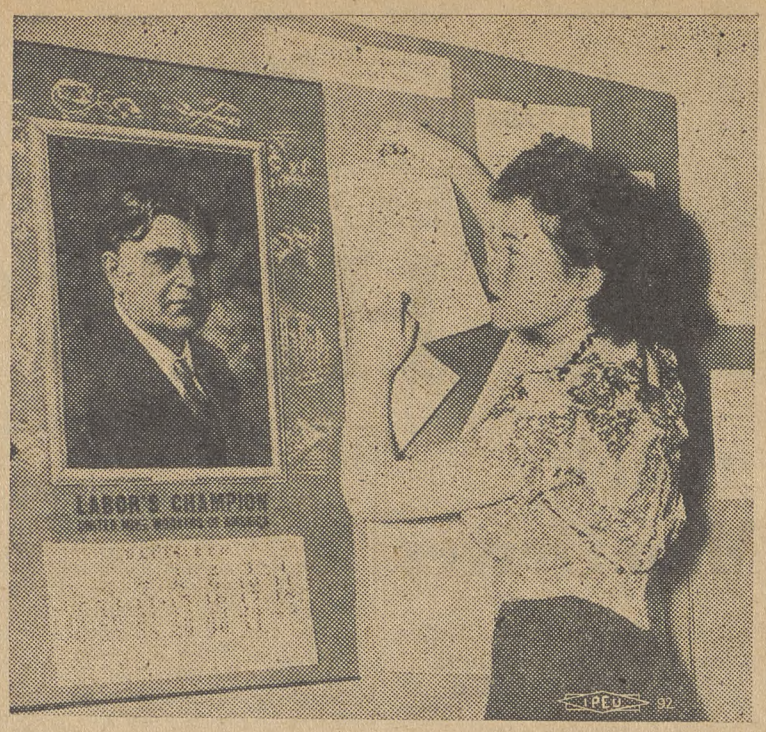
Ninety-five per cent of the workers in the flat glass branch of the industry are organized in the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, and through the Glass Workers Organizing Committee of the C.I.O. a campaign is now under way to bring similar benefits to the 100,000 unorganized in other branches.

In building and maintaining their union, the glass workers have had to face serious internal difficulties which came near destroying their union. But with the aid of the C.I.O. they have overcome these difficulties to the extent that they can now present a solid, united front in these negotiations.

The issues involved and the plans for organizing all other branches of the industry through the Glass Workers Organizing Committee have been thoroughly discussed by the rank and file in their union meetings, and Chairman Paul W. Fuller of the G.W.O.C. has received the almost unanimous support of the membership through action of the local unions.

The G.W.O.C., already reporting new wage agreements where no union existed before, is now in a position to go forward, with the support of a united membership, to bring 100 per cent union organization, and the industrial stability and better conditions that come with it, to all branches of the glass industry.

Unions, Not Movies, For Her!



Marian Hepburn, sister of Katherine, the stage and screen star, is more interested in the C.I.O. than the movies. A student at Bennington College in Vermont, she's acting as a volunteer organizer in the Washington headquarters of the United Federal Workers of America, during the winter months.

Labor Answers Hepburn

Oshawa Voters Sweep Labor Slate Into Office

OSHAWA, Ontario — Remember Oshawa?

Remember the strike conducted by the United Automobile Workers in the General Motors plant here?

Remember the red-baiting statements of Premier Hepburn of Ontario, who insisted that the union was not wanted in town, that the C.I.O. organizers were a bunch of outside agitators who should be deported to the "states," that the U.A.W. was merely a dictatorial group which had seized control of the town's workers despite their desire to be let alone?

The people of Oshawa last week gave the lie to Hepburn's accusations.

Eight Labor Men Win

In municipal elections they named A. S. McLeese, a progressive candidate who is an honorary member of the auto union, as mayor. They elected six labor councilmen —four from the U.A.W.—thereby giving the labor group control of the city's governing body. Still another labor candidate was given a place on the board of education.

"Labor has gained a signal victory," commented C. H. Millard, president of Local 222 of the U.A.W. and one of the victorious councilmen. "The next year will be one of social legislation."

1,500 Garment Workers Cheer C.I.O. Aims, Deeds

NEW YORK—Fifteen hundred dressmakers, members of Local 22 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union pledged cheering support to the Committee for Industrial Organization and its unionization campaigns following a speech by Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, last week.

The meeting was the first of five forum discussions on the C.I.O. Walls of the meeting place, a large hall in the Hotel Center, carried streamers with such slogans as: "Craft unionism failed, but S.W.O.C.'s industrial unionism organized 500,000 steel workers," and "Forward to labor unity through the C.I.O. program."

After describing the "Herculean task" which confronted the S.W.O.C. when it tackled the steel industry, Murray declared, "There is nothing nor anybody that is going to stop the C.I.O. because it is the kind of organization that the workers want and they are going to have it.

No "Treason" Pact

"No sensible man with any degree of wisdom, much or little, would negotiate a treaty that reflected treason. What the representatives of the A. F. of L. failed to say in their interviews with the press is what counts—what they forget to say is this, that the national unions affiliated with the C.I.O. which believe they should have the industrial form of organization could only receive the kind of industrial organization as circumscribed and bounded by the A. F. of L. as the A. F. of L. believes they ought to get.

"The A. F. of L. committee did not have the power to negotiate an agreement with us," Murray, who was chairman of the C.I.O. unity committee, maintained. "That power lies with the various international presidents who want to sacrifice industrial organization and labor unity to their jurisdictional claims."

Texas Unions Join C.I.O. As Frey Launches 'War'

HOUSTON, Tex.—"In honor of the visits of Mr. John P. Frey and Mr. Frank P. Morrison," in this city late in December, the local A. F. of L. restaurant and bartenders' unions left the federation and applied for C.I.O. affiliation, according to Barney Egan, C.I.O. regional director here.

While Frey was making a speech at the A. F. of L. Labor Temple about the C.I.O. being on the "way out," Egan was receiving the restaurant and bartenders' delegation.

Southern Congressmen Swing to Wage Bill

WASHINGTON—Southern Congressmen who voted against the wage-hour bill at the special session of Congress are in many cases feeling a change of heart, according to gathering evidence here.

The election to the Senate of Rep. Lister Hill, one of the few southerners who stood by the bill in December, has helped to influence a number of his colleagues from the southern states, it is believed. Holiday trips home convinced many of the legislators that the general public in their constituencies looked with considerable disfavor on the knifing of the bill.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

Clubs, Catch-Cries and Back-Stabs

MODERN warfare becomes more and more complicated. Time was when your enemy clubbed you on the head, if you didn't club him first, and that was all there was to it.

But nowadays, while the clubbing is going on, your enemy hires a demagogue to shout distracting nonsense into your face; while alleged friends slip up behind to jab poisoned pens into you—to inoculate you, they claim, against the bogeys created by the demagogue.

That at any rate has been the experience of the C.I.O.

In face of the severest opposition, it has succeeded beyond all expectation in the job to which it set its hand—namely to organize the unorganized into unions.

So the enemies of union organization, finding their bludgeonings of no avail, have brought into play against it every known device of lying demagoguery and propaganda.

Hague Hysterics

Anyone who heard the ravings of Mayor Hague and his associates, as broadcast from their recent anti-C.I.O. meeting, must have been amazed that human intelligence could suffer such assaults.

With fantastic irrelevancy, hot words were bellowed into space about Communism, atheism and a dozen other subjects that had nothing in the world to do with the issue of unionism and labor's rights.

Even had the words been strung together in such a way as to make sense, their meaning would have been the opposite of the truth.

But Hague cared not a jot that nearly every one of his jumbled assertions was demonstrably incorrect. His only concern was to shout certain emotion-creating words like Communism loudly and frequently enough to deafen ears that might otherwise be reached by words of reason and common sense.

Against such blustering balderdash, a logical defense is like arguing with the insane. About the only appropriate comment is that of the outraged reporter who rose and shouted, "Nuts!"

From Crudity To Subtlety

But the Hagues are comparatively simple folk to deal with. The catch-cries about Communism with which they seek to cover their anti-union aims and rotten politics are as transparent as cellophane.

Papers which value their circulation among people who can read and write are laying off the cruder forms of red-scare propaganda since their experience with it in the anti-Roosevelt campaign.

Politicians who find in it their only issue are also going down to defeat with monotonous regularity.

But the tactic of bogey-creating to divert attention from and, if possible, to disrupt union organization, has not been abandoned.

The job has simply been turned over to those subtler folk who can sidle up to labor with a smile of support and a poison-pen stilletto.

A New Age of "Discovery"

Any professing radical or liberal can now find a publisher if he will "discover" other radicals in the C.I.O. and make a menace out of them. Unlike the older, cruder red-scare artists, he will even be encouraged to give some factual camouflage to his distorted emphasis.

This presents a golden opportunity to the radical factionalists who hate opposing factions more than they love the cause they profess to serve.

There have always been radicals of every brand, as well as conservatives of all kinds, in labor unions. There are fully as many of them in A. F. of L. unions as in those of the C.I.O. They are created not by labor but by employers who impose conditions that cause revolt.

To direct constant attention to such minorities, in an effort to emphasize or create disruptive factionalism, is no whit different from the anti-Semitic tactics of a Hitler.

The same tactic of diverting attention from real issues by overemphasizing false ones has been repeatedly used by reaction in creating a mythical "Jewish conspiracy" or "Catholic menace."

As used against labor, its commonest form is fostering racial, national, religious and political animosities among workers when they most need unity and a common concentration on their real enemy.

C.I.O. Charges Hague Beclouds Jersey Issues

Hague's Record Shows Graft and Corruption

By McAlister Coleman

NEWARK, N. J.—Jersey City reaches like a hook towards New York, across the Hudson.

One of the chief industries of this heavily industrialized city has been that of hooking sweat-shops from under the protection of unionism in New York to the more genial atmosphere of Mayor Hague's Open Shop Heaven.

Hague's offensive against the C.I.O. is part of a $25,000 advertising campaign to solicit runaway factories under the slogan, "Jersey City Has Everything for Industry."

In a streamlined pamphlet, Hague tells his prospects that New Jersey has no state income tax, that there is no license or franchise tax on corporations incorporated outside the state, that electric light and power service is moderate in cost, and that there is a plentiful supply of "semi-skilled and unskilled labor" in Jersey City.

What Hague does not tell is that the cost of running this city of 320,000 is $30,000,000 a year, two or three times the tax of other cities the same size, or that the little fellows, the residential consumers, are paying the highest electric light rates in the country to Hague's ally, Thomas N. McCarter, president of the all-powerful Public Service.

Organizers "Roughed Up"

When a C.I.O. organizer comes into Jersey City on his lawful business of organizing sweated workers into unions, he is roughed up by Hague's police, who swarm across the town (there are 10 police to every 1,000 Jersey City citizens); he is served with an injunction issued by one of Hague's pliant vice chancellors, who are appointed by Hague's governors; he is either thrown out of town or into jail.

All this in the sacred name of Hague's "law and order" and on behalf of Hague's clients, Public Service, Colgate-Palmolive Peet Company, Standard Oil, Swift and Company, and a host of small textile, garment and chemical concerns whose workers manufacture necessities for millions of Americans at wages far below decent American standards of living.

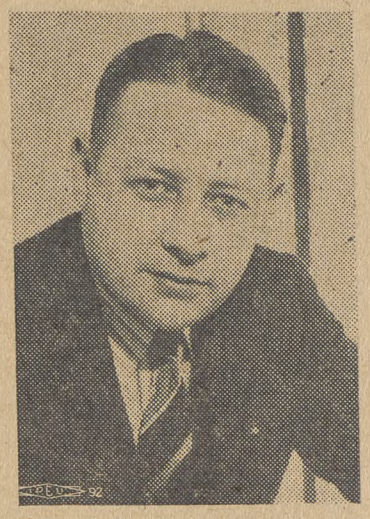
Hague tells his henchmen, "I am the law." He does not tell about his real estate transactions in Deal, N. J., where he owns a luxurious summer home—transactions involving $100,000 at a time when he was receiving an official salary of $8,000 a year. When arrested by the investigators for the state legislature for his refusal to answer questions about his personal finances, he sought and obtained absolution from the highest court in Jersey. When the federal government sought to collect $60,000 income tax, he went to Theodore Brandle of the A. F. of L. building trades, whom he now denounces as a "racketeer," to borrow the money.

"Worse Than Germany"

Nor does Hague tell how thousands of Jersey workers come under the constant surveillance of an army of industrial spies so that, as one of them recently quoted by the conservative New York *Herald-Tribune*, said, "This place is worse than any town in Germany. They're afraid to talk and you can't blame them."

As proof that the workers want the protection of a genuine union, within a week after the forceful ejection of C.I.O. organizers by Hague's police strong-arms, the C.I.O. signed a contract with Jersey City's Standard Cap and Seal Co. This contract raised wages and shortened hours.

Leads Fight



Courtesy of Newark Evening News

William Carney, C.I.O. regional director for New Jersey, who leads the union organization campaign in Jersey City. Hague's speeches fail to disturb Carney's confidence that workers in Jersey City will continue to organize to fight low wages and long hours through the C.I.O.

C.I.O. ASKS INJUNCTION

NEWARK, N. J.—The C.I.O. has applied in federal district court here for an injunction to restrain Mayor Hague and his officials from their violent and lawless interference with the rights of the workers of Jersey City under the constitution of the United States and the Natl. Labor Relations Act.

Refuse Wage Cuts

NEW YORK—A conference of 400 representatives of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, C.I.O., voted opposition to any reduction of wages on the ground that it would "lead to disorganization and chaos."

Mayor Tries To Hide Right To Organize

By Henry C. Fleisher

NEWARK, N. J.—There is only one issue in Jersey City. It is not an issue of Communism or atheism, of "invasion" or terrorism.

The real issue in Jersey City is whether or not workers have the right to organize into unions of their own choosing.

That right to join unions, provided in the Wagner Act and upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court, will be used by the C.I.O. to organize the thousands of workers of Jersey City and to end the exploitation which has always been the keynote of Jersey City industrialism.

Warning that the C.I.O. has just begun to fight, William Carney, C.I.O. regional director for New Jersey, last week charged Mayor Hague's ballyhoo campaign against radicalism and Communism is nothing more than a subterfuge to protect Jersey City's employers from the necessity of paying wages of more than $3 to $5 a week.

"Let Hague and his political henchmen and corporation bosses understand clearly that the C.I.O. is here to do a job on behalf of the exploited workers of the state, and that it will not quit until that job is done," Carney declared last week.

"When Hague and his open shop employers attempt to divert the public's attention from this clear-cut issue by dragging in such matters as Communism, the radicalism of certain individuals, the conservatism of others, they simply show the weakness of their case.

C.I.O. Forges Ahead

"There is, in short, no defense that will hold water with right-minded men and women for the feudal labor conditions in Jersey City."

Already the C.I.O. has made considerable progress towards bringing unionism to Jersey City's industrial workers. Last week, while Hague and Sen. A. Harry Moore, his political puppet, were bragging that the C.I.O. would never come into the Hague bailiwick, C.I.O. leaders and officials of the American Can Co. were meeting in the office of the Natl. Labor Relations Board. Out of that meeting, it is expected, will come a contract covering several thousand Jersey City workers.

To understand the present rumpus being kicked up in Jersey City, as Carney pointed out in a radio speech over WEVD in New York last week, it is necessary to have a complete picture of the political and industrial history of the city and the state.

Hide-out for Corporations

"For years back," Carney declared, "New Jersey has been the traditional hide-out for corporations and industrial plants seeking to evade the laws of the neighboring states. Since the 1890's, when more than 200 holding companies were organized in this state with the benefit of the generous Jersey laws, New Jersey has been known as the 'Mother of Trusts' and has been noted throughout the country for its reactionary labor policies."

Governor Harold Hoffman, Republican, has been linked time and again to the Jersey City Democrat party. Hoffman, it is recalled, blasted away at the C.I.O. and at sitdown strikes during the early part of last year. Nevertheless, the C.I.O. has already organized some 150,000 workers throughout the state.

But there is a great deal more to be done.

In New Jersey factories at the present time, according to Edward J. Flynn, supervisor of the minimum wage division of the labor department, some 292,000 women and children are working for less than $17 a week. In small Jersey towns, 34,000 workers are earning less than $5 each week.

In Jersey City itself, many workers are paid as low as $3 weekly, according to the labor department's report, and the pay of 45,300 ranges between $5 and $7.99 a week.

"The one thing that Hague and the open-shoppers of his town have done for the underlying population is to impose a higher per capita tax for the $30,000,000 a year that it costs to run the city—higher than is paid by any other city of its size in the United States," Carney points out.

Fire-traps, Sweat-shops

"The people of Jersey City are compelled to live in fire-traps, high-rent houses, to work in sweat-shops, and to take sweat-shop wages.

"What does the C.I.O. stand for? What is the C.I.O. attempting to do? The C.I.O. is attempting to raise the wages, shorten the hours, and improve the conditions under which workers labor to increase the standard of living that workers might better provide the necessities of life for themselves and their families, that they may become better American citizens."

Trying to Stop the Flood!

Senate Committee To Study Charges

WASHINGTON—The LaFollette Committee of the U. S. Senate will study 40 affidavits submitted by the C.I.O. which show denial of civil liberties in Jersey City by the Hague administration, Robert Wolforth, the committee's secretary, informed Lee Pressman, C.I.O. general counsel.

The affidavits, submitted by Jersey City workers and C.I.O. organizers, tell of police action to prevent the distribution of union leaflets and bar the C.I.O. from hiring a meeting hall in the city.

Among the exhibits attached to the affidavits is a notice from Mayor Hague's office which is headed "important notice." It requires all veterans to "report at Armory tonight, December 28, at 8 o'clock sharp. This is important. Message from Mayor's office."

S. C. & M. W. PLANS DRIVE

NEW YORK — The State, County & Municipal Employes, C.I.O., plans to organize the 10,000 civil service employes in New York City's recently-created Department of Welfare. Methods of running the campaign were discussed at a meeting here attended by Pres. Abram Flaxer of the S.C.&M.W. and Allen Haywood, C.I.O. regional director.

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1-14

C.I.O. Groups Ask Murphy For Special Session

Michigan C. I. O. Asks Passage of Relief Laws

LANSING, Mich.—Demands that Gov. Murphy call a special session of the Michigan legislature to cope with this state's knotty relief problem were made by 258 delegates to the C.I.O's state-wide legislative conference here last week.

An adequate relief program, with the burden of cost being shifted from the mass of workers through repeal of the state's sales tax, must be worked out by the legislature, the conference declared.

Other planks in the state program mapped out by the delegates, who came from every C.I.O. union in the state, call for a state wage-and-hour law, a "baby Wagner Act" and legislation designed to protect civil liberties of the people.

Germer Gives Keynote

Such legislation would prohibit local statutes which seek to bar distribution of union literature, provide the use of school and public halls for use by labor organizations, abolish private corporation "armies" and limit the power of the courts to grant injunctions in strikes.

Keynote of the meeting was provided in an opening speech by Adolph Germer, Michigan C.I.O. director.

"I don't care what Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Ford say," Germer declared. "We are engaged in a struggle in America between the haves and the have-nots.

"We are here today to bring the power of the common people to bear upon government to end the power of the reactionaries.

Reactionaries Fight Murphy

"Because Gov. Murphy did not let the streets of Flint run red with auto workers' blood, these same reactionaries are attempting to crucify him. But I have faith enough in the common people to know that they will return a decisive majority for him in the 1938 elections."

N.M.U. Asks Law For U. S. Ships

(*Continued from page* 1)

men's training schools, to be maintained by the U. S. Government but administered by a board on which the Commission and the union would be equally represented;

2. Denial of operating subsidies to steamship companies which ignore the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act;

3. Defeat of compulsory arbitration legislation for maritime unions;

4. Defeat of legislation allowing subsidized companies to build vessels in foreign shipyards with U. S. taxpayers' money.

Further violations of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 were disclosed by Mervyn Rathborne, president of the A.R.T.A., in testimony before the Senate Committee. Rathborne called attention to the use by the Radiomarine Corp. of a "continuous discharge" book against radio operators on board ship. This device, similar to the Copeland "fink book" fought by the seamen during the last regular session of Congress, enables the company to employ a blacklist against men whom it finds "guilty" of union activity.

Hospital Workers Join C.I.O. Union

NEW YORK—Affiliation of two formerly A. F. of L. hospital workers' unions with the State, County and Municipal Workers of the C.I.O. was announced this week by President Abram Flaxer.

The two unions are the Association of Hospital and Medical Employes, with a membership of 1,500 nurses, physicians, laboratory and clinical technicians and clerical workers; and the Hospital Employes Union with about 800 members, which was formerly Local 171 of the Building Service Employes International, A. F. of L.

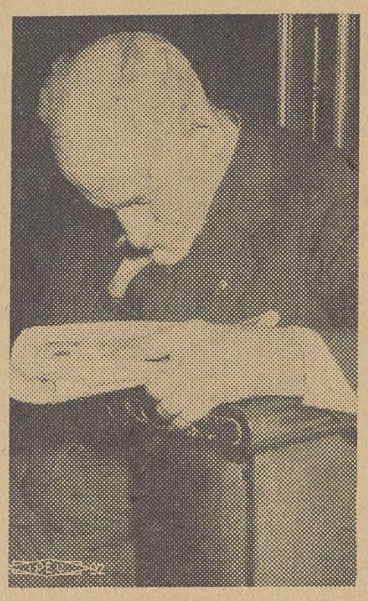
League Attacks Plan To Curb Seamen's Rights

WASHINGTON — Compulsory arbitration for seamen employed on American ships will result in "discord and dissension in the marine industry," E. L. Oliver, executive secretary of Labor's Non-Partisan League, warned here.

Oliver declared that attempts to broaden the Railway Labor Act to include the maritime industry would "sow the seeds of further disputes" rather than provide machinery for adjustment of grievances.

Even in the railway industry, Oliver recalled, it took eight years to make the act workable.

Bored Stiff!



This old gentleman tried hard to keep awake at Senate Unemployment Committee hearings. But statements of big businessmen were too much for him!

Marine Groups Meet To Plan National Unity

SAN FRANCISCO—The drive for a National Maritime Federation will be pushed closer to realization next week when the national unity conference of unlicensed seamen's organizations meets here Monday, January 17.

Seamen from the east, west, Great Lakes and Gulf coasts representing 65,000 union members will attend the conference to lay the ground for the formation of one national industrial union for all unlicensed seamen.

This is a goal which has been dreamed about for years by progressive seamen, say officials of the National Maritime Union, one of the unions active in planning the conference.

Other unions to be represented are the Atlantic coast Inland Boatmen's Union, the Pacific coast I.B.U.; the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union of the Pacific; Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers, Pacific coast; and the Federated Fishermen's Council.

NEW YORK — Sentiment throughout the country is more than two-to-one for wage and hour legislation, according to a poll conducted by Dr. George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public opinion.

Business Men Show Lack Of Ideas on Depression

WASHINGTON—Big Business, usually eloquent in its demands on government, had little more than "faith and confidence" to propose when two of its leaders, Pres. William Knudsen of General Motors and Lammot duPont, took the stand at hearings of the Senate's unemployment committee here.

Knudsen, claiming that his company's raise of prices a few months ago had nothing to do with the recent fall of auto sales, brought out the fact that at the beginning of December the G.M. surplus, consisting of cash and inventory, had risen to $452,547,000—an increase of $54,000,000 over the same time in 1936.

Asked by Sen. Byrnes, (D., S. C.) why the surplus wasn't used to stall off the rainy day period, the half-a-million dollar a year auto executive replied:

"Senator, when you have a payroll of $400,000,000 a year, $50,000,000 is just small change."

Knudsen was asked what he'd suggest the government do.

"I'm not in a position to say," he replied.

Lammot duPont presented an even sorrier spectacle to those who expected constructive advice from the auto, chemical and munitions baron. In a prepared statement duPont criticized such New Deal measures as the capital gains and surplus profits taxes, but under question revealed apparent lack of knowledge about either government or business.

The N.A.M. Knew Nothing!

Questioned about his recent speech to the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, during which he launched a tirade of abuse against the administration, duPont squirmed.

"I knew more about it than the people I was talking to," he replied.

In sharp contrast with recent automobile company publicity statements, Pres. Homer Martin of the United Auto Workers, C.I.O., pointed out that 100,000 workers are now jobless in that industry. Chrysler, he said, has laid off 65,000 of its 80,000 employes, and Ford has dropped 40,000 of its estimated 90,000 employes in the Detroit area.

Jobless single men are being crowded into flop houses, he declared, and Detroit is confronted with relief allowances of $1.62 a week and breadlines which extend for blocks.

General Motors Paid $8,000,000 To 56 Big Shots

WASHINGTON — Fifty-six executives of the General Motors Corp. received a combined salary of $8,084,264 during 1936!

Highest paid executive in the United States during 1936 was Alfred Sloan, then president of the motor company, figures released by the Ways and Means Committee of the House reveal. He was paid $561,311 in salary and bonus, an average of well over $10,000 each week.

William Knudsen of General Motors was paid $459,878, while seven others from the same corporation were included in the $300,000 a year and over class.

Fifty-six General Motors executives received more than $50,000 a year, and 336 were paid over $15,000 a year.

Thomas J. Watson of Intl. Business Machines received salary checks totaling $342,008.

Girdler Got $174,999

Walter Chrysler got $200,700, while high ranking names in the steel industry included: Ernest Weir, $143,000 from Weirton and Great Lakes Steel; Tom Girdler, Republic Steel, $174,999; Eugene Grace, Bethlehem Steel, $180,000, and Charles Schwab, Bethlehem Steel, $150,000; Myron Taylor, of U. S. Steel, $166,862.

James H. Rand, Jr., formulator of the Mohawk Valley Plan for streamlined strike breaking, received $118,371.

United Furniture Workers Win Indiana Election

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—The young United Furniture Workers of America, C.I.O., won another important victory here when employes of the Showers Bros. Furniture Co. voted their preference for the C.I.O. union by a 443-230 margin.

The balloting, conducted by the Natl. Labor Relations Board, was a severe defeat for the Intl. Upholsterers' Union of the A. F. of L. Previously, 50 members of the A. F. of L's Firemen and Oilers Union had swung to the C.I.O. ranks.

One factor which worked against the A. F. of L., according to C.I.O. leaders here, was the federation officials' opposition to the wage and hour bill. Despite efforts of the Illinois State Federation to use a postponement of the election to marshal votes for the Upholsterers, the workers moved steadily towards the C.I.O.

Oil Workers Speed Drive in Texas

PORT ARTHUR, Tex.—The Oil Workers International Union, C.I.O. is making rapid gains in its drive to organize workers in Texas petroleum centers, despite efforts of A. F. of L. leaders and the companies to halt the campaign.

The federation has charted a handful of federal locals, but C.I.O. leaders in this area assert that their unions exist almost entirely on paper.

The Magnolia Oil Co., a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New York, has established a "federated employees association," which it claims is independent. Actually, however, workers point out that it is nothing but a revised edition of the company union, aimed at getting by the provisions of the Wagner Act.

Labor Board hearings will soon be held on C.I.O. charges against the Magnolia concern, the Humboldt Oil Co., and Puroil. Sinclair has already signed a contract, and at the present time one is being negotiated with the Shell Co.

WASHINGTON—The Social Security Board has ready for distribution a motion picture feature showing how unemployment insurance works, and the steps applicants must take to receive their payments.

ON UNFAIR LIST

WASHINGTON—The Oil Workers International Union, C.I.O., has placed the following products on its "We Don't Patronize" list: Puroil gasoline, produced by the Pure Oil Co. and distributed and marketed by the Hickok Oil Co.; Conoco gas and oil, made by the Continental Oil Co.; and Amoco gas and oil produced by the American Oil Co.

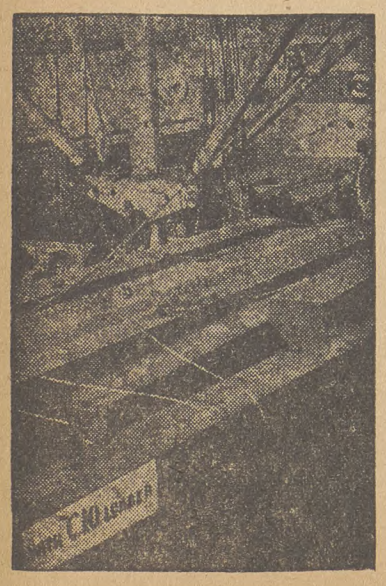
CORRECTION

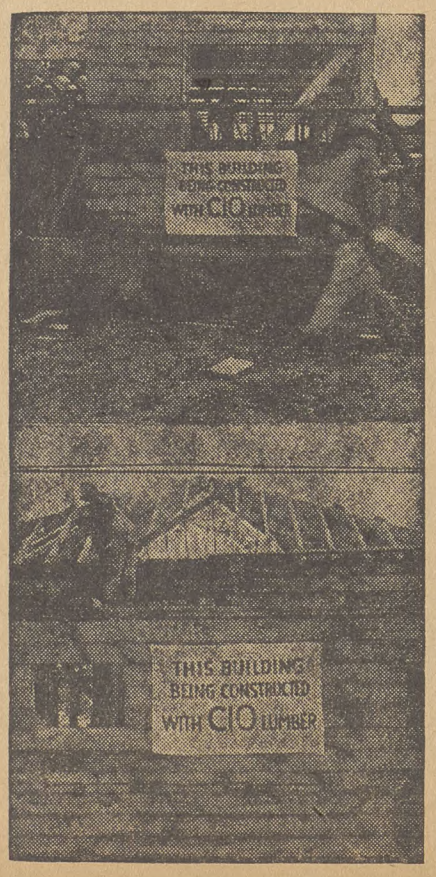
The period in which the C.I.O. won 148 of 172 Labor Board elections in the New York region was erroneously given as seven instead of 26 months, in an item in THE C.I.O. NEWS of Dec. 15, 1937. In the first 19 of these months, however, only nine elections were held.

No Boycott Of C.I.O. Lumber

A SELECTION FROM HUNDREDS OF PHOTOS SHOWING C. I. O. LUMBER BEING WORKED ON ALL PORTLAND JOBS.

DECEMBER—1937





The "boycott" organized by a few leaders of the A. F. of L. is collapsing, even in Portland, Oreg., where the battle between the craft officials and the Intl. Woodworkers of America has been the sharpest. C.I.O. leaders in the northwest charge that a handful of federation leaders have agreed to help lumber mill employers chisel wages in exchange for A. F. of L. control of these workers. Thousands of members of the Carpenters union have signed petitions declaring their willingness to work on C.I.O. as well as A. F. of L. lumber and opposing the boycott as interfering with the right of workers to choose their own union.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE C.I.O. NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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Mine Workers Prepare For Greatest Convention

WASHINGTON—From every coal section of the United States and Canada delegates were gathering January 25 in Washington for the biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America, C.I.O.

Close to 2,000 people, representing the union's half million members, meet at the Rialto Theater here for what will be one of the most important sessions in the U.M.W.A.'s half-century history.

Reports on the union's condition and the progress of the Committee for Industrial Organization, of which it is the largest unit, will be made at the meeting.

"The past two years have been eventful in this country, with the United Mine Workers of America playing a prominent part in labor, economic, political and national affairs," declares the *United Mine Workers Journal.*

Membership At Peak

"It is gratifying to state that the United Mine Workers of America is in the best condition in its history. There is peace in the entire industry. Wages have been increased and the hours of labor have been reduced.

"Working conditions throughout the industry have been vastly improved. The organization has been extended until it now covers every mining field in the country. Our membership is at its peak. We have contracts in both the bituminous and anthracite branches of the industry that run for more than another year.

"Members of the union enjoy greater freedom and privileges than ever before. There is perfect harmony in our ranks. There is deep respect for and loyalty to the leadership of the union.

"The mission of the union has not yet been fulfilled, but gigantic strides of progress have been made."

Highlights of Year

In the last year the union has renewed its contract with the operators, has pushed its organization into "bloody" Harlan county, Ky., and through District 50 has organized thousands of workers in the gas, coke and coal products industries, so that at the present time members of the U.M.W.A. handle not only the mining of coal but the manufacturing of large numbers of its derivative products.

Only recently the union moved into new Washington headquarters in its own building, formerly the University Club of Washington.

The convention, originally scheduled to be held in Constitution Hall here, was moved to the Rialto Theater, when the Daughters of the American Revolution, owners of the hall, cancelled a previous agreement to rent the building to the U.M.W.A. The D.A.R. refused to alter its decision despite pleas from the Washington Board of Trade, which feared the city might lose the $300,000 to be spent by the delegates if the convention were moved to another city.

District 50 Holds First Convention

WASHINGTON—With a 15-month record of 87 contracts to its credit, District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America will hold its first convention here starting January 24. The three-day session will be separate from the biennial meeting of the U.M.W.A., which is being held in the city at the same time.

Nelson

District 50, composed of gas, by-product coke and chemical workers, has made enormous strides since it launched an intensive organization campaign little more than a year ago, Pres. James Nelson pointed out. About 100 delegates, coming from all parts of the country, will attend the sessions.

The U.M.W. district at present has 109 locals in 21 states, and a membership of more than 15,000.

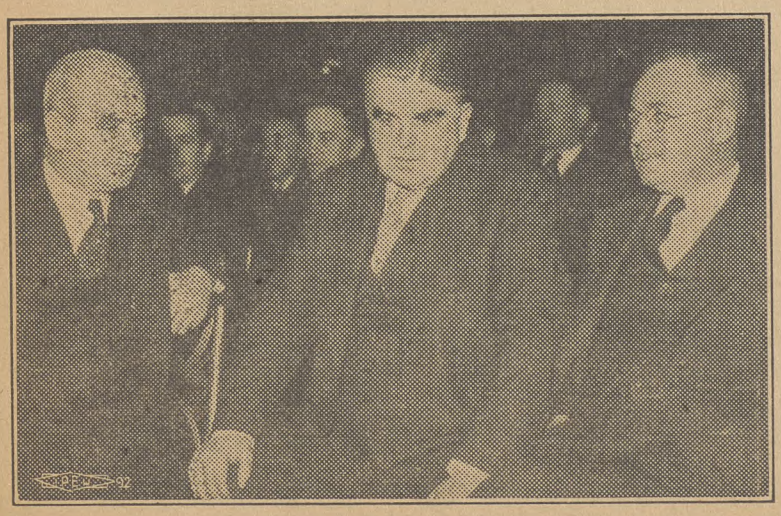
"The district was first interested only in organizing coal process workers," Nelson said, "but it was discovered that the division between coal tar and non-coal-tar chemical workers was artificial. The same company often manufactured both—in the same plant.

Prominent Speakers

"Accordingly the district decided to follow the corporate structure of the chemical industry itself, and accept all chemical workers into membership."

Pres. John L. Lewis of the U.M.W. and Pres. Nelson of the district will address the convention. On the speakers list are Reps. Maverick and Healey; John Brophy, C.I.O. director; E. L. Oliver of Labor's Non-Partisan League; Edwin S. Smith of the Natl. Labor Relations Board, and several others.

Leaders of U. M. W. A.



Leaders of the United Mine Workers of America—(left to right), Vice Pres. Philip Murray, Pres. John L. Lewis and Sec.-Treas. Thomas Kennedy—who will take prominent parts in the union's convention next week.

Three More C.I.O. Victories

NEW YORK—The C.I.O. chalked up three more labor board victories in the maritime industry this week.

The Natl. Maritime Union won an election among unlicensed personnel of the American-South African lines, according to a report by Mrs. Elinore Herrick, N.L.R.B. director here.

The tanker barge crews of the Mexican Petroleum Co. named the Inland Boatmen's Union as their sole collective bargaining agent, while licensed officers on 10 tankers operated by the Sinclair Navigation Co. chose the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assn.

CIO Calls Proposed Changes in Wagner Act Anti-Labor

WASHINGTON — Action by all C.I.O. affiliated unions against the threat of amendment to the National Labor Relations Act was urged in a circular letter sent by Director John Brophy to all national and international presidents, regional directors, local industrial unions and industrial union councils.

The dangers in the proposed amendments to the act were pointed out in the letter, which said they "could easily have the effect of converting the National Labor Relations Board into an instrument for the suppression of the labor movement, making the board a weapon in the hands of the employers instead of labor."

The most serious threat to the act is contained in the Vandenberg bill which calls for sweeping changes in the act that would cripple its administration in the interests of labor, according to the Brophy letter. This bill is now in the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

City Subway Workers Ask Union Recognition

NEW YORK—If employes of the Independent Subway System, owned by the city of New York, are denied the right of collective bargaining through a union of their own choosing, the Transport Workers, C.I.O. affiliate, will launch a drive for an amendment to the State Labor Relations Act, union officials declared.

The Board of Transportation, in charge of the city's subway system, has refused to deal with the Transport Workers' Union, and maintains that the labor board has no authority to order it to bargain collectively with any union, on the ground that it is operated as a governmental function.

1,500 Lumberjacks Join C.I.O. Union in Alabama

CULLMAN, Ala.—Some 1,500 lumber workers in Alabama have joined the C.I.O. Woodworkers union, in addition to hundreds who have signed up in Mississippi and Georgia, according to B. T. Garner, C.I.O. representative.

He said that there were about 10,000 mills in the South cutting yellow pine or soft wood timber.

Garner was kidnapped along with Yelverton Cowherd, C.I.O. regional director in Alabama, some time ago while they were engaged in organizing work in Laurel, Miss.

TEAMSTERS AGREE

NEW YORK—A. F. of L. Teamsters in New York Local 282 will do nothing to prevent the C.I.O. Lumber Workers Local 105, International Woodworkers Union, from trying to get improved contracts with 70 Brooklyn lumber yards, according to an agreement reached between the two unions.

Seamen's Unity Meeting Calls For National Council

SAN FRANCISCO—Unity of organization among American marine workers moved nearer to realization when 350 delegates, representing 100,000 unlicensed seamen, at the National Maritime Unity Conference called by the C.I.O. urged formation of a national council of seamen's unions.

Greeted with congratulations from John L. Lewis and John Brophy, chairman and director of the C.I.O., the delegates, who had converged on San Francisco from all parts of the nation, described plans for a national council as first step toward eventual unity in a single national industrial union.

Union groups represented at the meeting included the Atlantic, Gulf and Great Lakes divisions of the Natl. Maritime Union, Inland Boatmen's Unions from both the Atlantic and the Pacific, the Marine Cooks and Stewards and the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Wipers and Watertenders.

Rathborne Asks United Front

Mervyn Rathborne, secretary of the C.I.O.'s Maritime Committee, described the C.I.O.'s aims in the maritime industry in a keynote speech to the delegates. He stressed the fact that the C.I.O. believes there should be no interference in the autonomy or local business affairs of the organizations affiliated with the national federation.

At the same time Rathborne pointed to the need of a united front of all labor in the maritime industry for better conditions, higher wages, shorter hours and protection of union interests.

Joseph Curran, president of the N.M.U., whose membership has grown to nearly 50,000, was elected chairman of the convention. Earl King, now serving a frame-up murder sentence at San Quentin, was named honorary chairman.

Unity Impossible in A. F. of L.

Curran told the delegates that the eyes of the country's labor movement are focussed on the meeting here, and that "as maritime labor goes, so will go every labor union in the nation."

Harry Bridges, west coast C.I.O. director and head of the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, declared that maritime labor unity through the A. F. of L. is out of the question.

"That possibility has been explored thoroughly," he said. "We must go ahead through the C.I.O."

Bridges urged the seagoing unions to resist any attempt to saddle the maritime workers with legislation similar to the Railway Labor Act, whose "delays, technicalities and complex machinery" would be used to break union strength.

M.E.B.A. Urges Joint Action

SAN FRANCISCO—The Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assn. opened its 62nd annual convention here this week, its first national meeting since the union, composed of licensed ship officers, joined the C.I.O. several months ago.

Headed by Pres. Samuel Hogan and Sec.-Treas. A. L. Jones, the delegates from the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts opened the first convention on the west coast in the organization's history by proposing a united legislative front of all marine unions to prevent dangerous legislation.

They heard Harry Bridges, western C.I.O. chief, warn that the maritime plans being drafted in Washington spelled doom for future economic action on the part of the marine unions.

Favor Political Activity

Bridges ridiculed assertions that labor is "power drunk" in the maritime industry and called for further united political action on the part of labor.

"We are well on our way, in spite of a few troubles, to progress and advancement," Bridges said.

H. P. Melnikow, head of the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau, ridiculed the "mysterious Capt. ——" who last week had charged American seamen with drunkenness, lack of discipline and "Communism."

Other speakers at the convention included Sam Kagel of the Pacific Labor Bureau, an M.E.B.A. member, Pres. James Engstrom of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific and Robert Meers, New Orleans representative of the Natl. Maritime Union.

Resolutions passed by the convention called for defeat of compulsory arbitration legislation for the maritime industry and for labor representation on the federal maritime commission.

Bay State Unionists Push New Legislative Program

BOSTON, Mass.—Three hundred delegates from C.I.O. and A. F. of L. unions, as well as from a number of civic societies, endorsed a state legislative program designed to protect labor and civil rights.

Passage of the child labor amendment, repeal of the Bay State teachers oath bill, passage of the wage-hour and Schwellenbach-Allen relief measures and repeal of the state sales tax were called for by the delegates.

Michael Widman, Jr., C.I.O. regional director, called for strengthening of the Massachusetts Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Frank Reel, representing the secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, appealed for continued united action by federation and C.I.O. unions.

C.I.O. Die Cast Union Gains in New Jersey

NEWARK, N. J.—Union workers at the Grey Casting Company, Newark, N. J., have asked their local officials to negotiate an agreement with the management.

This shop and the Aluminum Corporation in Garwood are the only two plants left with which the local, an affiliate of the C.I.O. National Association of Die Casting Workers, has not won signed contracts during the past three years.

THE C.I.O. NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the
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CHARLES P. HOWARD.....Secretary
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On Guard

A timely and vigorous protest by Chairman John L. Lewis of the C.I.O. against the order removing unemployed from WPA payrolls as soon as they become eligible under the unemployment compensation laws, has been effective in securing postponement of application of this order until benefits actually begin to be paid.

The C.I.O. pointed out that persons thus removed from the relief rolls would undergo severe hardships during the waiting period before unemployment compensation was paid.

It would have meant in many cases, Lewis declared, "that persons who desperately need funds they receive from WPA employment will be without any income at all for a large portion of the three to six weeks of the waiting period for unemployment benefits."

There is still need for continued protest against what Chairman Lewis calls "a further step toward pauperization of our people in this new unemployment crisis," since compensation in the majority of cases will be less than the already inadequate wages the jobless receive from WPA.

But the results already obtained, following the C.I.O. protest, indicate the invaluable service which an alert and modern labor movement like the C.I.O. renders not only to the members of its affiliated unions but to the general interests of all working people.

Unlike the narrower craft movements that have preceded it, the C.I.O. does not consider its obligations at an end when it has served the sectional interests of certain groups of workers still employed and paying dues.

It considers itself equally responsible for the protection of its members when they become unemployed; and in a larger sense, it accepts the responsibility of representing the interests of all working people in the councils of the nation.

A couple of years ago, American labor as a whole had only the services in Washington of a craft-minded set-up quarreling and quibbling over sectional interests, and letting the general interests of labor go by the board.

But today, in the C.I.O. backed by its four million members, American labor has an ever-vigilant guardian of its interests, demanding jobs at adequate wages for all unemployed; pushing constantly for all kinds of remedial legislation; and warning against every stealthy approach to shackle and rob labor, through legislative attacks on the seamen, through proposed amendments of the Labor Relations Act, or in any other way.

Baloney!

Upon What Meat Doth This, Our Caesar, Feed?

Lewis Urges Farm Action

ORGANIZATION WOULD AID ENTIRE NATION

WASHINGTON—Because farmers have been "helpless and defenseless" through lack of organization, they should form one strong national organization to protect their interests and cooperate with organized labor to aid the common people, John L. Lewis, chairman of the C.I.O., declares in an article in the current issue of *Country Home*, magazine for farmers.

Such a united organization, working together with the C.I.O., would have "enormous influence," the article states. Naturally, he continues, "one of the by-products of such a union of farmers and white collar and industrial labor would be political."

Groups Need Mutual Aid

"Labor wants a strong, unified agriculture, and agriculture, on the basis of labor's clear record as a friend of the farmer, should want and help the creation of a strong, unified labor. If we are strong, we will be the better able to cooperate.

"The white collar groups, taught by distress the dangers of not being organized, are rapidly unionizing. Industry already is strongly organized. It remains only for the farmers to form a solid front and stand shoulder to shoulder with the unions."

Lewis predicted that "the influence of such a union would be tremendous.

Would Bring Great Gains

"Conflicts which have militated against full accomplishment would be eliminated. We have seen national legislation harried and defeated by the confusion and disagreement among various farm groups. A unified system or organization would make all the past achievements of agricultural groups seem small.

"I do not advocate such an organization as a device for getting more money from the Federal Government. That is short-sighted. I think that a farmers' organization similar to the C.I.O. should devote itself to the correction and control of distribution and marketing."

Correspondence

Labor-Baiters Acclaim Stolberg

To the Editor:

In the lobby of the hotel at which the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce was meeting the other night to acclaim Frank Hague, the mayor of that Sweat-Shop Heaven, labor-baiting bosses were quoting with smug satisfaction, the stories about the C.I.O. written by Benjamin Stolberg.

They were using these articles as weapons for the further beating down of the already cruelly low wages of women and children working in Jersey City sweatshops. They were also using Mr. Stolberg's tittle-tattle, picked up at luncheons with his labor friends, to bolster their attacks upon the C.I.O.

I have always been a believer in the right of free speech and I am now in the midst of a struggle to maintain that right in New Jersey. I am not maintaining that Mr. Stolberg should, in any way, be restricted in his freedom of utterance, but I do insist that his present action in giving publicity to the backstairs talk which comes to him without a documentation or any other means of verification is the most insidious attack upon the good and welfare of the rank and file of decent American working men and working women that can well be conceived.

I trust that in the future, laborites everywhere will regard Mr. Stolberg as no better than any other industrial spy.

WM. J. CARNEY,
C.I.O. Regional Director,
Newark, N. J.

Frisco Local Raps Anti-C.I.O. Slanders

SAN FRANCISCO—Eight thousand members of Local 1-6 of the Intl. Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, C.I.O., protested to the *San Francisco News* and the Scripps-Howard syndicate against attacks on the C.I.O. by Benjamin Stolberg in a recent series of articles.

The resolution called upon the paper to "immediately desist from these attacks," which it described as slanderous and red-baiting.

The author of the series "appears to have a diseased political mind and would make the C.I.O. a political battlefield to further his pet theories," the local stated.

Why Peace Talks Failed

What C.I.O. and A. F. of L. Proposals Meant

(From statement by Charles P. Howard, president of the Intl. Typographical Union, in the January issue of the "Typographical Journal")

Under the C.I.O. proposal "all organized workers at once would have become affiliated with the A. F. of L. Differences over jurisdiction would have been adjudicated within the organization as they have in the past.

"The principle of industrial organization would have been recognized in industries, which the C.I.O. expressed willingness to enumerate by agreement, where effort to organize under the craft plan had failed and organization has been accomplished under the industrial plan adopted by the C.I.O. . . .

"Harmony and unity would have been re-established and control of the A. F. of L. placed in the hands of the unified membership. Control of the A. F. of L. by a clique of members of the Executive Council, whose desire to continue their control overshadows every other consideration, would have been destroyed.

"The real reason the A. F. of L. rejected peace proposals is that this small clique would have jeopardized its control of the labor movement.

What A. F. of L. Proposed

"Acceptance of the proposal of the A. F. of L. on the other hand," Howard continues, "would have resulted in re-affiliation only of the 10 suspended International Unions under a condition where claims of jurisdiction could be made against these unions for members added to their ranks as a result of the C.I.O. organization campaign.

"The other 22 International Unions would have been torn asunder by attempting to apportion the members to existing unions claiming jurisdiction. Local industrial unions would have been destroyed as a result of claim of jurisdiction.

"Unions which refused to divide their membership in accordance with decisions upon jurisdiction as rendered by the small combination which controls the Executive Council would have become 'independent.' Much of the progress that has been made in organizing unorganized workers would have been destroyed."

Why Unity Hasn't Come Through

(From an editorial in "The Advance," official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America)

The A. F. of L. Committee of Three, appointed by the executive council, said in effect to our (the C.I.O.) delegation:

1. Let the original 10 dissident, C.I.O.-founding unions return to the A. F. of L., with "no questions asked," and on terms in nowise defined; and—

2. As for the 22 other international unions, founded by the C.I.O. since the suspension of the original 10 unions, let them, each one separately, proceed to negotiate terms of affiliation with the A. F. of L. internationals which claim jurisdiction . . . where these C.I.O. unions operate.

In less elaborate English, it all meant that the A. F. of L. was willing to return to the order of things which obtained before the C.I.O. came into being and to go not a step from that old position.

The 10 suspended unions were, like the prodigal sons, to return to "their father's home" and enjoy peace within the gates. The 22 others, representing the majority of the membership of the C.I.O., would, alone and deserted by those who had helped bring them into being, be exposed to the jurisdictional warfare of such experts as are the leaders of the Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Intl. Assn. of Machinists and the others concerned.

Stripped of the embellishments calculated for the consumption of the innocents, the A. F. of L. strategy was not to meet half-way the C.I.O. proposals to bring about the unity of all organized labor, but a new mask for the old intention to divide the C.I.O. . . .

The C.I.O. could not very well make itself part of a game in which, for one thing, the millions of workers both organized and yet to be organized, stand nothing to gain and all things to lose.

The enormous wave of enthusiasm and confidence aroused by the C.I.O. would have been dissipated and betrayed by the abject surrender implied in the A. F. of L. move-not-an-inch peace position. . . .

There can be little doubt that the die-hard craft unions will be sure to shut their doors in the faces of the new industrial unions, and leave nothing for them to do but to continue their activity outside the A. F. of L. That is what the A. F. of L. proposal implies. . . .

Of course, it is entirely regrettable that the negotiations collapsed. We want unity. But we want unity that will make it possible to continue the mass organization of the American wage earners which was so well begun by the organizing drives under the leadership of the C.I.O. and its affiliated unions.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

Servility on Ebb

AMERICA'S overstuffed shirts, like the princess in the fairy tale, have recently detected a small pea under the stacked feather mattresses on which they lie.

It is a definite decrease in the servility of the working people with whom they come in contact, since the C.I.O. has spread union organization among millions who never knew what union protection meant before.

A union man has to work for a living, but he does not have to cringe before a domineering boss or an arrogant customer lest their passing whim may cost him his job.

Under a union agreement, a grievance committee can take up his case with the employer and determine whether his discharge is justified or not. And if he is fired for union activity, there is recourse under the labor relations act.

Insulting the Sailors

So now the political and intellectual flunkies of the rich are seething with synthetic indignation.

Union seamen are at present the chief target for their insults, because this fits in with the campaign to rush legislation against marine labor through Congress.

Papers and magazines pick up and repeat again and again the drunken ravings (usually disproved later and "corrected" inconspicuously in a later issue) of some spiteful passengers, whose remarks are doctored by shipowners' publicity men to fit some phase of their anti-union propaganda.

Then an alleged and unnamed ship's captain is actually given the protection of a Senate committee to spew forth in secret an unbelievable mess of lying and ridiculous slander against the men who make a living at sea.

Too Bad For 'Toots'

The Copeland committee's unidentified misinformant told horrendous tales about ship's waiters who talked of unionism to passengers, regardless of the effect this might have on the digestions of dyspeptic profiteers—

He told of bon vivants "intimidated" into gulping their cocktails lest they be late for dinner—

He told of crews who wanted ice cream and fresh milk, just like their "betters"; of stewardesses who displayed an actual interest in ship's movies—

And—oh shame!—of a waiter who referred to an overfed dame as "Toots!"

A Barber With His Own Opinions

But seamen are not the only target. Union taxi-drivers, janitors, waiters, store clerks and barbers are among the many groups now under magazine attack for insufficient servility.

One writer waxes furious over a barber, whom he reports speaking to customers against a political candidate favored by his boss. Asked if his employer didn't object, he is said to have replied:

"The boss don't like it. He's for the other candidate. But what can he do about it? Ain't I in the union now?"

Americans Have A Word for It

All of this is sheer bolshevism to the over-willing flunkies of the over-stuffed. But to every-day Americans there is a more old-fashioned word for it—democracy.

Deep down in them somewhere, most Americans have a notion that a boss may buy your labor-power for a wage, but the price does not include your soul, your vote, your thoughts, nor your expressed opinions.

If unionism is making it easier for American workers to act, to speak and to vote like free citizens of a free country, instead of fawning serfs, millions of democratic Americans will cry, "More power to it!"

S.W.O.C. WINS POLL

RICHMOND, Va.—With only two opposing votes, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee won a labor board election at the Richmond (Va.) Structural Steel Co., Inc. Negotiations for a sole bargaining contract are under way.

Congress To Pass Wage-Hour Bill, League Predicts

WASHINGTON — Enactment of the wage-and-hour bill at the present session of Congress "now seems assured," Labor's Non-Partisan League predicted here last week.

"House leaders are now confident that, once the bill is again brought on the floor, there will be sufficient votes to pass it," the League's statement continued.

"Foes of the legislation were able to muster only the slim margin of 18 votes in the special session to send it back to the Labor Committee. That treacherous action can and must be reversed this winter."

Bill in Committee

Pointing out that the bill is now in the House Labor Committee and that it must later pass through the Rules Committee—which last session held it for six months—the League urges labor to be wary of overconfidence.

Supporters of the legislation are asked to communicate with the House Labor Committee and demand quick action on the measure. The committee's members include: Norton, N. J.; Ramspeck, Ga.; Griswold, Ind.; Keller, Ill.; Dunn, Pa.; Wood, Mo.; Randolph, W. Va.; Lesinski, Mich.; Gildea, Pa.; Cureley, N. Y.; Thomas, Tex.; Dixon, Ohio; Fitzgerald, Conn.; Allen, Del.; Schneider, Wis.; Iglesias, Puerto Rico; Welch, Calif.; Hartley, N. J.; Lambertson, Kans.; Smith, Maine; Barden, N. C.; and Barton, N. Y.

Federal Boatmen Seek Wage Lifts

WASHINGTON — Wage raises for 1,800 workers on federal government dredges and lighthouse tenders and on other federal harbor craft, became a possibility following an interview between Commissioner Harold King of the United States Lighthouse Service and a delegation from the Inland Boatmen's Union, C.I.O.

The commissioner admitted harbor workers are underpaid and indicated efforts would be made to secure provisions for increases in the present budget.

'Protect The Wagner Act,' New C.I.O. Pamphlet

WASHINGTON—Protect the Wagner Act, a leaflet just issued by the legal department of the C.I.O., follows up a circular letter addressed to all C.I.O. affiliates calling attention to the dangers in the proposed amendments to the Act now threatening in Congress, and urging methods to halt such attempts to destroy it.

Copies of "Protect the Wagner Act" may be obtained by writing to the national office of the C.I.O., 1106 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. The leaflet is priced at 5 cents per copy, $10 per thousand.

Pennsylvania F. of L. Refuses to Oust C.I.O.

HARRISBURG, Pa. — William Green's order to expel all C.I.O. unions from the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor was defied in a resolution passed with only a few dissenting votes at a special convention held in Harrisburg.

Declaring that such action "would destroy the effectiveness of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and divide our forces, which should be united, as they are now," the resolution reaffirmed the decision taken at the last regular convention "which provided for unity and cooperation of all groups within the Federation."

The convention further recommended in the resolution that the president of the State Federation appoint a committee to appear before the A. F. of L. executive council and make the position of the state body clear.

S.W.O.C. LODGES MEET

INDIANA HARBOR, Ind. —Three hundred delegates from lodges of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in the Chicago area last week heard reports on the S.W.O.C. convention by Van A. Bittner, regional director, and Nicholas Fontecchio, district director.

The delegates passed resolutions affirming their confidence in the C.I.O. and the S.W.O.C., and asked the government to continue its efforts to provide workers with "industrial, economic and social democracy."

Hague in Hot Spot As Union Drive Gains

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The battle of Jersey City moved into new fields this week as the C.I.O. pushed its campaign to organize thousands of exploited workers and new charges of graft, corruption and vote-stealing centered on the city's self-appointed "savior," Mayor Frank Hague.

Highlights of the week in north Jersey included the following developments:

1. A mass meeting of more than 1,000 C.I.O. members in nearby Newark, who pledged to aid the campaign to end $3 a week wages in Hague's territory.

2. A series of C.I.O. "encircling" meetings in other Hudson County cities, despite Hague efforts to reach out from his Jersey City stronghold to curb union meetings in other parts of the county.

3. A warning to Pres. William Green of the American Federation of Labor by the heads of three A. F. of L. internationals that the Federation stands on dangerous ground in allowing itself to be used as a Hague tool to fight the C.I.O.

Veterans Protest

4. A denial by the New Jersey Veterans of Foreign Wars that members of their organization are participating in Hague's anti-C.I.O. campaign with official backing of the state body.

5. A charge to Hudson County's Republican superintendent of elections that "we do not live in a democracy in Hudson County; we live in an absolute autocracy under an absolute dictator."

Similar statements were made at the Newark C.I.O. meeting by John R. Longo, secretary to the Holy Name Society of Our Lady of Sorrows Church in Jersey City. Longo —who said he was a Democrat, but "not the Fascist type of Mayor Hague"—declared that the Jersey City mayor is making himself "a national menace by separating Jersey City from the rest of the country. His arrogance should result in united action by Democrats and Republicans of Hudson to prevent a Hitler of Hudson."

William Carney, C.I.O. regional director for New Jersey, described Jersey City workers as "prisoners of despair in a supposedly free America" who are "living in abject poverty under a reign of terror that would be hard to parallel even in the industrial jungles of the deep South.

A. F. of L. Heads Warn Green

Objection to A. F. of L. cooperation with Hague to fight the C.I.O. came from Pres. Jerome Davis of the American Federation of Teachers, Pres. Isidore Laderman of the Intl. Ladies Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers Union and Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Urging Green to take steps to have Hague's honorary membership in the A. F. of L. revoked, the three A. F. of L. international leaders wrote that "today Mayor Hague pays lip service to the A. F. of L., but whenever it serves his political purposes and the needs of his open-shop backers, he will suppress the A. F. of L. as ruthlessly as he is fighting the C.I.O."

Wisconsin C.I.O. Acts to Protect Labor Statutes

MILWAUKEE—C.I.O. unions in Wisconsin met here this week to mobilize additional strength behind demands for labor and farm legislation, and for protection of progressive laws already on the state's statute books.

While 220 officers and members of legislative committees of 100 local unions were insisting that the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation allow the affiliation of farm, labor and other groups as organizations, the executive committee of the state's C.I.O. Industrial Union Council lashed out at recent decisions of the state courts which have damaged the state's labor relations law.

Declaring that Judge Reis's decisoin in the Freeman Shoe Co. case distorts the meaning of the state labor relations act to the point where the employer is given the right "to choose what union he will bargain with, even if this is against the wish of the majority of his employes." The committee called for amendments to the act to make it "foolproof against such interpretations."

Speaking to the legislative conference, Gunnar Mickelson, C.I.O. regional director, declared that not only had the labor act been twisted into an instrument to protect company unions, but also the courts had killed the state's "little TVA act."

Arrest of Jap Labor Leaders Brings Protests

WASHINGTON — An American labor campaign of protest against the Japanese government's recent arrest of 372 citizens, including Kanju Kato, labor leader, was started last week in the form of a telegram to Japanese Ambassador Hirosi Saito.

Kato, who headed the Japanese Council of Labor, two years ago toured this country at the invitation of the American Federation of Labor to promote friendship between American and Japanese workers. He was recently elected to the Japanese Diet as a representative of the Proletarian Party from the Tokio district.

The wire to Ambassador Saito was sent by former Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York, now president of the Intl. Labor Defense, and demanded that Saito convey to his government the protests of American unionists, writers and teachers.

Pennsylvania Recognizes C.I.O. Government Workers

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will deal with grievance committees of the State, County and Municipal Workers, C.I.O., on all matters affecting the thousands of employes in the state's highway department, Governor George Earle announced last week.

Earle's decision was announced at a meeting with S.C. & M.W. representatives. Also attending the meeting were Lieut.-Gov. Thomas Kennedy, who is secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, and Samuel Marshall, deputy secretary of highways.

Recognizing that the C.I.O. union of government workers is opposed to strikes by its members, Earle declared, "No union organizer or member will be discriminated against under my administration. All state officials and employes will be bound to respect the rights of workers to organize.

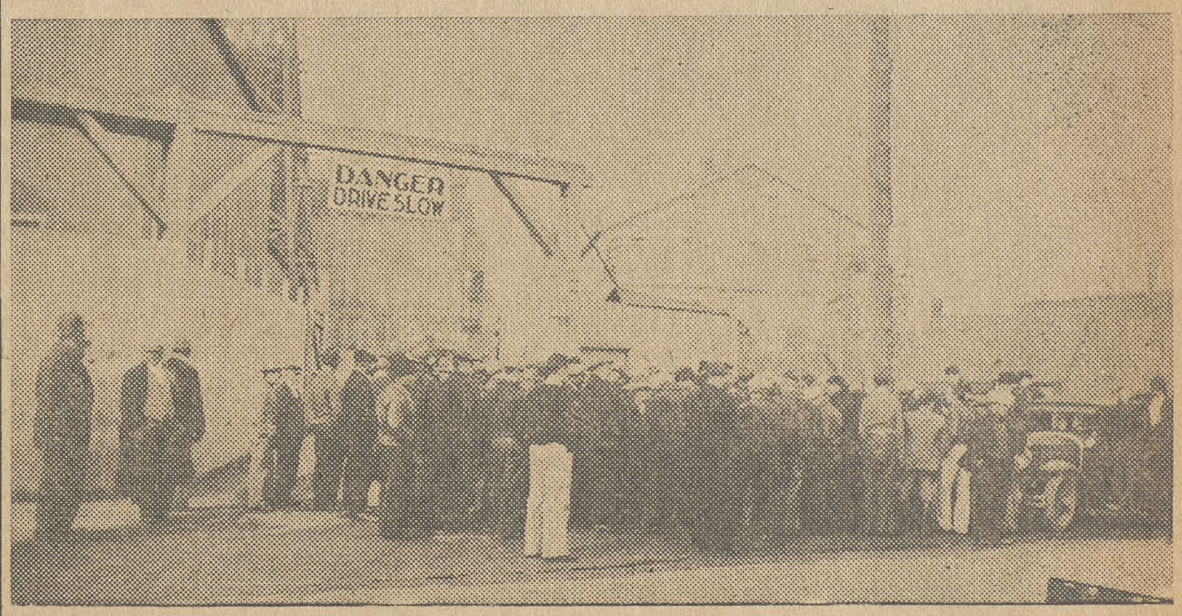
"The administration will deal with the organization of employes which has a non-strike clause in its constitution, believing that the public welfare requires that public employes shall not engage in strike activity."

Earle pointed out that the Commonwealth's policy is in line with that adopted by President Roosevelt for the federal government in relations with its employes.

Discussions between the union and state executives will lead to establishment of a grievance complaint system. Earle granted a union request that 35,000 day workers for the highway department be admitted into the state retirement fund, and promised to act on a union complaint that pay checks to highway workers were frequently late in being delivered.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Natl. Distillers, manufacturers of Crab Orchard and other brands of liquor, are fair to organized labor, according to United Distillery Workers Local Union 484.

No Work Here!



The depression moved into Montana's metal mines in rapid fashion. This picture, taken recently at Butte, shows 280 miners unsuccessfully seeking jobs at the Leonard Mine just two days before the entire mine closed down, throwing some 850 more men out of work. C.I.O. unions moved quickly to protect their members, however, and a call sent out by the relief committee of Butte Miners Union No. 1, resulted in a statewide unemployment conference recently, reports Denis McCarthy, chairman of the Miners' union press committee.

C.I.O. Checks Dropping of Jobless From WPA

Quick Action Follows Lewis Protest on Relief

WASHINGTON — Deputy WPA Administrator Aubrey Williams, following strong protests from the C.I.O., this week wired modification of his previous order that all WPA workers eligible for unemployment insurance must be dropped from the relief rolls.

His wire, however, still permits state WPA heads to remove from their jobs workers who have actually started to receive unemployment insurance payments, which in most cases are far lower than the WPA wage scale.

The C.I.O. protest against Williams' first decree was signed by Chairman John L. Lewis.

Describing the order "as a further step towards the pauperization of our people in this new unemployment crisis," Lewis charged that the Government, in issuing it, has receded "from the responsibility which the President has said it must assume to provide work for the unemployed, and has receded on what seems to us a completely inadequate excuse."

The C.I.O. chairman pointed out that workers removed from the relief rolls would undergo severe hardships during the waiting period before unemployment compensation became available, and that in the majority of cases the compensation would be less than "the already inadequate wages received from WPA."

In addition, according to the Lewis letter, the order would have required that workers not currently employed on WPA and eligible for unemployment compensation be denied WPA employment as a needed supplement to the meager payments received through compensation.

This section would assume that unemployed workers have sufficient savings to tide them over both a period of waiting and to help them through the time when they have only their compensation for income.

Los Angeles C.I.O. Handles Jobless Cases

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles Industrial Union Council of the C.I.O. handled more than 1,000 relief cases in the month ended Jan. 8, according to a report made public by C. H. Jordan, its secretary.

The council's unemployment committee handles the cases of those jobless workers who find difficulty in being placed on WPA or the relief rolls. The United Rubber Workers and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee have also established committees which have handled a large load of the cases.

C.I.O. Council Near In New York City

NEW YORK—Steps will be taken this week towards speedy formation of an Industrial Union Council for the hundreds of C.I.O. local unions throughout New York City, Regional Director Allen Haywood announced here.

Several hundred thousand members of C.I.O. unions in the city will be represented in the new council, which will make it one of the strongest labor bodies in the nation.

C.I.O. unions throughout the city have been protesting to the U. S. Senate Committee on Appropriations against cutting the budget of the Natl. Labor Relations Board, Haywood revealed.

C.I.O. GROWS IN HAWAII

HANAPEPE, Hawaii — With more than 3,000 workers already enrolled in Local 76 of the United Cannerv. Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers, C.I.O., owners of sugar plantations in this district are finding their company unions falling to pieces. For the first time in Hawaiian history, C.I.O. leaders point out, workers of all races on the island are being united in one organization.

Murray Asks Unions Fight Wage Slashes

By Howard J. McCartney

PITTSBURGH — A concerted campaign is under way to slash wages by some of the nation's leading industrialists, declared Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, speaking at a mass meeting of steel workers in Homestead, Pa.

"There is a determined onslaught being made by many industrialists in the same fashion today as in 1929 to lengthen hours and cut wages," Murray declared.

"I know that this campaign is under way, but I am hopeful that the move can be stopped.

"Were it not for great, powerful labor organizations like the C.I.O. and S.W.O.C., this country would have entered into the same campaign of wage degradation that it did in 1929," he said.

At the same time, a note of optimism for renewal of contracts in the steel industry was sounded by Murray. With negotiations scheduled to begin Feb. 7 there is a growing feeling in the industry that "Big Steel" again will sign a union contract.

There has been no public commitment to that effect, but preliminary conferences have been held between S.W.O.C. representatives and the heads of United States Steel Corp.

Predicts New Contracts

"I am quite sure—and at least I am hopeful—that as a result of the remarkable record of S.W.O.C. made during the last year, we may be able to renew our contracts with the 463 companies now under contract," Murray predicted.

In carrying out the program of the recent S.W.O.C. convention he revealed that an amendment to the Walsh-Healy Act had been drafted and turned over to U. S. Senator Robert Wagner for presentation.

"While the Walsh-Healy Act provides that any corporation bidding for government contracts is ordered to recognize certain prevailing wage and hour standards, we suggest an amendment which provides that any corporation bidding for government business must prove to the satisfaction of the federal government that it has complied with the terms of the Wagner Act," Murray said.

Bethlehem Steel Corp. was specifically cited as an example. "That corporation probably has more government contracts than any other company, but Bethlehem Steel defies the law without any penalty."

"Of course that is not confined to Bethlehem Steel," he said. "It also goes for Tom Girdler (Republic Steel) and E. T. Weir (National Steel)."

Standard Oil Co. Signs N.M.U. Pact

NEW YORK CITY—Some 3,000 unlicensed seamen employed on 72 oil tankers will get an increase in wages, three weeks' annual vacation with pay and other benefits, as the result of a contract entered into between the National Maritime Union and the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

The agreement, signed in the company's offices at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, is the first ever signed by the company in which basic working conditions and manning scales are incorporated, the union states.

Wage increases of $5 monthly, with 75 cents an hour for overtime work, were included in th eprovisions of the contract. Hundreds of additional seamen will obtain jobs under the terms of the contract providing for three weeks' annual vacation with pay for men employed continuously for 12 months, officials said.

Negotiations with other tanker companies on the Atlantic Seaboard for a series of agreements covering the entire tanker industry on the east coast are under way, and contracts are expected to be signed shortly, according to the union.

A. F. of L. Lumber Union Backs C.I.O. Peace Plan

SEATTLE, Wash. — The Seattle A. F. of L. Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local 2519, has endorsed the proposals made by the C.I.O. for peace in the labor movement and denounced the craft officials of the A. F. of L. executive council for the failure of the unity negotiations.

The action of Local 2519 was taken in reply to an attack on the C.I.O. by reactionary officials of the convention of the A. F. of L. Puget Sound Council.

Ohio C.I.O. Unions to Hold First State Convention, Feb. 26

COLUMBUS, Ohio—A state convention of all C.I.O. unions in Ohio will be held in Columbus, February 26-27, to set up a State Industrial Union Council, John Owens, regional director, announces.

A thousand delegates are expected to attend, he said, in addition to officers, fraternal representatives of various unions, and visitors.

Among the speakers invited to address the convention will be not only leaders of the national industrial union movement, but also outstanding representatives of government, education and religion, illustrating, Owens said, "how closely the C.I.O. ties into the fabric of life in our state."

Delegates will attend from C.I.O. unions in the coal mining, textile and clothing, shoe, steel, rubber, automobile, electrical, chemical, glass, oil and other mass production industries in the state.

Will Be Main State Body

Also represented will be various organizations of white collar workers including newspaper writers, government employes, insurance agents, communications workers, department store employes and general office workers.

"This convention will establish the Committee for Industrial Organization as the main body of organized labor in Ohio," Owens said.

"It will enable the representatives of the various unions to become better acquainted and enable them better to pool their energies in the common struggle to advance the general welfare for which the C.I.O. stands.

"The struggle to improve the lot of the working man is more than a simple program involving any one factory or shop. Today the far-flung ramifications of our economic order touch the daily life of the worker in many ways and in many places."

State headquarters of the new Industrial Union Council will probably be in Columbus, Owens said. Convention sessions will be at the Neil House there.

A. F. of L. Workers Join C.I.O. Strike in Duluth

DULUTH, Minn.—A. F. of L. carpenters and boilermakers have joined the strike of 65 C.I.O. steel union workers against the Marine Iron and Shipbuilding Company of Duluth, Minn. The strike was called after the company had locked out most of the men in answer to their demands for union recognition.

Members of the National Maritime Union who were hired by the company to take the place of the locked out workers, also went on strike when they found they had been hired to scab.

Help Build Maritime Unity

Working to build a unified labor organization for the nation's unlicensed seamen, 350 delegates from half a dozen C.I.O. unions met in San Francisco this week. Shown here are a group of active delegates: (left to right), Ralph Rogers, Natl. Maritime Union representative on the Great Lakes; A. L. Karchet, Marine Cooks & Stewards representative from Beaumont, Tex.; Joseph Curran, of the N.M.U.; Fred Phillips, secretary of the engine room division of the N.M.U.; and Robert Meers, N.M.U. representative in New Orleans.

Rochester C.I.O. To Form Council

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Members of C.I.O. unions in Rochester, numbering 22,000, will soon establish a city Industrial Union Council.

All C.I.O. locals in the city have been asked to send delegates to a meeting Jan. 31 at which a temporary constitution will be drafted.

The call was issued from the offices of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee here following a meeting of leaders of nine C.I.O. unions in the city.

Tories Might Practice What They Preach

ATLANTA, Ga.—Tory southern Congressmen who favor a southern wage differential should practice what they preach, in the opinion of the district board of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union, C.I.O.

Since many southern representatives feel that labor in the south should receive lower pay than northern workers, the union passed a resolution calling upon southern Congressmen to refund to the Government a portion of their $10,000 annual salary.

Vermont Unions to Ask New Labor Legislation

BENNINGTON, Vt.—The state of Vermont—a lone outpost of Republicanism in the last national election—will see something new in politics this week when leaders of the state's unions meet here to propose state labor legislation.

Large numbers of representatives of both C.I.O. and A. F. of L. locals throughout the Green Mountain state will attend the meeting, which opens Friday, January 21, with addresses by Gov. George Aiken, State Senator Alfred Heininger and Mayor John Gordon of Barre.

Among the objectives of the meeting are the creation of a state labor department, passage of a Vermont "baby Wagner act," legislation regulating the employment of women and children and repeal of the state's anti-sitdown strike statute on the grounds that it may be used to prevent picketing. The conference is expected to ask the legislature to pass adequate jobless relief finance bills.

Allen Raycraft, head of the Vermont Federation of Labor, together with other officials of the federation, central labor bodies and C.I.O. unions will attend the meeting, which will be held in the offices of the Bennington Industrial Union Council of the C.I.O. A. A. Hartwell, New England organizer for Labor's Non-Partisan League, will be one of the speakers.

N.L.R.B. Cites Dairy For Law Violations

LITCHFIELD, Ill.—The Litchfield Creamery Co., with plants here and in Winoa Lake, Ind., has been cited by the Natl. Labor Relations Board for violations of the Wagner Act.

The company is charged with resisting union organization of its employes by the C.I.O. and with discharging two workers for union activity.

The Litchfield Co., together with the affiliated Carolene Products Co., distribute Carolene and Milmut, Sunshine Milk, Sunshine and Red Seal Butter, and Litchfield Ice Cream.

To Use Union Label

NEW YORK—Stanley McIsaacs, borough president of Manhattan, has ordered that all printing jobs in his jurisdiction must carry the union label.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE C.I.O. NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

Published by The
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MINERS VOTE SOLIDLY TO BACK C.I.O.; LEWIS OFFERS PEACE TO A.F. OF L.

League Pushes Drive To Unseat Sen. Milton

WASHINGTON—The battle of Jersey City shifted on to Capitol Hill this week as Labor's Non-Partisan League moved to force the unseating of Senator John Milton, newly-appointed Washington ambassador for the Hague machine.

In a petition filed with the Senate, the league charged that corruption and poll frauds are so serious in the Hague Hudson county political domain as to make his appointee unfit to receive Senate membership. Vice-Pres. Garner turned the matter over to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which will soon hold hearings on the subject.

Milton, named by Hague to fill out the term of A. Harry Moore, who has just assumed governorship of New Jersey, was sworn into office. If the Senate sustains the league's contentions, however, he will be forced out.

May Hear Protests

The move to oust the Senator establishes no new Senate procedure. Joseph Vare, head of the old Republican machine in Pennsylvania, and others throughout the years, have been ousted from the Senate following discovery of graft or corruption in the elections.

Senator George of Georgia, chairman of the elections and privileges committee, announced that he would hear protests from anti-Milton groups and if the committee considers them "substantial," hearings will be held. It is believed that the hearings are almost certain to be scheduled.

The Labor's Non-Partisan League statement, issued by Executive Vice-Pres. E. L. Oliver, called for a "careful and searching" investigation of Milton's background.

Part of Hague Machine

"Milton owes his appointment to Gov. Moore, of New Jersey, who was elected as a candidate of the Hague machine, in an election even now under investigation of the state legislature," the league statement said.

"If the election of Gov. Moore was in any way aided by corrupt practices of the Hague machine, certainly the integrity of the United States Senate should forbid that any man taking part in such practice should be seated in the Senate as an appointee of Gov. Moore."

LEAGUE ASKS PROTESTS

WASHINGTON — Labor's Non-Partisan League this week called for all labor organizations to urge the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the seating of John Milton, Hague machine man recently appointed to the Senate.

Names of the committee members are:

REPUBLICAN

Austin, Vt.	Johnson, Calif.
Nye, N. Dak.	Bridges, N. H.

DEMOCRATS

George, Ga.	Brown, N. H.
King, Utah	Logan, Ky.
E. Smith, S. C.	Duffy, Wis.
Buckley, Ohio	Hatch, N. Mex.
Berry, Tenn.	Minton, Ind.
Hitchcock, S. D.	Green, R .I.
Connally, Tex.	

I.L.G.W. Wins Pay Raise of $700,000

NEW YORK—Wage increases totaling $700,000 yearly go into the pay envelopes of workers in the children's and house dress industry of New York, as the result of a new contract drawn up between Local 91 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and the employers association.

A.F.L. Caused Split, Howard Tells Typos

WASHINGTON — The division in the ranks of labor was caused by the "illegal" action of the executive council of the A. F. of L. in suspending 10 C.I.O. unions, Charles P. Howard, president of the Intl. Typographical Union and secretary of the C.I.O., declared here.

Addressing the Virginia-Carolina Typographical Conference, Howard asserted, "If the C.I.O. did nothing more than what it accomplished in connection with the textile workers, its formation will have been justified."

DISCUSS CONTRACT PROPOSALS

DETROIT — Delegates from Chrysler locals of the United Automobile Workers will meet this week to discuss proposals for a new contract with the company, to replace the present one which expires March 31.

District 50 to Push Organizing Campaign

WASHINGTON—The Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America, moved to extend its organization into hitherto non-union sections of the industry, as some 100 delegates attended the first convention of the district here this week.

Established in September, 1936, District 50 has already organized 15,000 members and won 87 contracts, Pres. James Nelson told the meeting. The convention was held separately from that of the United Mine Workers of America, which was in session at the same time.

Huge Profits In Chemicals

The union must be determined that labor will get a greater share of the chemical industry's earnings, Nelson said, pointing to the 1,200 per cent profits common during the last war.

The chemical industry is well able to afford an increased wage budget, Nelson charged.

"The war-time purchase by the Chemical Foundation for $250,000 of 4,500 German patents from the Alien Property Custodianship has increased in value to a known figure of $2,000,000,000," Nelson continued. "This must represent the greatest historical bargain since the Indians sold Manhattan Island for $24."

Pres. John L. Lewis of the U.M.W. addressed the opening session of the district convention. He praised the district's accomplishments and called upon the union to win for its members the right to work.

John Brophy, director of the C.I.O., described to the delegates the growth of the C.I.O. and urged that they press their campaign.

Delegates Cheer Report on C.I.O.

WASHINGTON—Rising to their feet to a man, 2,000 delegates to the 35th convention of the United Mine Workers unanimously voted to approve all help given to the C.I.O. and to continue the union's "contribution to the cause of industrial organization so that all the workers of America may enjoy the benefits of unionism and collective bargaining."

This action was taken following an enthusiastically-received speech by Pres. John L. Lewis, recounting the strides made by the C.I.O. with the miners' assistance.

The C.I.O. is ready to bring its 4,000,000 members into the A. F. of L., provided that the federation agrees to charter every C.I.O. union and to call a democratic convention to work out further problems, Lewis said.

As an alternative suggestion, Lewis declared that the C.I.O. stands ready to charter all A. F. of L. internationals.

Lewis's speech was made during discussion of the resolution offered by the officers' report committee, which had called for full support of the C.I.O. and its program. The report was passed unanimously.

Outlines Plan

"Peace is desirable. We all want peace with honor," Lewis told the convention.

"If the A. F. of L. wants peace, I will recommend to the 4,000,000 members of the C.I.O. that on the first day of February, 1938, they march into the A. F. of L., horse, foot and dragoon, if the A. F. of L. will issue charters to the C.I.O. units and later call a joint convention to arrange the details," Lewis continued.

"If the A. F. of L. wants peace, let them have peace.

"Let them choose which plan they will take. Let them fish or cut bait."

In Miami the American Federation of Labor's executive council was reported to have refused the Lewis proposal.

Union In Strong Position

Speaking in favor of the report, Vice-Pres. Philip Murray, who headed the C.I.O.'s "peace committee," declared that the conferences with the A. F. of L. group had broken down because the federation had vested no power in its committee.

Representing every section of the coal country in the United States and Canada, the delegates filled to overflowing the spacious Rialto Theater.

From Lewis and Murray and Sec.-Treas. Thomas Kennedy they learned that the union stood in a stronger position than at any time in its history. Stormy applause greeted a statement in Lewis's keynote speech that the miners' union had been accepted as a power in the "highest councils of the nation."

Despite large expenditures in the last 24 months, Lewis said, the union's funds are greater than at the time of the last convention.

Proposals in the officers' 67-page report called for a $5,000,000,000 federal housing program, extension of the government's relief program to care for new millions of unemployed, resistance to Tory demands for amendments for the Wagner Act, prohibition of use of the Natl. Guard for strikebreaking purposes and endorsement of Labor's Non-Partisan League "as the responsible dependable spokesman of American labor in the political field."

Fight Wage Cuts, Lewis Tells U.M.W.

WASHINGTON — American labor must stand firmly opposed to a program of price cutting and resultant wage drops, Pres. John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers told 2,000 delegates to the union's 35th biennial convention here.

Lewis lashed out at "prophets in plush chairs" who suggest that workers who are employed only one or two days a week should be forced to take further wage cuts in the name of bringing back prosperity.

The United Mine Workers, Lewis said, is in the strongest position in its history, and the treasury now shows a greater balance than it did at the time of the 1936 convention. His description of the U.M.W's expenditures to support the C.I.O., to help establish Labor's Non-Partisan League, to purchase a new home and to help reelect Pres. Roosevelt, was greeted with cheering from the 2,000 union members

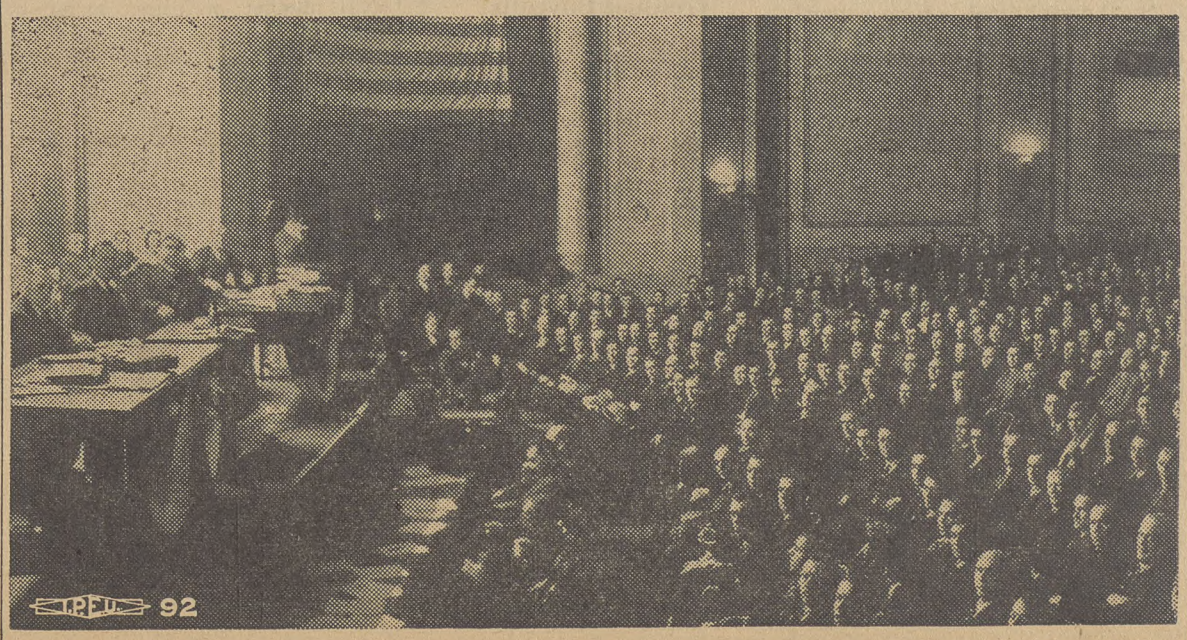
Learned Under Hoover

American labor learned, to its sorrow, during the Hoover period, that wage cuts don't lead to prosperity, Lewis declared.

"Labor will fight and resist wage reductions to the bitter end," he predicted. "In coal, steel, auto, lumber, glass—labor will oppose that economic policy.

"I hope that those charged with leadership, in the industrial and financial world, and in statecraft, will not follow this will-o'-the-wisp."

35th U.M.W.A. Convention Opens



The Rialto Theater in Washington was packed as the biennial convention of the United Mine Workers opened Jan. 25. This picture shows the speakers' stand on the left and just a fraction of the 2,000 delegates who filled every available seat.

THE C.I.O. NEWS

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VOL. I WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 29, 1938 No. 8

Salute to the United Mine Workers

The convention of the United Mine Workers of America, meeting in Washington, brings together 2,000 representatives of the most powerful labor organization in the country.

America's No. 1 labor union has won its proud position, not only because it is the largest in membership but because it has taken the lead in promoting, financing and directing what its officers describe in their report as "the greatest economic and social movement of our generation."

A pioneer industrial union itself, the United Mine Workers of America has not been content with establishing almost 100 per cent union organization in the coal fields. It has also lent its great strength and experience to making the benefits of industrial unionism available to millions of unorganized workers in America's mass-production industries.

Wherever the United Mine Workers have been organized, they have always encouraged and developed union organization among other workers. And now they have extended the principle of lending a helping hand to their unorganized brothers from the mining districts to the whole nation.

Almost every working man and woman in the country who has won better wages and conditions and union protection, in the last couple of years, owes a debt of gratitude to the United Mine Workers and the other great unions associated with it in promoting industrial organization.

The organization of the steel, automobile, rubber and like industries is the direct result of the movement launched by the United Mine Workers and the other well-established unions which joined with it to form the C.I.O.

The wave of organization thus started has spread to countless other industries; and even where their employes are not yet organized, employers have had to make concessions due to the movement started by the U.M.W.A. and its associated unions.

In making this great contribution to the welfare of all American labor and of the whole country, the United Mine Workers have benefited substantially themselves, as reports to the convention indicate. Their union has been bulwarked against the encroachments of anti-unionism in surrounding industries, their own bargaining position has been improved, and they have shared in the improved status of American labor generally.

The United Mine Workers of America also stands out as a leader in the progressive political movement which is winning for labor a voice in the nation's councils such as it never had before.

The United Mine Workers of America is a tower of strength for labor, progress and democracy in these days of change and uncertainty. No body of men have ever better deserved the tribute which all working people and all public-spirited citizens should render them today.

"Everybody's Out Of Step But Me!"

Cupid Active During Strike; Catches Six Who Picketed!

NEW YORK—Dan Cupid ought to get a bonus for doing overtime work while members of the United Office & Professional Workers were striking at the Efficient Letter Co.

Six of those who paced the picket line while the union waged its victorious 11-week strike will march again—this time without placards—when they parade to the altar in the next few months.

Three girls have already started to prepare their trousseaux for weddings in April, when the union will discuss wage increases under the provisions of the closed-shop contract it signed with the company. They will marry three of the men strikers, "whom they really got to know on the picket line."

Before the strike many of the employes were earning as little as $6 a week. But, says Anne Berenholz, "Cupid gains ready entry into a closed shop."

S.W.O.C. Certified In Texas Plant

HOUSTON, Tex.—A new victory in the South was gained by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee this week as the Natl. Labor Relations Board certified the C.I.O. steel union as sole collective bargaining agency for workers in the steel barrel and drum departments at the Petroleum Iron Works Co. in Beaumont.

The decision will enable Lodge 2003 of the Amalgamated Assn. of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, C.I.O., to open bargaining discussions with the management immediately, Harold Rasmussen, S.W.O.C. sub-regional director, declared.

JOBLESS INCREASE

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Close to 27,000 Pennsylvania workers were thrown out of jobs in the second week of January, according to state relief officials, bringing the total number on direct relief to 664,887.

Aid Insurance Union, C.I.O. Asks

NEW YORK—The aid of all C.I.O. union groups throughout the country has been enlisted in the nation-wide struggle of the United Office and Professional Workers to win the right of collective bargaining for employes of the big insurance companies.

In a letter sent to all regional directors and Industrial Union Councils, John Brophy, C.I.O. director, urged that the facilities of all C.I.O. offices be placed at the disposal of the U.O.P.W. to help the insurance workers enlist the support of millions of policyholders.

"There are 87,000,000 policyholders in the United States, the bulk of whom are wage earners," Brophy wrote. "The union is therefore seeking to win the support of these policyholders, most of whom would favor the rights of the employes to join and bargain collectively through a union of their own choosing."

Elections Asked

The union has petitioned for a national election in the offices of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., as well as for New York City elections in the Metropolitan, Prudential, and Colonial companies.

It has also filed charges of unfair labor practices against the Metropolitan, with the New York State Labor Relations Board, and is considering taking similar action against other companies.

In a recent radio speech, Lewis Merrill, U.O.P.W. president, charged that "the people who control the life insurance companies are among those whom President Roosevelt in his recent speech to Congress defined as those who control 'other people's money, other people's labor and other people's lives."

Dangers of Union Incorporation

CONTROL OF UNIONS WOULD PASS INTO HANDS OF STATE

Reactionaries Aim to Kill Union, Lewis Points Out; Bills Aid Their Plans

WASHINGTON — Incorporation of labor unions—pet idea of the nation's most reactionary labor-baiters—is once more being pushed forward on the nation's legislative front.

In half a dozen states, legislatures have listed on their programs consideration of varying types of incorporation bills designed to cut off the vigor and life blood of the labor movement.

In practically every case these bills will receive little consideration. But in every case they represent a danger to American unionism.

Last summer, it is recalled, Chairman John L. Lewis of the C.I.O. was questioned about incorporation of unions.

"If the object is to destroy trade unions, they should be incorporated," Lewis said at that time. The Republican Party and the Baptist Church might just as reasonably be compelled to incorporate as to force unions to do so, he pointed out.

This month, J. B. Moss, writing in the *United Rubber Worker*, describes how incorporation of unions would work.

"In the first place, a corporation is an organization which has obtained permission (in the form of a charter) from the state to carry on certain activities," Moss wrote. "A corporation cannot exist without the permission of the state. A corporation can only do those things which its charter, granted by the state, allows it to do.

Could Ban Unions

"Thus, if labor unions were required to incorporate, it would mean that every time a group of workers wanted to form a union they would have to apply to the state for a charter. They would have to ask permission to organize! If, as would be likely, the state officials were hostile to unions, or to this particular group, they could refuse to issue a charter.

"Then if those workers went ahead and organized their union, it would be illegal because it was not incorporated. Its officers and members might be subject to criminal prosecution for participating in an illegal organization."

In other words, the right to choose collective bargaining agencies could be lifted from the workers and placed in the hands of anti-labor state officials conceivably under the domination of business men. Incorporation, it can be seen, would distort bona fide labor organizations into state-controlled agencies so dominated as to be little more effective than company unions.

Statutes Might Rob Unions' Right to Strike or Conduct Boycotts

"But that is not all," Moss points out.

"If the anti-labor outfits that want compulsory union incorporation ever got their proposals passed as laws, there would undoubtedly be provisions in those laws which would say what the union corporations could do and what they couldn't do. There would be provisions requiring certain things to be in the corporation's by-laws, requiring them to have a certain set-up of organization, and no other.

A favorite argument of business men is that since businesses incorporate, labor unions should be forced to do so. But incorporation is not compulsory for business men; they may operate either as partnerships, associations, or individuals.

"The purpose of incorporation of business is to limit liability, not establish it," Moss points out. "Incorporation of trade unions seeks to establish liability in such a way as to hold the central organization responsible for irresponsible acts of individuals, such as spies, agents, provocateurs and strikebreakers."

Businesses are established to make money. Unions are non-profit-making organizations. Incorporation was primarily intended as a device to aid profit-makers.

But those who seek union incorporation are not interested in these facts.

Their interest is in tying the hands of the organized workers of America, of cutting off the gains which unions have made in the last few years, and of substituting for a democratic labor movement the government-controlled company unions common to every Fascist land in the world.

ARTISTS GO C.I.O.

NEW YORK—Three unions of artists have affiliated with the United Office & Professional Workers, C.I.O. Chartered as an autonomous local of the U.O.P.W. are the Artists Union, the Commercial Artists and Designers, and the Cartoonists Guild.

C. I. O. Holds Toledo's Biggest Labor Meeting

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

Councils Unite, Where Green Divides

WILLIAM GREEN recently attacked the establishment of a C.I.O. Industrial Union Council in New York City as "a splitting maneuver . . . deepening the cleavage in organized labor."

As one who has split hairs with the best, split unions and even split a whole labor movement, the president of what is left of the A. F. of L. should know something about splitting.

But in this case, as in many others, he has turned the truth upside down, and some questions are in order to get things right side up again. Green may be asked, for instance:

Who wielded the cleaver that created the cleavage in New York labor?

Weren't all the unions united there in a single labor council until you gave the order to throw out of it the C.I.O. unions?

And what did you expect these unions to do after you split the New York labor movement in half?

Should they have continued disunited, each twiddling their thumbs separately, to win your approval?

And by what logic does the uniting of half a million organized workers in a powerful council, to advance the interests of all labor, become an act of splitting?

C.I.O. Always For Unity

The setting up of an Industrial Union Council in New York City brings to some 130 the number of such state and city delegate bodies now chartered by the C.I.O.

Just as the national C.I.O. continued working within the A. F. of L. as long as it was permitted to—until in fact its unions were ousted for their work of industrial organization—so have the C.I.O. unions sought to preserve the unity of state and city labor movements as long as that was possible.

It was not until orders had gone out from the A. F. of L. executive council to split every state and city central body in the country, by driving out the C.I.O. unions, that the C.I.O., in March 1937, authorized the chartering of councils of its own to protect and unite these expelled locals.

Since then C.I.O. councils have been established in city after city. They unite not only the unions which the A. F. of L. leaders chose to expel, but also tens of thousands of newly organized workers in unions which the A. F. of L. never chose to admit in the first place.

Uniting the Old, Bringing in the New

In many states and localities, the C.I.O. council has from the first represented practically the whole labor movement.

In West Virginia, for instance, the State Federation of Labor, with 170,000 affiliated members, held its ranks intact and united when it came over to the C.I.O. as a body and was chartered as the West Virginia State Industrial Union Council.

Francis Dillon, after unsuccessful attempts to split the Automobile Workers and various other labor bodies, is now engaged in a pitiful attempt to split West Virginia labor by breaking away a few crafts from the state's united labor movement.

In some cities the C.I.O. council has started with little more than the locals expelled from the A. F. of L. central body. But so great has been the influx of newly organized workers that these councils, in many instances, have come to represent without question the main body of local labor.

They have pushed organization of the unorganized as the old bodies never did before.

They have undertaken the responsibility of representing and securing relief for the unemployed.

And in general they have raised the banner of the larger, more progressive, more united labor movement which the C.I.O. is surely bringing into being, despite all the splitting tactics of reactionary craft officials who prefer to rule over a small part of labor rather than to risk their control over a united whole.

Buffalo C.I.O. Coordinates Activities

BUFFALO, N. Y. — A C.I.O. Planning Board is the latest innovation in Buffalo's labor movement.

The board, of which C.I.O. Regional Director Hugh Thompson is chairman, will have the job of coordinating the many functions of the C.I.O. in the city.

Designed to strengthen labor representation on boards and commissions whose activities are of direct concern to labor, the planning board is to coordinate various unemployment activities, assist in the promotion of trade union education classes in the unions themselves and in civic groups, and plan the building of a strong county C.I.O. council.

Charles Payne of the S.W.O.C. is vice chairman of the board, and George S. Wilson of the United Automobile Workers will be secretary.

Representatives of seven C.I.O. unions and the Erie County Industrial Union Council comprise the membership of the board.

Rhode Island CIO To Form Council

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—C.I.O. unions in Rhode Island will gather early this spring to form a state Industrial Union Council.

Following a meeting of representatives of the C.I.O.-affiliated organizations in Rhode Island, a call was sent out for the meeting. The date has been tentatively set for April 2, but is subject to change.

The decision to form a state C.I.O. organization was made on January 17, a week following an order by President William Green of the A. F. of L. to expel C.I.O. members from the Rhode Island Federation of Labor. Similar instructions have been sent to city central bodies in "Little Rhodey," but few of these have yet taken action.

The expulsion order was the climax of a long fight for unity in Rhode Island labor ranks. At the Federation's October convention a motion to expel the C.I.O. unions was decisively voted down, despite a letter from Green and a plea from an A. F. of L. organizer to "throw out the C.I.O."

C.I.O. Sugar Beet Workers Demand Contract—Or Else!

DENVER, Colo.—"No contracts—no beets!"

This was the ultimatum delivered to the Natl. Beet Growers Assn. by 75 delegates to the District Three Conference of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packinghouse and Allied Workers, C.I.O.

The delegates came from the heart of the sugar beet country in Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska and Colorado. They elected a negotiating committee composed of J. Austin Beasley and Paul Arias, District Three president and secretary, and Pres. Donald Henderson of the international union, to handle details of the proposed contract.

The union is asking for control of hiring, substantial pay increases and guarantees of decent housing for the workers during the sugar beet season. The union recently gained 12 cents a ton increases through union activity in the Dept. of Agriculture's wage determination program.

OAKLAND, Calif.—Local 76 of the United Automobile Workers of America has written the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. urging the company to let its employes enjoy their rights under the Wagner Act.

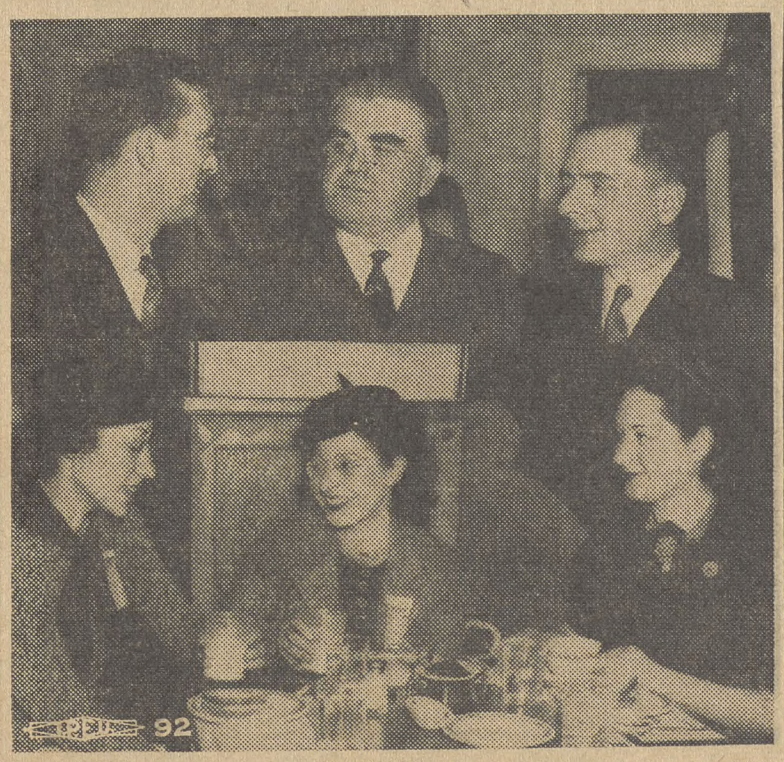
Give Jobs to 216, NLRB Tells Mine

WALLACE, Idaho — The Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, C.I.O., gained a major victory here when the Natl. Labor Relations Board ordered the Sunshine Mining Co. to bargain collectively with the union and rehire 216 men with back pay from Aug. 2, 1937.

Some of the men will receive over $1,000.

The company was ordered to dissolve the Big Creek Industrial Union, a company outfit, and to stop interfering with the right of workers to join the union of their choice.

At Gas Workers' Convention



Delegates and officers at the convention of District 50 of the United Mine Workers in Washington this week. Top picture shows Pres. James Nelson of the District, Pres. John L. Lewis of the U.M.W., and Martin Wagner, District vice president, in conference. The picture below shows part of the feminine contingent at the district convention —Pearl Kosby, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Esther Perelson and Esther Levine of Ozone Park, Long Island, New York.

Six Thousand Hear Brophy Rap Stolberg

TOLEDO—Six thousand people—the largest crowd in Toledo history to attend a labor gathering—jammed the Civic Auditorium here on January 21 for a mass meeting called by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The audience—drawn from the city's powerful auto, glass and miscellaneous C.I.O. locals — heard prominent leaders of the C.I.O. warn that organized labor is prepared to defend its jobless from relief cuts favored by big business, and predict that the C.I.O. will increase its political power in the next few years.

John Brophy, director of the C.I.O., took a sharp rap at the Scripps-Howard papers for carrying an "Inside the C.I.O." series by Benjamin Stolberg—whom he called "Stool-berg"

Papers Like Hearst's

Describing as a "renegade radical" the author of the series about the C.I.O.—inaccuracies of which brought a flood of protest in Scripps-Howard papers throughout the country—Brophy said that the "erstwhile liberal newspaper chain" had apparently "accepted the doctrines of Hearst."

Drawing an obvious comparison between Stolberg and Father Coughlin, Brophy declared that men who "talk a great deal about social justice" were to be found no farther away than Royal Oak, Mich. He coupled the name of the "ultra-Marxian" Stolberg with "the exponent of social justice who does nothing in deeds."

"We are now finding out who are our friends," Brophy said.

C.I.O. In Vanguard

Paul Fuller, chairman of the Glass Workers Organizing Committee, explained the "vicious and malicious attacks being made upon us" are due to the fact that the C.I.O. is the "vanguard of a new day in industrial life." Fuller pointed out that the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, of which he is president, had increased in membership to 22,000, a gain of about 7,000 members since last summer.

He predicted that the union "is going to get a contract" from its current national wage conferences with Libbey-Owens-Ford and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., to replace pacts signed at the end of a long strike last year.

Martin Spikes Rumors

Pres. Homer Martin of the United Automobile Workers spiked newspaper stories of dissension within the C.I.O.

The U.A.W., Martin said, "intends to remain an integral part of the C.I.O." I's members, he continued, are just "as loyal to the C.I.O. as ever."

M.E.B.A. Turns Down A. F. of L.

SAN FRANCISCO—An attempt by President William Green of the A. F. of L. to woo the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. back into the Federation once again has ended in failure.

The M.E.B.A. convention, the first to be held on the west coast, turned down Green's plea and voted unanimously to continue its present affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The M.E.B.A., oldest of the marine unions, left the A. F. of L. ranks in 1923 following conflicts with the executive council.

Hearst Signs Pact With Chicago Guild

CHICAGO—An outstanding victory was won by the Chicago Newspaper Guild in its fight against the retrenchment program recently launched by the Hearst management of the *Chicago American* and *Herald-Examiner*.

After negotiations lasting all night, contracts and commitments for both papers were signed at dawn, guaranteeing no dismissals "for reason of economy, merger, or department or sub-departmental elimination or discontinuance" for a period of 90 days.

The agreements, which cover employes in both the editorial and commercial departments, further provide that for a period of one year, "no present-employed person in any of the above departments will receive a reduction in his or her present rate of pay."

Guild Wins Again

NEW YORK—The New York Newspaper Guild, C.I.O. affiliate, was certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the sole bargaining agency for commercial department employes of the New York *Daily News*, including advertising solicitors, in a decision rendered Jan. 19.

C.I.O. Attacks NLRA Change

WASHINGTON—Quick response to the circular letter and telegram sent to C.I.O. affiliates by John Brophy, director of the C.I.O., warning of the dangers in proposed amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, was noted in the number of replies received indicating action taken. Replies from Senators and Congressmen to a letter and to the leaflet, "Protect the Wagner Act," sent to members of both Houses at the same time, were also received.

Pres. David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers has instructed Merle Vincent, legislative representative of the union in Washington, to act on behalf of I.L.G.W.U. on matters affecting National Labor Relations Act in accordance with the Brophy message.

Clinton S. Golden, regional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, wired that all S.W.O.C. district directors and presidents of lodges had been urged to telegraph a protest against the

Allen S. Haywood, C.I.O. regional director in New York, and Paul W. Fuller, head of the Glass Workers Organizing Committee, telegraphed that local industrial unions and industrial councils in their regions had taken similar action on receipt of Brophy's message.

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1-29

Labor's Non-Partisan League Forms in Michigan

Unions Seek Better Handling of Relief

LANSING, Mich.—Formation of a Michigan branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League is scheduled on Jan. 30, when representatives of labor unions throughout the state meet in session here.

The meeting, called by Vice Pres. E. L. Oliver of the League, is expected to develop a permanent state organization.

"Michigan labor needs effective political organization no less than does labor in other neighboring states," Oliver stated. "The successes which have been won through Labor's Non-Partisan League in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and other industrial states make it clear that if the workers of Michigan desire, they can gain greatly increased influence in their local and state governments."

Strong organization in the automobile and parts industries, together with hundreds of C.I.O. and A. F. of L. locals in Michigan's industrial areas will provide a sturdy basis for the league in this state, local labor people point out.

Germer Points to Need

In Detroit Adolph Germer, C.I.O. regional director, declared that the League must be formed immediately since "every reactionary force is mobilized, first to prevent the common people from securing improvements in their living standards, and second, to take from us the gains made during the past few years.

"The situation calls for unity of the common people at the ballot box," Germer said. "Democratic institutions of any country are in danger when malefactors of wealth are permitted to use the power of public office to promote and protect private gain."

Starvation Widespread

The need for more adequate labor organization in the political field was clearly shown at a C.I.O. five-city unemployment conference in southwestern Michigan last week.

Representatives from the cities of Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Three Rivers, Niles and Marshall — an area partly included in the congressional district of labor-fighting Rep. Clair Hoffman—told stories of widespread near-starvation among thousands of families in the region.

A family of five people receives $5.40 a week for food from the local relief authorities in one locality, while in Calhoun County jobless are being allotted 10 cents a day on which they are supposed to live.

In Niles family heads receive $1.50 a week for living expenses, while other members of the family are given 50 cents each week. In that city local financial interests instituted a propaganda campaign which succeeded in cancelling the construction of a sewage plant which would have provided many jobs.

"Kill Your Cow"

At Marshall a woman who owned a cow was denied relief until she had killed and sold the animal. In still another community the town passed a "one-mill" relief tax, and then to be certain that the tenth-of-a-cent levy would not be too heavy, cut in half property valuations on the assessor's list.

Mayor Reading of Detroit has decided to discontinue the practice of allowing the relief committee to permit unions to make preliminary investigation of the relief needs of their members. While he made known his decision to C.I.O. leaders, a line of applicants three blocks long was standing in the rain under his window. The relief authorities can handle about 400 applications a day, and an estimated 100,000 people throughout the city are in need of jobless aid.

At the end of the year there were 149,000 jobless in Detroit alone, according to reliable estimates, and a total of 254,000 unemployed throughout the state.

Protest Southern Slavery

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The New Orleans Industrial Union Council of the C.I.O. has protested to Mayor Maestri against the police practice of arresting unemployed men and using them as workers on public projects.

You Think You've Got Troubles?

LOS ANGELES—Not only must the C.I.O. in Los Angeles fight "the worst collection of reactionaries in any one American City" declares the Los Angeles Industrial Union Council of the C.I.O., but it is also a "center for the war of Dave Beck against the C.I.O."

In addition the city fosters three anti-labor papers, two of them Hearst-owned and the third the notorious Los Angeles Times. Nevertheless lusty C.I.O. locals are functioning in the city's auto, steel, rubber and other industries.

C.I.O. Steel Workers Strike in Jersey City

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—While Mayor Hague continued to predict that the C.I.O. would never enter Jersey City, 500 members of the Amalgamated Assn. of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, C.I.O., walked out on strike at the local plant of the Crucible Steel Co.

The walkout was caused by violations by the company of its contract with the union.

Edwin Kaempf, district director for the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee of the C.I.O., said the strike call was 100% effective. He later sent skeleton crews into the plant to maintain essential services.

Furuseth Dies

WASHINGTON—Andrew Furuseth, 83, for 30 years president of the Intl. Seamen's Union, A. F. of L., is dead. His death brought statements of regret from labor leaders here, and the C.I.O. Joint Maritime Legislative Committee hailed his contribution to unionism in the maritime industry.

C.I.O. Unions Certified At 2 Chalmers Plants

WASHINGTON—The C.I.O. emerged victorious in two plants of the Allis-Chalmers Co., winning sole bargaining powers for the workers at the company's Pittsburgh factory and gaining an overwhelming majority in a poll of production workers at West Allis, Wis.

The board certified the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in Pittsburgh after comparing union records with the company's pay roll books.

At West Allis the United Automobile Workers, Local 248, polled 6,086 votes out of 7,721 cast to win certification from the board for production workers. In small craft elections, the A. F. of L. gained two victories, while an independent draftsmen's organization was victorious in a third one.

C.I.O. Attacks Filibuster On Lynching Bill

WASHINGTON—Strong criticism of the filibuster conducted by reactionary Senators against the Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill and full support for the measure were expressed in a statement released from the national office of the C.I.O.

The statement sharply attacked the undemocratic tactics of the leaders of the filibuster, pointing out that the C.I.O. had previously endorsed the bill, and that the filibuster only made it apparent that the measure must be passed in spite of reactionary attempts to talk it to death in the Senate.

In making the statement public, the C.I.O. joined with Labor's Non-Partisan League, the National Negro Congress, and scores of labor and liberal organizations in calling for the speedy passage of the measure, which represents a long period of struggle for civil rights for Negro workers.

NLRB Orders Mine Rehire 66 With Pay

EVELETH, Minn.—The Natl. Labor Relations Board wrote a new chapter in the eventful history of the Mesaba Iron Range here when it ordered the Oliver Iron Mining Co. to reinstate 66 blacklisted miners to their former jobs, preserve their seniority rights and pay out $33,000 in back wages.

Even more remarkable, in the opinion of veteran unionists in this spy-infested part of the mining country, was the agreement reached by the labor board and the company, whereby the company will post in prominent positions notices that it will cease interfering with workers rights under the Wagner Act.

The case dates back to 1934, when the Oliver Co. closed two of its mines while the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers were conducting organizing drives. When the mines reopened, practically all of the union members were blacklisted.

ILWU Local Waits For NLRB Report In Portland

PORTLAND, Oreg.—Members of Local 1-28 of the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, C.I.O., are keeping up their fight against the Montgomery-Ward Co. while waiting for a labor board decision on the cases of 52 men fired a year ago.

In Washington, the Natl. Labor Relations Board revealed that it is still considering a company appeal from an intermediary report of Dr. Towne Nylander, which was filed last May. The board said action would probably be forthcoming shortly.

Worked 100 Hours Weekly

The case dates from November 1936, when the C.I.O. started to organize the men in the Montgomery-Ward warehouse here, who had been working from 60 to 100 hours weekly at pay rates which ranged from 30 to 42 hours a week.

The company, moving to resist the spread of unionism among its workers, improved conditions and lifted pay. But at the same time it installed a number of Burns spies and bribed a couple of organizers. When negotiations between the union and the company broke down in Dec. 1936, 52 workers were discharged.

Seamen's Council To Meet May 1

SAN FRANCISCO — The Natl. Maritime Unity Conference called by the C.I.O. closed its sessions here with arrangements made for the first meeting of the newly-created United Seamen's Council of North America to meet in this city May 1.

The council was created by the conference as a step towards eventual formation of one national union of all unlicensed seagoing personnel. The conference delegates "deplored" the refusal of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific to be represented at the meeting. All other important unlicensed seamen's unions sent delegates.

Lancaster C.I.O. Council Bucks Attempts to Flout Labor Laws

By Forrest V. Heckman

LANCASTER, Pa.—Harassed by mass layoffs and open flouting of the Labor Relations Act, the Lancaster County Industrial Union Council, chartered less than two months ago by the C.I.O., has revitalized the labor movement and taken the lead in many civic affairs in this traditional stronghold of reaction.

Not least among the Council's accomplishments is its successful effort to unite the forces of organized labor and gain the cooperation of other civic forces in an attempt to institute a housing program for the city of Lancaster.

The C.I.O. group took the initiative when its spokesman, Forrest V. Heckman, chairman of the legislative committee, appeared before City Council in public session to request the setting up of a Housing Authority.

This served to rally the Central Labor Union of the A. F. of L. and the Community Service Assn. to the cause, and resulted in formation of a joint housing committee which has continued effectively to press for action. Arrangements have been made for another public appearance before city council, this time by the joint committee, with every indication that a housing program will be started in the near future.

Unions Cooperate

Locals of the A. F. of L. and C.I.O. are working hand in hand on many other matters as well, notably the formation of a Labor's Non-Partisan League and, in several instances, in presenting a united front against the anti-union policy of employers. Meanwhile, the C.I.O. locals are keeping labor board examiners busy with hearings of violations of the Labor Relations Act, and the council's unemployment committee is kept busy taking care of layoff victims.

The council has also joined forces with the Workers' Alliance in protesting the failure of Governor Earle to include a representative of labor on the recently appointed County Assistance Board, which administers all relief, compensation and pension cases. Demands have been made that the error be rectified; meanwhile, the C.I.O. group has been cooperating with the assistance board, helping it to act efficiently.

Build C.I.O. Council in New York City

Members of a provisional committee draw up plans for New York City's C.I.O. Industrial Union Council, whose membership with total one-half million. Seated, left to right, Charles Zimmerman of Local 22, Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union; Allen Haywood, C.I.O. regional director; Pres. James Carey of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Standing, Irving Potash of the Intl. Fur Workers joint board; Sec.-Treas. Gustave Faber of the Transport Workers of New York City; John Ryan of the New York Newspaper Guild; and Abraham Miller of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers joint board.

NATIONAL EDITION

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MINERS TAKE LEAD FOR JOBLESS RELIEF, MORE AID FOR C.I.O.; DUB GREEN TRAITOR

Lewis Asks WPA Hire 3,000,000

WASHINGTON—Dire suffering awaits large masses of the country's working people unless WPA puts at least 3,000,000 unemployed to work immediately, C.I.O. Chairman John L. Lewis said in a letter sent out to all union groups affiliated to the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Reliable reports from C.I.O. regional directors and industrial union councils in the large cities show that "the unemployment situation is reaching a very serious emergency," he declared.

Recommendations included in the letter were made on the basis of a resolution on unemployment relief passed by the 35th convention of the United Mine Workers in Washington, which called for the repeal of the Woodrum amendment to the 1937 Relief Act and for an immediate appropriation of a billion dollars, with an added appropriation of two billion for the coming fiscal year.

Text of Letter

"Reliable reports from a large number of our regional directors in the large cities, and from industrial union councils, indicate that the unemployment situation is reaching a very serious emergency," Lewis said.

"Chicago reports that 25,000 now need WPA jobs; Detroit needs at least 10,000 jobs immediately; Minneapolis needs 5,000; Milwaukee must have at least 10,000 jobs for C.I.O. members; Buffalo workers are desperate, with 65,000 seeking relief and no available WPA projects. Many other cities and states report similar desperate situations.

"There are no more work relief jobs available. In spite of the President's promise that the government would not permit 'any needy American who can and is willing to work to starve because the federal government does not provide work,' hundreds of thousands of workers today in this country are faced with desperate need and even starvation."

C.I.O. Asks Protests On Hill-Sheppard Bills

WASHINGTON—All unions affiliated with the C.I.O. are urged by John Brophy, director, to telegraph immediate protests against the Hill-Sheppard Bill (H. R. 6704 and S. 25) to their Congressmen and Senators.

The bill, which is expected to come up for a vote in the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives on Monday or Tuesday, Feb. 7 or 8, would, under cover of innocent phrases about industrial mobilization, abolish the right to strike and would imperil the entire freedom of labor unions in event of war.

The bill has been described as an attempt to subject American labor to a fascist regime in wartime.

Telegraphic protests on the measure should also be sent to the House Military Affairs Committee:

May, Ky.	Smith, Conn.
Thomason, Tex.	Merritt, N. Y.
Harter, Ohio	Maverick, Tex.
Faddis, Pa.	Dorsey, Pa.
Turner, Tenn.	Costello, Calif.
Edmiston, W. Va.	Wilcox, Fla.
Schaefer, Ill.	Brooks, La.
Kvale, Minn.	Short, Mo.
Andrews, N. Y.	Arends, Ill.
Clason, Mass.	Thomas, N. J.
Rutherford, Pa.	

C.I.O. Aids Strike In Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON—Protests in behalf of Puerto Rican longshoremen on strike in San Juan were made by the Committee for Industrial Organization in telegrams sent to Secretary Harold L. Ickes of the Interior and Governor Blanton Winship of Puerto Rico.

The Governor had announced publicly that he intended to permit steamship owners to call in strikebreakers to take the jobs of the longshoremen, who have been carrying on a struggle for many weeks to win decent wages and working conditions.

Green to Get Treason Trial

WASHINGTON—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and a member of the United Mine Workers, C.I.O., was indicted for treason to the union as the U.M.W.'s 35th convention moved into its closing sessions.

By a unanimous, standing vote, the 2,019 delegates adopted the recommendation of the convention's Committee on Appeals and Grievances that Green's trial be handled by the international executive board.

Miners Helped Green

Principal charges leveled against Green were that he had taken a part in suspending his own union from the A. F. of L., and that more recently he had authorized the chartering of a dual union, the Progressive Miners of America, by the Federation.

The report, pointing out that Green had reached his high place in A. F. of L. circles through the power and influence of the mine workers, charged Green with "not mere disloyalty, but an act of treason."

U.M.W. Gives Reply To Leader of A.F.L.

WASHINGTON—A clear-cut program to insure the right to work for American workers and cope with the present problem of unemployment and depression was adopted by the United Mine Workers at its 35th biennial convention this week.

Adoption of a $5,000,000,000 Federal housing program and immediate expansion of WPA activity to care for the jobless were among the demands put forward by the 2,019 delegates.

At the same time the convention enthusiastically approved the U.M.W. contribution to the C.I.O. as a good investment for American labor.

It hailed the achievements of industrial organization and directed its officers to "offer whatever aid may be necessary, financial or otherwise, for the purpose of carrying out and achieving the goal of complete organization of the unorganized."

The 1940 convention will be held at Columbus, Ohio, to celebrate the union's 50th anniversary.

The union's action came as a sharp rebuke to Pres. William Green of the A. F. of L., who in a statement to the federation's executive council at Miami, Fla., had opposed the spending of U.M.W. funds to help create strong industrial unions in areas which had previously been open shop centers.

The resolution took note of the "peerless leadership" given the C.I.O. by John L. Lewis, Philip Murray, Thomas Kennedy and the heads of other affiliated international unions.

The convention authorized the U.M.W. "to continue the activities of the C.I.O. with greater strength and increased activity for the purpose of ultimately achieving a labor movement in this country which shall afford the greatest economic and political strength to the workers."

A. F. of L. Name Deleted

The mine union later deleted mention of the A. F. of L. in its constitution referring to the union's representation at A. F. of L. conventions, and in its place substituted the C.I.O. Similar changes were made in other parts of the constitution where references to the A. F. of L. had appeared.

The action, taken as the convention worked its way through scores of resolutions on a number of subjects, followed previous enthusiastic support of the C.I.O. by the membership, and refusal of the A. F. of L. executive council to consider the latest peace proposal of U.M.W. Pres. John L. Lewis.

Lewis had suggested that the A. F. of L. charter all C.I.O. internationals, to be followed by a democratic convention at which details would be discussed.

The mine union heaped high tribute on the work of Labor's Non-Partisan League in the political field. One resolution, enthusiastically passed, called for the election of Sec.-Treas. Thomas Kennedy as governor of Pennsylvania in the 1938 voting.

Green's Attack On League All Wet, Says Oliver

WASHINGTON—Charging that allegations of fact in the Miami, Fla., blast of William Green against Labor's Non-Partisan League "were almost wholly erroneous," E. L. Oliver, League executive vice president, declared that the organization has been "consistently progressive, consistently pro-labor in its activities."

"The great majority of state chairmen and other state officers of the League are members of A. F. of L. organizations," Oliver said, in reply to Green's charges that the League is a C.I.O. subsidiary.

"The national policy of the League was adopted at a convention in which the great bulk of the delegates were members of A. F. of L. organizations," Oliver said.

"Because the League has been consistent in that policy, it must at times be out of harmony with the varying political expressions of the Federation council. It has never been out of harmony with the political aspirations of the great army of trade unionists, A. F. of L., C.I.O., and railway brotherhoods, who are organized within the League."

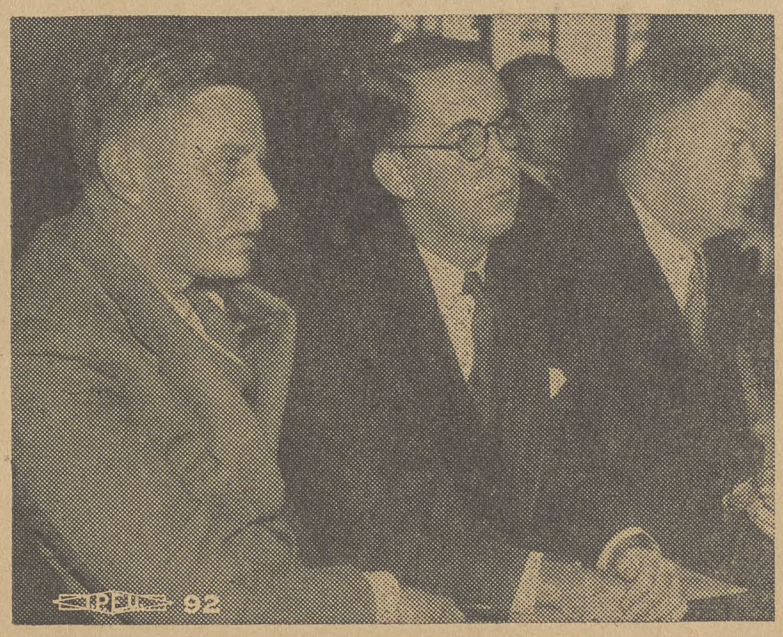
C.I.O. Glass Workers Sign National Pact

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Wage agreements covering 20,000 employes, signed recently between the Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America and the major concerns in the industry, are the first national contracts containing the same basic features to be negotiated between the union and all flat glass manufacturers.

Under the new contracts, existing wage rates will be maintained throughout the industry, with upward adjustments in certain classifications. The same basic features, which include a six-hour day, 36-hour week and more effective machinery for adjusting grievances, are provided for in the contracts.

In the case of the independent companies, a preferential union shop is established. The union successfully resisted all efforts to reduce wages "at a time when there is tremendous pressure for wage reductions," according to Paul W. Fuller, president of the Federation.

NLRB Members at Hearing



Members of the Natl. Labor Relations Board—(left to right) Edwin S. Smith, Donald S. Smith and J. Warren Madden—listen intently to demands by Sen. Burke before the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee that the labor board be investigated. Many labor protests are being made on the grounds that Burke's demands are designed as a flank attack on unions.

C.I.O. Unions Hit Threats to NLRB

WASHINGTON — Letters and telegrams from C.I.O. affiliates and field offices indicating action against the threatened amendments to the Labor Relations Act continue to pour into the Washington office of the C.I.O.

The protests center on the five bills now pending in Congress, which are designed to cripple the work of the Labor Board by amending the Act to provide for compulsory arbitration, abridgement of the right to strike, craft elections in industrially organized plants, and also to cut the appropriation of the Board below its already inadequate figure.

Ralph W. Tillotson, Regional Director, reports that all C.I.O. affiliates in Erie, Pa., and vicinity have wired to their Congressmen and Senators against the proposed changes. The Los Angeles Industrial Union Council has given wide distribution to the pamphlet, "Protect the Wagner Act," which the C.I.O. has prepared and which analyzes the threats to the Act.

The Cincinnati Council has initiated a letter campaign by its locals, in addition to sending a resolution of protest to Congress in the name of 25,000 organized workers. The Seattle Council reports a similar campaign of protests.

AP WORKERS TO VOTE

WASHINGTON—The Natl. Labor Relations Board announced here that it will hold elections in three key offices of the Associated Press to determine if non-mechanical workers desire to be represented by the American Newspaper Guild, C.I.O.

The polls will be held in Washington, Philadelphia and Boston.

THE C.I.O. NEWS

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JOHN L. LEWIS.....Chairman
CHARLES P. HOWARD.....Secretary
JOHN BROPHY.....Director
LEN DE CAUX.....Editor and Publicity Director

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What C.I.O. Has Done

(From a Speech by John L. Lewis, Chairman of the C.I.O., at the United Mine Workers Convention)

There are those abroad in the land who continue to say that this controversy in the house of labor is terrible, and they go about wringing their hands and calling upon all and sundry who observe their lamentations to see that it is weakening the labor movement.

Let's see if it is. Who is hurt in this fight? What union is weakened by reason of this division on the question of the right of men and women to organize as they see fit?

Is the United Mine Workers of America any weaker because of this fight? The answer is obvious, that our union in the 48 years of its history was never stronger numerically, financially, or in any other way.

Well, are the steel workers any weaker? I could ask Phil Murray. He knows that. Eighteen months ago there were not any organized steel workers. Now 498 corporations in the steel industry have contracted with the union of which Mr. Murray is chairman, covering 535,000 men. Well, they are not much weaker.

One hundred and forty thousand men and women in the electrical industry who have contracts with General Electric and Westinghouse and various concerns are not any weaker because a year and a half ago their union did not exist, and I think anybody would have a hard time convincing them that they are really weaker.

The 90,000 workers in the city of New York who have organized into the Transport Workers' Union under the C.I.O. and who have obtained contracts with the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit and Interborough Rapid Transit and all the transport companies of the city of New York are not any weaker, because a year ago there wasn't any such union and no such contracts, and a man in the employ of these companies did not even dare to think of joining a union, because the spies and the undercover men would find it out and weed them out.

* * * *

There is no union weaker. All of the C.I.O. unions are stronger and gaining in membership every day, notwithstanding the industrial depression which affects our country at this time. Why, even the A. F. of L. is no weaker.

Every time we opened up areas in the steel industry or an area as in Logan County, West Virginia, or in 10,000 larger areas of this country where the C.I.O. has gone in and organized a basic industry, it has made it perfectly safe for the A. F. of L. to come along and gather up the butcher and the baker and the candlestickmakers, with the help of our people.

And so we have held the light for them and kept the wind off them, and as a result they have picked up several hundred thousand new members. And they boast about it—and I suppose they should. But they are not weaker except for those members who might have left some one organization or other of theirs and come over to the C.I.O. But they are not lost, because they are now with us.

The American Federation of Labor does not need to worry about that because they are still good union men and women. All they need to do is to trail along in this country behind the C.I.O. and we will keep the wind off them.

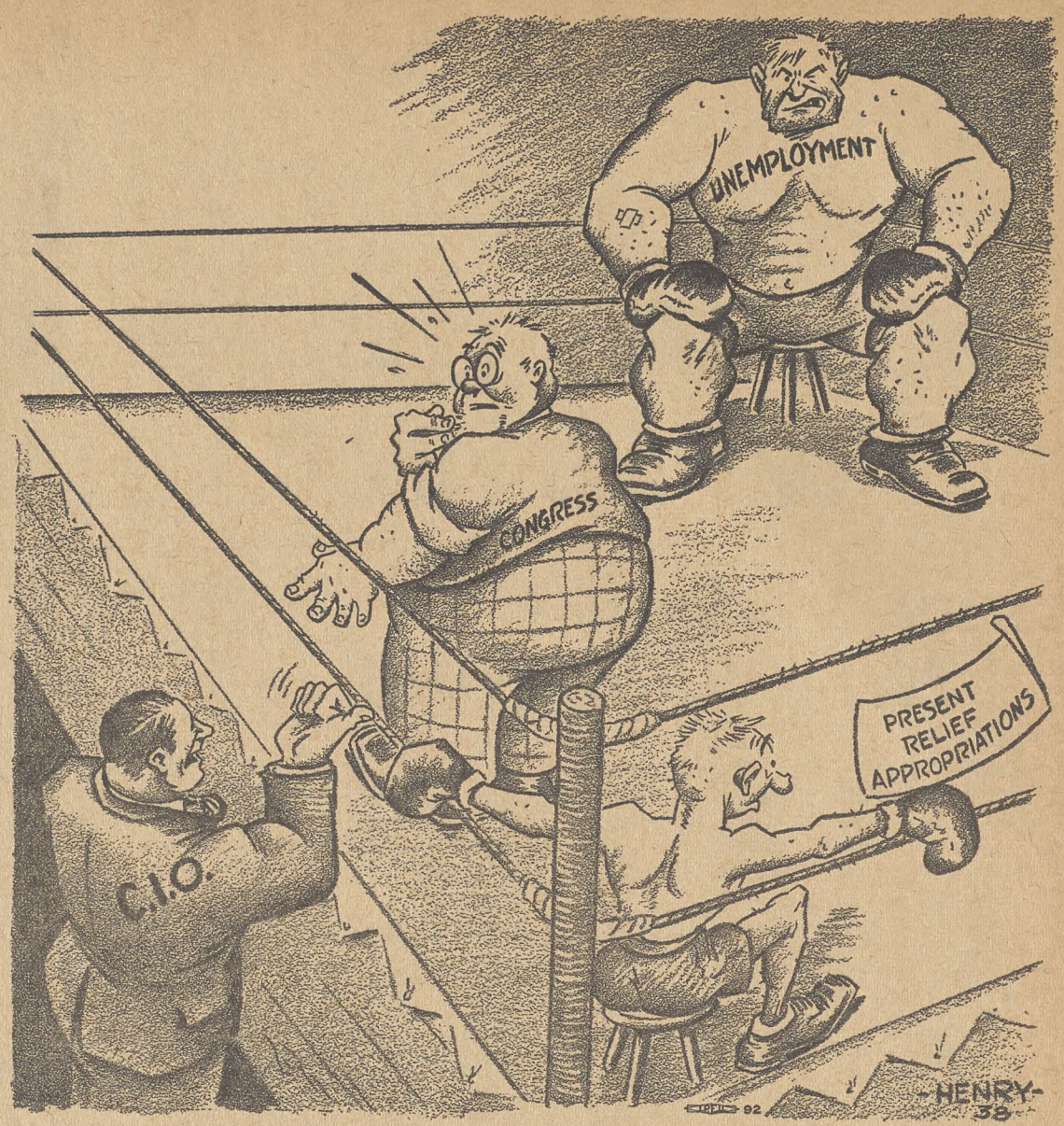
Where is all this damage to the labor movement of this country from this controversy, a controversy that is a meritorious and a virtuous controversy over the question of the right of men to organize?

* * * *

I merely mention these things so that we can have a true appraisal of the equations which concern this situation and not be carried off our feet by sentimental utterances of men or women or interests who cannot stand the sound of conflict.

It has taken conflict here in America in order to establish the right of the workers to organize. The United Mine Workers never established their organization by sitting down in a chair on their porch on a summer afternoon in the shadows, wringing their hands and saying it could not be done.

They established their union by going out and fighting for the right to establish their union, and that is the way that a modern labor movement is being builded here in America now because, thank God, there are millions of men and women in this country who are willing to fight to preserve their right to organize under that flag of ours.



"Come on, Put a Real Fighter in There"

Boston Paper Bucks Romance --And Loses!

BOSTON—When is the honeymoon over?

It was practically finished for one girl worker on the Boston Herald-Traveler when the management reached her by phone in a New Hampshire vacation spot and urged that she return to the city to participate in a labor board poll.

Members of the Boston Newspaper Guild charge that the newspaper's management "interfered" with the NLRB poll held to determine if employes desired the Guild as their collective bargaining agency.

Results Thrown Out

The Guild's charges were upheld by Prof. Calvert Magruder, vice-dean of Harvard Law School and supervisor of the election. He outlawed results of the poll, citing illegal electioneering on the part of the management.

Magruder's report declared:

"Still another employe, on her honeymoon in New Hampshire, was reached by telephone and urged to come down and vote. The management expressed to her father a willingness to give her equivalent time off and reimburse her for any extra expense."

CINCINNATI—The Greater Cincinnati Industrial Union Council has communicated with Ohio Congressmen demanding the full appropriation demanded by the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

New C.I.O. Pamphlet

WASHINGTON—Publication of a new pamphlet, "The Program of the C.I.O.," in 64 pages puts the major policies and decisions of the C.I.O. adopted at the Atlantic City conference on record for reference and organizational use.

The pamphlet, divided in eleven sections, gives all the resolutions, as well as some of the speeches on the more important questions, together with brief accounts bringing several of the events initiated there down to date.

"The Program of the C.I.O.," 64 pages, price 10c per copy, may be obtained from Publicity Dept., C.I.O., 1106 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

On "Unanswered" Attacks

THE question is frequently asked, why does not the C.I.O. reply officially to the many slanderous and lying attacks made upon it in newspapers and magazines?

The answer is that it does reply to these attacks, but in its own way and not in the manner chosen by its enemies.

Since the C.I.O. began bringing collective bargaining, higher wages and union conditions to millions of previously unorganized Americans, it has been subjected to every kind of attempt to lie and slander it out of existence.

The favorite line of such attacks is the "red scare"—the oldest and phoniest device used by reaction against all progressive movements.

The virulence of such slander is in direct proportion to the vitality and effectiveness of the movement against which it is aimed.

The C.I.O. is flattered to have deserved such violent animosity from the enemies of labor.

* * *

The Stolberg series of articles on the C.I.O., which ran recently in Scripps-Howard papers, has been hailed by the Girdlers, the Hagues and other enemies of union labor as in the direct line of succession to all previous red-baiting attacks on the C.I.O.

"We're surprised how right we were," is in effect their reaction, when they find that a formerly liberal chain of papers has taken up their incoherent hue and cry; and that a former radical claims to have "inside" dope on bogey-stories they didn't believe themselves.

There is more rejoicing in the chambers of commerce over one radical turned renegade than over ninety-and-nine Rotarians who need no repentance. And Scripps-Howard papers, once called red themselves when they crusaded for the common people, are now welcomed like a prodigal son in the hotsy-totsiest of circles.

* * *

The articles in question are fully as vulnerable as every previous "red scare" attack. The author was so blinded with factional spite that he stabbed wildly at the back of the movement he professed to love—hoping apparently that with its life blood would also be spilled some of the few blood corpuscles whose particular shade of red aroused his ire.

Every one of the series abounded in glaring inaccuracies. These have been duly pointed out by officials of the unions attacked.

In fact, some of the editors themselves protested against the inaccuracies involving their own localities, and cut out parts of the articles lest their untruths be too obvious to their readers. But the same articles were printed in full in other cities where their lies might not be so easily detected.

In nearly every city where the articles appeared, the C.I.O. central councils have gone on record denouncing their distortions.

* * *

It is not therefore for lack of answers that the C.I.O. does not as a rule choose to engage in prolonged controversy with every petty mud-slinger.

You dignify a lie when you begin to argue with it, and it is often worse than waste of effort to shadow-box with false charges which have no leg to stand on in the first place.

Every publisher who thus attacks labor wishes both to eat his pie and have it. Having done the intended damage and thereby created a disinclination among organized workers to buying his publications, he seeks to escape the inevitable odium by making an appearance of giving both sides.

If prolonged controversy can thus be stirred up, the hostile publisher gets everything he wants. He increases circulation among friends and foes of labor alike. He keeps alive that much longer the false, misleading and dissension-breeding issues he has raised. And he carries on the debate in his own backyard where he can always have the last word.

* * *

Accordingly the C.I.O. has not spent much time chasing all the spooks, hobgoblins and pumpkin-heads which its enemies have conjured up to terrify the simple-minded.

It prefers to stick to the real and only issue with which it is concerned, namely the winning of union rights and collective bargaining for millions of Americans who could never enjoy them before. Its record of achievement in this regard is its most effective answer to all its slanderers.

C. I. O. Union Councils Form Nationwide Network

New Bodies Boost Strength of Labor

By C. W. Fowler

WASHINGTON—C.I.O. Industrial Union Councils are playing a leading part in the civic as well as the union affairs of their communities, according to reports coming in from the 139 cities, counties and states where they are established.

In scores of communities they have taken front place in pushing action for the welfare of the workers they represent. Throughout the nation they are promoting progressive legislation, stimulating local and state officials to action for their wage earning constituents, fighting attacks on unions and union members, defending workers' civil rights, pushing adequate relief for unemployed men and women—in general looking out for the workers whose interests they were created to serve.

In many communities, due to the strength of the C.I.O. and to the progressive lines the councils have followed, they have become the main body of organized labor, outranking A. F. of L. central bodies from which they were expelled by order of the Executive Council of the Federation.

The Industrial Council in Toledo, for example, has quickly forged ahead of the A. F. of L. city central body in numbers represented and in its place in community life. The Akron Council, with the United Rubber Workers as a base, has done the same, in spite of continued opposition from craft leaders in the A. F. of L. The San Francisco council speaks for thousands of C.I.O. workers and for liberal elements of the population throughout its entire area. The new New York City council will represent 500,000 workers.

Aid Unemployed

Everywhere the councils have played a leading role in the initiation and carrying through of campaigns for workers unemployed as the result of the present business recession. Vigorous campaigns are carried on to bring speedy relief measures from local authorities. In many places, the council acts as certifying agent for relief clients, issuing certificates of eligibility which are promptly honored by city officials.

Watch Legislation

Industrial union councils have been especially active in watching national legislation and the administration of laws of importance to their members. A campaign of protest against the present inadequate WPA program and against threatened cuts has resulted in a number of concessions from the administration, notably in the announcement of 2,000,000 relief jobs to be provided this month.

The councils, together with other C.I.O. affiliates, successfully protested an order that would have cut unemployment compensation recipients from relief rolls before their benefits came due. At the present time, they are pushing a campaign against proposed amendments to the Labor Relations Act that would destroy the usefulness of the act to workers.

"Need Is Evident"

The C.I.O. undertook to set up the network of Industrial Union Councils after the illegal expulsion of C.I.O. unions ordered by the A. F. of L. Progress has been especially rapid since the Atlantic City conference of the C.I.O., where it was stated:

"The need for more Industrial Union Councils, both state and city, is becoming increasingly evident," said C.I.O. Director Brophy's report at the Atlantic City conference. "The A. F. of L. officials are carrying forward their splitting of the labor movement by driving C.I.O. affiliates out of every state federation and city central body in the country. Wherever this occurs and our unions do not set up a council of their own, they are left without the protection that a strong central labor body can afford.

"It would therefore seem essential," the report continued, "to further the interests of our unions and to advance the C.I.O. cause of organizing the unorganized, that Industrial Union Councils should be set up in cities and states where they do not exist as yet."

Includes Largest Cities

The state of Ohio, with 15, and Pennsylvania, with 14, lead the list at present. Ten are located in Indiana, nine in Washington, and seven each in Illinois and California. Alabama, in the deep south, has eight, mainly centered around the industrial communities in the coal and steel regions.

Among the larger cities with Industrial Union Councils are New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Knoxville, Indianapolis, Duluth and St. Paul. The 11 state councils are organized in Montana, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Utah, Wyoming, Alabama, Minnesota, Maryland-District of Columbia, southern New Jersey, and Arkansas-Oklahoma, where two states have combined to set up a delegate body.

Plans are at present under way for the establishment of a council in the state of Rhode Island, and are being pushed for similar action in many other communities, so that the 4,000,000 members of the C.I.O. may be assured of the protection and promotion of their needs that a strong chain of delegate bodies can give.

C. I. O. Strikes in Jersey City

Right in Jersey City, where Mayor Frank (I am the law) Hague once declared the C.I.O. would never enter, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee called a strike against the Crucible Steel Co. of America. The walkout was settled in less than a week, with employers and union agreeing to adjust matters in dispute. The S.W.O.C. had charged flagrant violation of contract provisions by the company.

C.I.O. FIRST AGAIN

NEW YORK — New York's first unemployment insurance check went to a member of the C.I.O.

Holder of check No. 1 issued by the state department of unemployment insurance went to James J. Klein, a member of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, C.I.O. Klein will receive $15 a week for the next 15 weeks.

Union Charges RFC Grants to OpenShoppers

WASHINGTON — The Reconstruction Finance Corp., premier lending agency of the New Deal, is allowing its funds to be used to fight collective bargaining, according to charges made by a delegation now in Washington from Local 270 of the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, on strike for union recognition by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

The strike received the unanimous support of the United Mine Workers in their recent convention, which went on record sharply criticizing the R.F.C. for its aid to an anti-union agency. A delegation of Congressmen to protest to the R.F.C. has also been arranged.

The union, which called the strike in August of last year, represented 96 per cent of the men at work on the project.

Martin to Speak At I.L.G.W. Meet

NEW YORK—Pres. Homer Martin of the United Automobile Workers, C.I.O., will be the speaker at the second of a series of five meetings arranged by the educational department of Local 22 of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers.

Martin's address, to be given Feb. 10 at the Hotel Center here, will be on "Labor in Automobiles."

Other lectures in the series will be delivered by Pres. Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union, and Pres. David Dubinsky of the I.L.G.W.U.

CHARGE BANK BREAKS LAW

NEW YORK—The Modern Industrial Bank of New York was charged this week with unfair labor practices by the Financial Workers Organizing Committee of the United Office and Professional Workers, C.I.O.

C. I. O. Seamen Sail Into New Victories

By Henry C. Fleisher

WASHINGTON—These are new days for the men who go down to the sea in ships.

Just a brief glance at the records of the Natl. Labor Relations Board is sufficient to convince the most skeptical among land lubbers that sailors all along the 1,000-mile Atlantic seacoast that the present generation of seamen has succeeded in building a militant union.

In a series of elections unprecedented in the precedent-breaking history of the Natl. Labor Relations Board the seamen have piled up a string of victories which rivals the accomplishments of any union affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Week after week the NLRB has issued press releases indicating the steps by which eastern unlicensed maritime men are establishing the power of their union on practically every major intercoastal steamship line.

So far the board has announced results on 39 separate elections.

The National Maritime Union has gathered 12,073 votes, while its doddering rival, the Intl. Seamen's Union of the American Federation of Labor, has succeeded in harvesting less than 1,500—an average of less than 40 an election.

When one considers that 1,000 of the I.S.U. votes have come from workers on only four lines, it is easy to comprehend why the union seamen scoff at the idea that the A. F. of L. is any longer a vital force on the Atlantic coast. More than 500 of the I.S.U.'s votes came in the election on the Eastern Steamship Lines, whose vessels plow the waters between Boston, New York, Maine and Nova Scotia.

N.M.U. Challenges

That poll, however, has been challenged by the N.M.U., which charges that the company imported scores of "ringers" not eligible for the voting, and that an honest election would have shown still another N.M.U. victory. As it was, the C.I.O. union lost by little more than 100 votes.

Elsewhere the Natl. Maritime Union's victories have been outstanding. On the United Fruit Lines—which maintains a fleet of 32 ships—1,254 votes out of 1,426 were cast for the N.M.U. On one of the small lines — the Sword Steamship Co.—the N.M.U. polled 108 votes, while the I.S.U. was able to muster only two. On the Southgate Nelson Line, the C.I.O. margin of victory was 212 to 4; on the Grace Lines, 765 to 14; on the New York and Cuba Mail, 572 to 20.

Only three elections have been won by the A. F. of L. union.

Speaking before the recent maritime unity conference in San Francisco, Joseph Curran, general organizer of the N.M.U., pointed with pride to the rapid progress of his organization, which in the space of only a few months has enabled it to drag working conditions and pay rates from the mucky harbor bottoms into which they had fallen, and to hoist them to the top of the mast.

Conditions Improved

The contract signed with the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, covering its large fleet of tankers, is an illustration of the manner in which the N.M.U. has raised the seamen's lot to at least a par with that on the West Coast, where honest union organization had gained a foothold following the 1934 maritime strike.

Where east coast wages had dropped to practically nothing under the Intl. Seamen's Union gangster-inspired, company-union methods, the N.M.U. has signed contracts calling for $85 a month for able bodied seamen and firemen. Boatswains get $100 a month and ship carpenters $114. Workers get three weeks' vacation with pay.

In the agreement with the Black Diamond Lines, the union obtained a monthly scale $7.50 higher than that on the west coast, while the Collier agreement sky-rocketed wages by a neat 33 per cent.

N.M.U. Signs Same Pact With Two Tanker Fleets

NEW YORK CITY — Identical agreements signed by the National Maritime Union with the Tidewater Associated Oil Co. of New York, and the Pennsylvania Shipping Co. of Philadelphia, bring to five the list of contracts successfully negotiated with tanker companies in the last two weeks.

The N.M.U. has been bargaining with the tanker industry on the East Coast for several months, and expects soon to have all the remaining companies signed up.

Vanderbilt vs. Copeland

WASHINGTON—Chairman John L. Lewis of the C.I.O. this week made public a letter from Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., noted world traveler, who challenged recent charges that American seamen are unreliable.

Vanderbilt termed the alleged complaints against the sailors as "another bit of anti-American labor propaganda."

Vanderbilt's letter:

My Dear John L. Lewis:

Reading the other day of the Sen. Copeland hearing on the American Merchant Marine, I immediately sent Sen. Bailey of the U. S. Senate's Commerce and Labor Committee in Washington, D. C., the following wire:

> **"Should be glad to testify before your committee concerning American Merchant Marine as I have noted it past several years. Crossed several times aboard Leviathan, thrice aboard Manhattan, once each Pres. Coolidge, Lurline and one other Dollar vessel, also several coastwise trips H. F. Alexander, Harvard, Yale. Have had much contact American sailor at sea and have never yet run into any conditions some of those testifying your committee claim occur. Have been up all night during storms and talked civilly with seamen. Have never yet seen an American seaman intoxicated on duty. Yours for fair play.**
>
> **"CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR.**
> **"Yacht Winchester."**

This morning's mail brought the following reply from the distinguished Senator:

> **"I have your wire. Upon my motion the Senate Committee on Commerce found that the conduct on the Pres. Hoover was worthy of the best traditions of the sea under such circumstances, and that such delinquencies as were complained of did not affect the crew."**

But the impression is out with the public generally that it's unsafe to travel in American bottoms. Another bit of anti-American labor propaganda that is harmful and unfair!

Yours sincerely,

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR.

C.I.O. Committee Formed to Organize Utilities

Seeks to Bring 200,000 Workers Into New Union

WASHINGTON—With the formation of the Utility Workers Organizing Committee, set up at a conference of utility workers held in Washington, the C.I.O. will launch a drive to organize the 200,000 workers in the electric light and power industry, second wealthiest in the country.

The new committee was approved by unanimous vote of the delegates at the conference. It was described as the next step in the direction of an international union for the industry, in an official C.I.O. statement read by Director John Brophy.

Members of the committee were selected for their experience in trade union work and in public relations, as expressed in the C.I.O. statement:

"The utilities are a semi-public institution, and it is essential that organization of this industry be directed by men who are experienced in the fields of labor organization and in public relations. We are therefore placing the responsibility of seeing the utilities workers through in their early efforts in the hands of the following committee, composed of seasoned trade unionists who have proved their competence and responsibility:

"Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee; John Brophy, director of the C.I.O.; James Nelson, president of District 50 of the Mine Workers; Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers; James B. Carey, president of the Electrical and Radio Workers; and Sherman H. Dalrymple, president of the United Rubber Workers."

Stonkus Is Director

Albert Stonkus, chairman of the Utilities Division of the United Electrical and Radio Workers, was selected director of the committee.

Organization of utility workers was previously under the jurisdiction of the Utilities Division of the U.E.R.M.W., which had established 57 locals in 26 companies of the power trust. These locals will be transferred to the committee, giving it a base of more than 15,000 members to begin with.

Ten companies are under contract, including concerns in Indiana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Michigan. Twelve subsidiaries of the Commonwealth and Southern System, one of the giants of the industry, are organized. Negotiations for contracts are under way with a number of others.

Contracts already secured have brought wage increases to the workers of from 10 to 25 per cent, in addition to seniority rights, time and a half for overtime and double time for holiday work, and an abolition of pay differentials for jobs of similar classifications.

According to Albert Stonkus, the first task of the new committee will be to consolidate locals already set up, to secure renewals of contracts about to expire, and to extend contracts to all companies already organized. New locals will be chartered directly by the committee, to which all important policy decisions of the drive will be referred.

C.I.O. Protests Hit Scripps - Howard

WASHINGTON—From a dozen points in the country came reports last week of C.I.O. bodies assailing the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain and the series of articles by Benjamin Stolberg which it ran for two weeks.

In Cleveland, the C.I.O. Industrial Union Council rapped the *Cleveland Press* for its "underhanded attack on the C.I.O." Previously the Akron, Ohio, Council had taken similar action.

Quill, Merrill Protest

Retraction of false statements made about the union was demanded by President Lewis Merrill of the United Office & Professional Workers. He threatened legal action. President Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union, in a letter to the *New York World-Telegram*, charged the "red scare" was used to undermine the C.I.O. Stolberg is full of "personal hatred for the C.I.O. and its progressive leaders," Quill said.

The American Newspaper Guild, to which Stolberg does not belong, pointed to the fact that statements about Harry Bridges, west coast maritime leader, which appeared in eastern Scripps-Howard papers, were deleted from the stories in the *San Francisco News*.

Die Casters Get Special Edition of C.I.O. News

WASHINGTON—Publication of a special edition of The C.I.O. News for die casting workers, with the first page devoted to news of their union and industry, has been begun, by arrangement between the National Association of Die Casting Workers and the official C.I.O. publication. The special edition will go monthly to all members of the union.

A special Glass Workers edition is already being printed weekly for the Federation of Flat Glass Workers and the Glass Workers Organizing Committee, and similar facilities are available for other unions and councils desiring a paper of their own which also carries the national C.I.O. news and features.

Pres. Charles P. Howard of the International Typographical Union, secretary of the C.I.O., warned leaders of the A. F. of L. executive council that their usurpations of power may lead to a poll of the I.T.U. membership on leaving the A. F. of L. I.T.U. is refusing to pay the extra 1 cent a member assessment which the council is attempting to levy for its war against the C.I.O.

U. A. W. Leaders Ask F.D.R. For Relief Funds

WASHINGTON—Michigan needs an immediate appropriation of $130,000,000 to avoid "mass starvation and mass misery," leaders of the United Automobile Workers of America told Pres. Roosevelt at the White House this week.

The delegation consisted of Pres. Homer Martin, Vice Pres. Richard Frankensteen, Research Director William Munger and W. Jett Lauck, economist for the United Mine Workers.

Funds for Jobs

They requested a $30,000,000 direct relief grant and $100,000,000 for the Michigan WPA "to provide employment for those whom private industry cannot reemploy for months."

A statement issued by the U.A.W. leaders charged that the national emergency has been "created by the unenlightened attitude and the policies of those in control of our country's financial and industrial system." It asked for "immediate relief by an extension of public spending or 'pump priming' through the PWA, CCC, housing and all possible forms of public works."

C.I.O. Wins Raises For Gotham Clerks

NEW YORK CITY—Wage increases amounting to $200,000 a year and other benefits covering employes in the 44 stores of the Miles Shoe Co., were won in a closed shop contract signed with Locals 287 and 1268, United Retail and Wholesale Employes Union, C.I.O. affiliate.

Other provisions in the agreement reached after several months' negotiations, include paid vacations and legal holidays, and a 48-hour week. The contract was negotiated by Samuel Lowenthal and I. M. Simon, union representatives, and Samuel Null, attorney.

NLRB Pulls Whiskers Off Independent Unions

MILWAUKEE — Nearly all "independent" unions are nothing more than company unions with false whiskers, David Saposs, chief economist for the Natl. Labor Relations Board, declared here.

"Our analysis of independent unions throughout the country shows that virtually all of them are lineal descendants of the former company unions," Saposs asserted.

"They have come into existence under the same conditions as company unions, to fight regular unions and to fight strikes. Our many board hearings, where independent unions were involved, have brought out the fact that they are inspired, or sponsored, by employers as a subtle way to get around the Natl. Labor Relations Act."

C. I. O. Signs Pact With Hearns Stores

NEW YORK—The Department Store Employes Union, Local 1250, gained a major victory this week when Hearn's Department Stores, Inc., signed the first closed shop contract won so far in the department store field. Local 1250 is affiliated with the C.I.O. United Retail and Wholesale Employes.

The contract, which covers 2,000 workers in the Bronx and Manhattan stores of the concern, will run for three years, but provides for annual negotiations on hours, wages and working conditions.

Unions Form Michigan LNPL

LANSING, Mich.—More than 225 delegates, representing 82 local unions throughout Michigan, placed the Labor's Non-Partisan League on a permanent basis at a conference held here Jan. 30.

Pres. Homer Martin of the United Automobile Workers was elected to serve as temporary state chairman of the league until it holds a constitutional convention in June.

Vice Pres. E. L. Oliver of the League presided at the sessions.

Reminding his listeners of the importance of Michigan in the national political picture, Oliver asserted that the state has become a center for Tory attacks on labor. Rep. Hoffman and Sen. Vandenberg were pointed out as the type of public official whom labor must defeat at the polls.

Representatives of both C.I.O. and A. F. of L. unions were present at the meeting.

CHICAGO—Organized labor in the Windy City, faced with an important municipal election in the next few months, has launched the Cook County committee of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

C.I.O. Hits Move To Deport Pritchett

WASHINGTON—Refusal of the State Department to grant an entry visa to Harold J. Pritchett, president of the International Woodworkers of America, C.I.O. affiliate, was scored by John Brophy, C.I.O. director, in a letter sent to all regional directors, local industrial unions and councils, charging that the action was based entirely on "secret evidence."

Pritchett's ousting from the country was postponed until February 28, following protests to Comm. of Immigration Houghteling.

Neither Pritchett nor his attorneys were admitted to the special proceedings, Brophy said. The I.W.A. president, who was born in England, lived in Canada for a number of years prior to coming to the state of Washington.

Nine 'Young' Men Stand By NLRB

WASHINGTON — The National Labor Relations Board won partial protection from Tory attacks this week when the rejuvenated and liberalized U. S. Supreme Court dealt a sharp legal rap on the knuckles of those who seek to hamper board activities with a mass of injunctions.

In a decision read by Justice Brandeis, the nation's highest tribunal held that lower courts may not interfere with the N. L. R. B.'s actions until it has given a final order in a case.

Delegates at C. I. O. Utilities Confab

Formation of a new Utility Workers Organizing Committee of the C.I.O. was announced at meeting of representatives of workers already organized by the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, C.I.O., in the electric power field, at Washington Jan. 29. Shown seated at the table are Albert Stonkus, director of the new committee; Pres. James Carey, Sec. Julius Emspak and Organization Director James Matles of the U.E.R.&M.W.

A Tale of Teeth

—AND HOW THEY ENTERED THE FORD UNION DRIVE

DETROIT—A pair of false teeth were in the spotlight this week in the fight of the United Automobile Workers, C.I.O., against the violent anti-unionism of the Ford Motor Co.

Not only did Ford service men beat up Roy Davis, U.A.W. member aiding the Ford organizing drive, but the Henry Ford Hospital sought to hold his false teeth for security against a hospital bill accumulated while Davis was recuperating from the beating.

The hospital returned the teeth to Davis after holding them a week, as well as a gold watch taken from the union member.

Hospital authorities, after learning from U.A.W. Counsel Larry Davidow that neither the union nor Davis would pay the bill, decided they would bill the city for the money due.

"If the hospital does ask the city to pay the bill, the union will lodge a protest with the city authorities," Davidow warned. "There is no reason why the city should pay the Henry Ford Hospital for treatment of injuries to a man slugged by agents of Ford."

Meanwhile, Davidow, acting in behalf of Davis, filed suit for $100,000 damages against the Ford Co. The suit charged that "thugs and hooligans" in the Ford service department take the law "into their own hands and assault with force and violence persons who have incurred the disfavor of the company."

NATIONAL EDITION

THE C.I.O. NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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STEEL PACT RENEWED

C.I.O. Relief Campaign Wins Call For Funds

WASHINGTON—The nationwide campaign of the Committee for Industrial Organization to win adequate protection for the millions of the country's jobless is rapidly bearing results.

While the C.I.O. unemployment relief drive continued to grow in all sections of the nation, Pres. Roosevelt asked Congress for an additional WPA appropriation of $250,000,000. Even with the new funds, WPA expenditures will be a half-billion dollars less than last year.

C.I.O. leaders regarded the decision as a step towards putting the unions' demands into actual practice, but pointed out that the new program would give jobs to only 2,500,000 unemployed workers, leaving still another million to be cared for.

Less than two weeks ago, it is recalled, Chairman John L. Lewis issued a letter in which he pointed out the immediate need for expanding the federal relief program. The convention of the United Mine Workers called for repeal of the Woodrum Amendment, which serves to slow down the rate of relief spending; and for a deficiency appropriation of one billion dollars this year and an added two billion dollars for the next fiscal year.

Detroit Mass Meeting

The greatest show of strength yet mustered by C.I.O. occurred last week in Detroit, where at least 150,000 workers jammed into Cadillac Square for a mass meeting called by the unemployment committee representing the United Automobile Workers, the C.I.O., the Workers Alliance and some A. F. of L. unions.

The crowd adopted resolutions calling for immediate improvement in the handling of relief cases, a moratorium on time payments, a 50 per cent rent reduction and increased finances to handle relief and WPA programs.

President Homer Martin and other leaders of the U.A.W.A. told the mass meeting of their visit to President Roosevelt to ask for an immediate $130,000,000 relief appropriation for the state.

From an Ann Arbor hospital where he was confined, Governor Frank Murphy sent word to the audience that he may soon call a special session of the legislature to deal with the unemployment problem.

"If I had to choose between adequate relief and a deficit I would choose the deficit," Murphy stated.

Jobless Textile Workers Protest To Washington

WASHINGTON—Widespread suffering among textile workers who have been laid off in Mayor Frank ("I am the Law") Hague's New Jersey was protested in Washington by a delegation of workers from closed mills who called upon members of the House of Representatives and the Works Progress Administration to seek relief from present conditions.

In one city, Paterson, the delegation said, more than 7,000 textile workers have been thrown out of jobs as the result of recent shutdowns.

New Jersey representatives were told by the delegation that failure to consider the Wages and Hours Bill had brought severe hardship to their worker constituents, whose patience was wearing thin at the continued delay on legislation vital to the wage earning men and women of the country.

Plans to Merge Telegraph Cos. Rapped by ARTA

NEW YORK—The American Radio Telegraphists Assn., C.I.O., is instituting a nation-wide campaign of protest against the "current attempts of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph and Cable Cos. to consummate an unsanctioned merger at the expense of the public and the employes in the industry."

Already, the union charges, both companies are involved in a simultaneous program of layoffs, which have slackened the "speed of service."

Tending to Monopoly

In addition it is charged that the retrenchment programs of the two wire companies "show a tendency toward monopoly" in violation of the Federal Communications Act. The union is calling for a congressional committee to investigate the communications industry in order that both the public and the workers in the industry may be protected.

Resolutions being passed by A.R.T.A. locals call upon the government to require Western Union to dissolve its ancient company union system, the Association of Western Union Employes.

Lewis Lauds New Steel Agreement

WASHINGTON—Renewal of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee agreement with the U. S. Steel Corp. was hailed by John L. Lewis, C.I.O. chairman, in the following statement:

"The steel agreement is a triumph for moderation and sound business judgment at this time. It preserves the current wage structure and standards. It maintains the buying power of labor except as curtailed by shrunken work work opportunity. It gives leadership to the confused and bewildered in business because it charts a definite course which all industry will do well to follow.

"Best of all it creates an opportunity for industry and labor to help in the solution of the country's pressing problems rather than to tear at each other's throats.

"Preceding the steel agreement of today between Mr. Fairless and Mr. Murray were a series of conversations between Mr. Myron C. Taylor and myself extending back to early December. Both of us were deeply concerned with the uncertainties of the future as affecting the whole country, as well as the immediate problem in the steel industry.

Tribute To Taylor

"The fact that our minds were able to meet on questions of principle and policy is a tribute to Mr. Taylor not only as a leader of industry but as an American devoted to the furtherance of rational relationships and national stability.

"It is unfortunate that the executives of Little Steel did not follow Mr. Taylor's advice and leadership last year. The clear opportunity was given them. Had they done so, stockholders' money would not have been squandered and workers' lives would not have been destroyed and their families made paupers.

"Conscious of Mr. Taylor's attainments and constructive approach to our current problems, I join with many others in expressing regret at his contemplated retirement."

Wages and Hours Stay Unchanged

WASHINGTON—The U. S. Steel Co. and the C.I.O. this week renewed their year-old agreement, maintaining the same wage, hour and other provisions established in the 1937 contract. The new agreement, which will run indefinitely, was hailed "as a triumph for moderation and sound business judgment," by Chairman John L. Lewis of the C.I.O.

He declared it would serve to give "leadership to the confused and bewildered in business," and chart a definite course "which all industry will do well to follow."

U. S. Steel Head

Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corp., which this week renewed indefinitely its contract with the Committee for Industrial Organization. Taylor will retire on April 4 after several years' service to "Big Steel."

The contract, signed by a union negotiating committee headed by Chairman Philip Murray of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, covers all U. S. Steel's principal subsidiaries, with the exception of Columbia Steel Co., its Pacific coast corporation. The Columbia agremeent was to be signed later in the week.

The new steel agreement, Lewis declared, was preceded by a series of conversations between himself and Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of U. S. Steel, which began last December. Praising Taylor's attitude on the questions discussed, Lewis said that it was unfortunate that "Little Steel" did not follow his advice and leadership.

"Had they done so stockholders' money would not have been squandered and workers' lives would not have been destroyed," he declared.

Murray's Statement

Declaring that the new contract would help in stemming the tide of wage slashing, Philip Murray, S.W.O.C. chairman and head of the union negotiating committee, said that the renewal of the contract was "due to the excellent record made by the S.W.O.C. as a responsible labor union."

The agreement was renewed as it stands, with the addition of a reopening clause providing for 10 days' written notice by either side to reopen negotiations for changes, and providing that, if an agreement is not reached within 20 days the contract will lapse.

About 240,000 steel workers are covered by the pact, Murray said.

U. S. Steel subsidiaries covered by the contract are the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.; American Steel and Wire Co.; National Tube Co.; and Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.

Commenting on the settlement, John Brophy, C.I.O. director, declared that it "insures that the gains won for the workers in steel will be maintained, and provides a basis for completing the work of establishing collective bargaining and decent employer-employe relationship throughout the industry."

Murray Hails Pact

Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, issued the following statement:

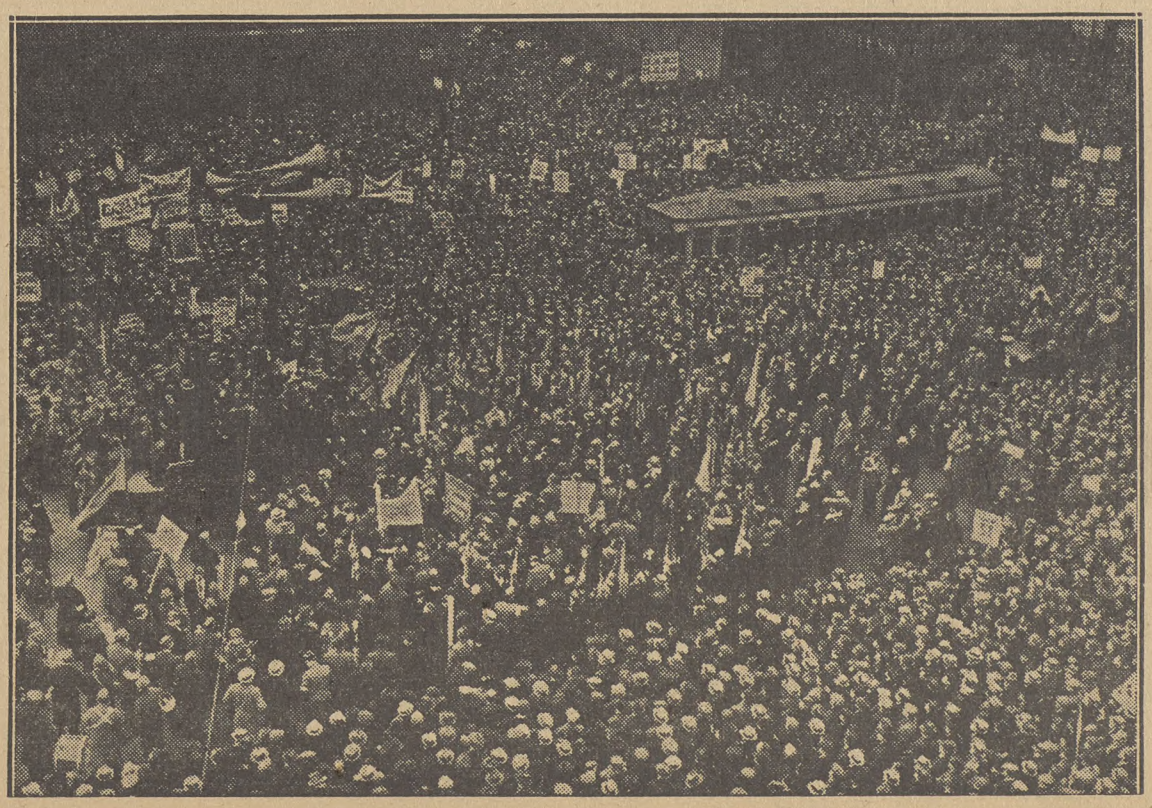
"These wage agreements maintain the purchasing power of steel workers—the key to prosperity. Thus, while we hail the signing of the agreements as a victory for labor, we likewise look upon these new contracts as a victory for America, because of the stabilizing effect they will have on business, particularly in the steel industry.

"It is well to note that what the United States Steel Corporation does is generally followed throughout the entire steel industry. Thus some 800,000 workers will be affected by these contracts.

"The signing of the new agreements is an evidence fo the fact that the Steel Workers Organizing Committee has proved its responsibility during the life of the agree-

(*Continued on page* 4)

150,000 Demand Relief



Part of the crowd of 150,000 who filled Cadillac Square in Detroit when the unemployment committee supported by the United Automobile Workers of America and the C.I.O. called a meeting to voice the need for better handling of the relief problem.

THE C.I.O. NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the
COMMITTEE *for* INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

JOHN L. LEWIS.....Chairman
CHARLES P. HOWARD.....Secretary
JOHN BROPHY.....Director
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New Unions Coming of Age

The renewal of the agreement between the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and the United States Steel Corporation signalizes the coming of age of the new unionism of the C.I.O.

All have acknowledged the almost miraculous success of the C.I.O. in organizing new industrial unions with hundreds of thousands of members in industries where unionism did not exist before.

But enemies and sceptics have advanced the claim that this is just a "mushroom growth," or a "flash in the pan," and that it has not yet been demonstrated that permanent unions can be built for the great masses of semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the mass-production industries.

Yet the permanency of the new C.I.O. unions is being most effectively demonstrated today, when they are meeting their severest test of unemployment and depression.

The final expulsion of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers from the A. F. of L. came just a few days after it had reached what amounted to a national agreement with all the major manufacturers, protecting the workers against wage cuts for another year and bringing them a number of improvements in conditions.

And now the biggest and most basic of the new C.I.O. unions has won similar protection for the steel workers employed by the largest corporation in the world.

The S.W.O.C. some time ago proved that it could organize hundreds of thousands of workers in record time and win contracts from most of their employers.

It proved last year that it could withstand a long and grueling strike, with all the country's most powerful forces of reaction and violence aligned against it.

It has also proved its staying power as an agency of regular and peaceful collective bargaining where employers, as in the case of U. S. Steel, are willing to accord their employes their collective bargaining rights.

But above all the S.W.O.C., together with the Glass Workers and other C.I.O. unions, have rendered a great public service in these days of depression and attempted wage cuts, by maintaining the wage levels and purchasing power of hundreds of thousands of workers who previously have been the first to suffer when they had no unions.

Furuseth's Warning

Andrew Furuseth, the veteran seamen's union leader who has recently passed away, was given to expressing himself freely and pointedly.

One of the last speeches he made before an A. F. of L. convention was on the subject of industrial unionism in the mass-production industries—at the 1934 convention in San Francisco.

Some of the smug, swivel-chair leaders who are now singing Furuseth's praises and claiming him for their own, may not care to remember his indignant words on this occasion. But here they are:

Speaking of the new industries that have come into being, and warning that company unions would control the workers if labor did not allow them the type of unions they needed, Furuseth said:

"For the labor movement to oppose in any way the kind of organization necessary for these men who manufacture these new appliances would be nothing short of suicidal for the labor movement. . . .

"If we should commit the damnable crime of robbing them of their self-determination and freedom we are nothing better than a new tyranny taking the place of the old.

"I have heard many times in the labor movement the term, 'these are my men.' A delegate or a labor council or a man who is sent out to organize says, 'you are my men.'

"Who the devil is he? That is the way the master talked for centuries of the slaves. It was the same thing for centuries with the serfs tied to the soil and belonging to the land owner."

But Furuseth's warning was not heeded. The workers in the new mass-production industries were not allowed the kind of industrial unions they needed. The A. F. of L. craft leaders committed the "damnable crime" of denying them their right of self-determination.

And if this has not been as suicidal for the labor movement as Furuseth predicted, it is chiefly because the healthiest and most vigorous unions refused to heed the claims of the craft leaders that workers who did not want their type of union "belonged" to them; and because, through the C.I.O., these unions presented to millions of unorganized the opportunity for industrial organization which they sought.

Neither Joshua Nor Jericho

U. S. Should Buy Union Steel

(From an editorial in the Philadelphia Record)

What has traditionally been the most reactionary wing of American business, Big Steel, met yesterday with what has become the most advanced wing of the labor movement, the C.I.O., and . . . and . . .

And they signed a sensible, moderate contract, in which both sides realistically made concessions. Nobody struck any attitudes; nobody called anybody any names; the Statue of Liberty is still standing.

We think both sides deserve a national handshake. Nothing more cheering, nothing more hearteningly sensible has happened in many months.

Business and labor have demonstrated that it is possible to forget catch-phrases, Liberty League bunk, cat-calls, the standard capital vs. labor Bronx cheers to effect sensible, realistic agreements that help both sides.

This is so important that something more than congratulations is called for. We think the Administration, as an act of national policy, should confine its steel orders for the new arms program to those firms which signed union contracts and show that they are willing to contribute to the national well-being.

C.I.O. Issues New Pamphlet on Relief

WASHINGTON—With the publication of its newest pamphlet, "Relief for the Jobless—And How to Get It," the C.I.O. takes a further step in its campaign of help to workers thrown out of employment by the present industrial recession.

The pamphlet, in 16 pages, describes essential step in getting direct relief, WPA employment, and unemployment compensation, and suggests ways of securing adequate help in the three divisions.

"Bulletin No. 1 on Unemployment Relief," 16 pp., price 10 for 20 cents, 100 for $1.50, 500 for $5.00. Obtainable from C.I.O., 1106 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

HARD TO FIGURE OUT

MANY have wondered on what principle the A. F. of L. executive council picked the three C.I.O. unions it did for formal expulsion.

Some effort was made to explain why the United Mine Workers, biggest and backbone union of the C.I.O., was singled out. But the reasons given in the case of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and the Federation of Flat Glass Workers (that they refused to leave the C.I.O. and gave no indication of complying with the council's orders) would apply equally to any of the other C.I.O. unions.

Those who know the council well, however, are not surprised. They did not expect any more logic or principle in this case than in the usual jurisdictional award.

The A. F. of L. has long been run by an oligarchy. A half dozen men, wielding despotic power over some of the larger craft unions, control enough convention votes to have their way on any important issues.

Union jurisdictions in the A. F. of L. do not follow strict craft lines, any more than they do industrial lines. The only lines they follow are the personal wishes of these half dozen union bosses.

And that is all the rhyme, reason, logic or principle there is to it.

What's the Difference?

The "expulsions" themselves have little significance. They are just a little meaningless mumbo-jumbo to put the finishing touches on a crime committed long ago.

The actual splitting of the labor movement occurred a year and a half ago, when the council "suspended" the C.I.O. unions.

The only differences between that act and the formal "expulsion" that has now followed, are of a minor and technical character.

The A. F. of L. leaders did not make the one more important distinction they might have made—namely to refrain from setting up dual unions until final expulsion.

A. F. of L. Dual Unionism

Months ago, while the United Mine Workers was still "suspended," a small dual union of miners in Illinois was issued a charter identical in wording to that issued to the U.M.W.

In the case of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, the A. F. of L. leaders chartered an outright company union, known as the "Blue Card" organization.

This outfit was formed during a strike to fight the union and, just before William Green issued the charter, it had distinguished itself by marching its gunmen to raid union halls and beat up union men.

To fight the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, long before it was "expelled," the A. F. of L. council hired a discredited former officer and gave him credentials to start a dual union.

In the midst of the recent negotiations between the F.F.G.W. and all the major manufacturers, this individual tried to pull the traitorous stunt that Green himself pulled in the General Motors negotiations.

He wired a demand that the employers sign no agreement with the union. But having nothing to back him up but his own gall and an A. F. of L. charter, without any members, he was laughed out of court.

The Aim Is To Divide

But the three unions were not singled out because the A. F. of L. already had some miserable attempts at dual unionism in their fields. Every other C.I.O. union has also had to contend with such A. F. of L. dual union activities, not only since suspension, but in a number of cases while still in good standing in the Federation.

Such logic as there is to the council's action is in the consistency of its attempts to rule through division.

The council nabobs have only held their power in the A. F. of L. by insisting on craft division of the workers and preventing the growth of large industrial unions.

When the C.I.O. unions began promoting industrial organization, the council was willing to divide the movement in half in order to retain its control of what was left after suspension of the C.I.O. unions.

The recent unity negotiations again were utilized chiefly by the council leadership to promote division and dissension within the C.I.O.

And now that the council is carrying the split to its logical conclusion, it still seeks to divide its opposition by singling out C.I.O. unions a few at a time, without any particular rhyme or reason as to which.

2,000,000 New Homes Needed Throughout Nation

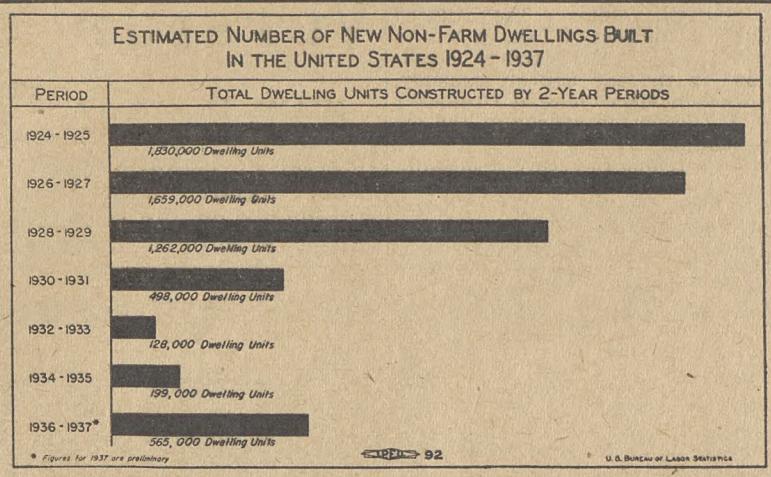
Brophy Asks Unions Protest WarLaborBills

WASHINGTON — Renewed warning on the dangers to labor of the Sheppard-Hill bill for industrial mobilization during war was sent to all C.I.O. affiliates in a telegram over the signature of John Brophy, Director of the C.I.O.

Sponsors of the bill, who include anti-labor as well as strongly militaristic groups, have been trying to rush it through this session of Congress. The Brophy telegram points out that the bill "would menace the entire freedom of labor unions during a war and would grant dictatorial powers in the fixing of wages and conditions of employment."

C.I.O. affiliates are urged to send immediate telegraphic protests to their Representatives and Senators.

The Story in a Nutshell



This chart, issued by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows clearly how the number of new homes has fallen in recent years. Housing authorities estimate that we need at least a million homes a year for the next few years to bring the country back to its normal housing standards. C.I.O. unions are calling for adoption of measures designed to let the government conduct a real housing program.

Federal Expert Seconds Demands Made by CIO

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

WASHINGTON—America needs 2,000,000 new homes, right now.

By 1950 it will have need for another 6,000,000 housing units.

Yet the demand for adequate building is far out-running the production of homes. For in the last seven years this country has produced an average of less than 160,000 new housing units a year.

These facts, which indicate a picture of rapidly deteriorating living conditions for millions of American citizens, were pointed out recently by Catherine Bauer, consultant for the United States Housing Administration.

Writing in the January issue of the Labor Information Bulletin, published by the U. S. Dept. of Labor, Miss Bauer warned that "Many houses must be built immediately if we are to avert an extremely serious shortage.

Situation is 'Serious'

"Estimates as to the number of houses needed immediately and over the next 10 or 15 years vary, but all agree that the present situation is serious and is apparently not being met by the current rate of house building."

The estimate of the government's housing consultant agrees in almost every detail with recent statements of Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, which together with other C.I.O. unions is calling for a government housing program aimed at the expenditure of some five billion dollars to provide decent homes for at least a million American families.

The United Mine Workers, at their recent convention, joined the S.W.O.C. and other C.I.O. affiliates in stressing that the need for such a program ranks high on labor's legislative "must" list.

Slum Areas Growing

"Our cities are growing older," Miss Bauer writes, and as a result, "systematic replacement of substandard and obsolete dwellings must be undertaken."

Many American cities, she continues, are "now being forced to face the fact that a large proportion of their area is definitely and irretrievably 'slum' and a much larger proportion is rapidly approaching that state. It is now generally agreed that a minimum standard of decency in housing must be established, and that millions of substandard buildings now inhabited must be replaced."

"Of the new homes needed, by far the greatest proportion must be within reach of families of average and low income," the article asserts.

Private Industry Incapable

Who is to build these millions of needed new homes?

Not private industry, Miss Bauer predicts, for private industry has proven itself incapable of handling such a mammoth housing program. And thus it remains for the government to step into the breach and set about the job of rebuilding the nation's housing facilities.

"In spite of the large potential demand for new homes," the article points out, "the residential building industry remains more backward and depressed than any other major industry in the country.

During 1937 less than 300,000 dwellings were built in non-farm sections of the country. That number was slightly larger than in the preceding year, but it was some 900,000 less than in the "boom" year of 1925—and at least 1,000,000 less than now necessary.

Homes Needed for Workers

The importance of these figures is increased when it is realized, as government housing authorities point out, that most of the new homes were unavailable to the lower three-quarters group in the nation's income scale.

The workers, then, are holding the housing bag. Building trades workers, though they enjoy a high hourly scale, are employed a relatively few hours a week. And the rest of the working population is living in homes which in the vast majority of cases are either obsolete or rapidly reaching that state of disrepair.

Clearly, government action is needed and that is why in a growing number of instances organized labor is marshalling its economic and political strength to force speedy adoption of its $5,000,000,000 program.

Bridges Assails Procedure at Hearing; Miss Perkins Attacks 'No-Strike' Bill

No Rebuttal Allowed West Coast C.I.O. Leader as Ryan Appears on Stand

WASHINGTON—Harry Bridges, West Coast C.I.O. director, will not be given a chance to defend himself against charges now being heard by the Senate Commerce Committee.

That announcement was made by Sen. Royal S. Copeland of New York, leader of the movement to place restrictive maritime labor legislation on the statute books, as he boasted that his was an "American committee" which could learn from Bridges nothing "that we do not already know."

From San Francisco, Bridges wired the Senator that, "As a mouthpiece of shipowners and reactionary interests, you dare not allow our testimony proving shipowners and persons such as yourself are responsible for maritime industry unrest."

His statement preceded the appearance of Joseph Ryan, president of the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn., before the committee.

Ryan, clearly on the defensive as a result of the growth of progressive forces in his racket-run union, resorted to calling all the C.I.O. union leaders opposed to him "Communists" and charging Labor Board officials and other authorities with being "allied with the reds."

Before the day was over the committee was confronted with a dozen denials, more amused than indignant, on points in the Ryan testimony.

Bridges Denies Charges

The committee has charged that Bridges, an Australian by birth, gained entry into this country illegally. Bridges has denied the charges.

In New York the C.I.O. Maritime Council pointed out that Copeland has been politically discredited, while Ryan has been forced to resign his position as head of the Central Trades & Labor Council of the A. F. of L., a job he held for many years.

"Neither of these men, nor the persons for whom they are carrying the ball, care whether there is one alien, more or less, in this country," the council's statement said. "Their chief interest is in removing from the ranks of maritime labor one of the most effective and progressive leaders who has appeared in recent years.

"The present move by these men is simply the latest in a series of attacks against the organized marine workers. The purpose as outlined time and again by Sen. Copeland, is to scare Congress into passing compulsory arbitration."

Compulsory Arbitration Proposal Called "Mistake"; N.M.U. Lauds Stand

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins last week warned the Senate Commerce Committee that it would be "a mistake" to enact a compulsory arbitration bill for the maritime industry.

Her statement was in sharp contrast with the views of Sen. Royal S. Copeland, chairman of the committee, and Joseph Kennedy, former chairman of the Maritime Commission, whose report called for the passage of such legislation.

Miss Perkins declared that the commission can "help a great deal by encouraging and promoting the practices and procedures of collective bargaining among the shipping companies.

"If it used its influence to promote the making of proper collective bargaining agreements by the shipping companies, it could do more towards establishing and maintaining peaceful labor relations in the shipping industry than the enactment of this bill could possibly hope to accomplish."

Miss Perkins agreed with the statements of labor leaders that there is no similarity between conditions in the maritime and railroad industries, in the latter of which the Railway Mediation Act is operative.

In the shipping industry, she pointed out, "the employes are not fully organized. The employers are not convinced that collective bargaining is a good thing, and many of them do not want to deal with the unions."

N.M.U. Wins Again

NEW YORK—With four more election victories won in the latest series of polls being conducted among the unlicensed seamen by the New York Labor Relations Board, the National Maritime Union now has chalked up a total of 39 elections out of 46 held so far.

Miss Dorothy Thorenson, elected "Queen of Stenographers" at the annual ball given by the United Office & Professional Workers, C.I.O., in New York City.

Los Angeles C.I.O. Elects Officers

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—L. H. Michener, a leader of the Chrysler local of the United Automobile Workers and one of the organizers of the Los Angeles C.I.O. relief committee, has been elected president of the city's Industrial Union Council.

C. H. Jordan, representative of the American Radio Telegraphists Assn., was re-elected secretary of the council without opposition. William Gateley of the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, was named treasurer.

Refute Anti-Labor Charges

Mrs. Elinore Herrick, Natl. Labor Relations Board director in New York City (at extreme left), appears before the Senate Commerce Committee to declare that the board had not been prejudiced in favor of the Natl. Maritime Union, C.I.O., which has won a string of elections. On the right are Secretary of Labor Perkins and Senator Copeland of the committee, shown talking shortly after Miss Perkins had warned against adoption of compulsory arbitration measures in the maritime industry.

In a Dancing Mood—

ORGANIZER FINDS NEW WAY TO ATTRACT ATTENTION TO BAD LABOR CONDITIONS

BECKLEY, W. Va. — Howard Greene, versatile organizer of the United Retail & Wholesale Employes of America, C.I.O., danced himself into a $50 fine in municipal court in nearby Mullens, but not before he had called the attention of the general public to unfair labor conditions in the town's Dollar Store.

Greene was doing a straight piece of routine picketing until the store resorted to playing phonograph records over its loud speaker system. The songs drowned out Greene's lustiest attempts to make himself heard above the din.

The union organizer then turned to the execution of fancy dance steps to the accompaniment of the store's music. His artistry attracted scores of passersby, who stopped to watch the performances and lingered to hear a short talk about labor conditions in the establishment.

City police arrested Greene and he was judged guilty by a six-man jury.

Nevertheless, picketing is being continued until a contract is signed by the Dollar Store with the clerks' union.

Wagner Files New Bill to Hit Violators of NLRA

Would Bar U. S. Buying From Anti-Labor Firms

WASHINGTON—Employers who have been profiting from government contracts on the one hand, while violating provisions of the National Labor Relations Act on the other, will be forced to comply with the Act under the terms of a bill introduced into Congress by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York.

Beneficiaries of all government contracts, loans or grants, as well as their subsidiaries and subcontractors, are required by Senator Wagner's new bill to bargain collectively with their employes according to the public policy of the United States as laid down in the Labor Act.

In a statement endorsing the bill, Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee called attention to the fact that a number of large steel companies enjoying substantial and profitable government contracts are consistently violating the Wagner Labor Act.

"This contradiction between the public policy of the United States in furtherance of collective bargaining and the antiquated anti-labor policies of these steel corporations must be eliminated," Murray declared.

"Flagrant violations of the terms of the National Labor Relations Act," the Senator said, "and continued refusal to comply with decisions of the National Labor Relations Board, whether or not affirmed by the courts, were no grounds for denying Government contracts to the law violators," according to a ruling made by the Comptroller-General.

5,000 Texas Pecan Pickers Strike Against Wage Cut

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Five thousand workers in the pecan shelling industry are on strike in San Antonio, Tex., against a wage cut of 20 per cent and for recognition of their union, the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, affiliated to the C.I.O. Operations in 200 shops are crippled, with more than 60 reported tight shut.

Demands of the workers, in addition to rescinding of the cut and recognition of the union, include a wage raise of 15 per cent, free health examinations to be provided by the companies for the protection of consumers and workers, and establishment of union committees to weigh the nuts as they are shelled and cleaned.

Donald Henderson, president of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers, reported that negotiations are under way and that progress has been made on the questions of collective bargaining rights and a committee to check the weight of the nuts.

Attack on Tunnel Union Shows Need For New Labor Bill

WASHINGTON—Citing the bloody six months strike in the Metropolitan Water District of southern California as an example of why the new bill introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner should be passed, John Brophy, C.I.O. director, declared that the 1,200 tunnel workers involved, were struggling for their collective bargaining rights against "an open-shop, anti-New Deal political subdivision which has already borrowed approximately $150,000 from the R.F.C.

The new Wagner bill would require all persons and concerns receiving government contracts, loans, or grants, to comply with the National Labor Relations Act.

R.F.C. board directors admitted, Brophy stated further, that more than $50,000 had been spent to break the strike called last August by Local 270, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers at the San Jacinto tunnel, Banning, Calif., in protest against wholesale dismissal of union members.

The R.F.C. disclaimed responsibility, he said, because the money spent for deputy sheriffs, tear gas and other materials, did not actually come out of government funds. Brophy termed this a "mere bookkeeping legalism."

Seattle Star Signs With News Guild

SEATTLE, Wash.—The seven-month strike of the American Newspaper Guild against the Seattle Star ended in a smashing union victory as the management signed a contract reinstating the strikers and paying them $29,500 in back wages.

Under the contract the Guild gained sole collective bargaining rights for employes of the advertising, business and editorial departments of the publication, while the status of 19 employes of the circulation depatment was left to a future decision from the Ninth United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

A lock-out of the circulation men, over whom jurisdiction had been claimed by Dave Beck, Seattle czar of the A. F. of L.'s International Brotherhood of Teamsters, precipitated the long walk-out. The men had refused to give up their Guild membership at Beck's request, and were fired by the newspaper.

Rubber Workers Push Toy Balloon Campaign

AKRON, Ohio — The United Rubber Workers, C.I.O., is set to put an end to sweatshop conditions in the toy balloon industry, it was announced here by Organizer O. H. Bosley, in charge of the organization drive.

An attempt to secure a meeting with the Toy Balloon Manufacturers Assn., ended in failure when only one member of the organization replied to Bosley's invitation.

Howard Denies A.F.L. Version of Parleys

MIAMI, Fla.—The A. F. of L. version as to why peace parleys with the C.I.O. broke down is absolutely untrue, Charles P. Howard, president of the Intl. Typographical Union, declared here. Sharp disagreement with A. F. of L. statements on the subject was also expressed at the same time by most of the other members of the C.I.O. committee in answer to a questionnaire sent out by *The Advance*, official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

"The report to the executive council of the committee that represented the A. F. of L. in peace negotiations with the C.I.O. is inaccurate and utterly false in some of its statements," said Howard, who acted as chairman of the C.I.O. committee in the absence of Philip Murray, the official chairman.

"It is astounding that Vice-Presidents Harrison, Woll and Bugniazet, who composed the committee, would attach their names to a statement that so badly misrepresents the facts.

Proposal Never Accepted

"It is utterly untrue that the committee representing the C.I.O. at any time accepted the proposal of the A. F. of L. or that there was agreement that the suspended international unions would reaffiliate with the A. F. of L., and subcommittees be named to agree upon conditions under which the 20 other international unions composing the C.I.O. would secure affiliation.

"The statement that this agreement was reached at a meeting when Chairman Murray was absent is unqualifiedly false. It is fortunate that the 10 members composing the C.I.O. committee were in attendance and know the facts. They can attest that at no time was there any such agreement."

"The C.I.O. committee consistently refused to agree that subcommittees should be named to take up the question of jurisdictional conflicts until such time as the principle of industrial organization was accepted and all international unions affiliated with the C.I.O. had been granted certificates of affiliation with the A. F. of L."

"The conference finally adjourned because concessions to the C.I.O. that had been suggested were withdrawn and it was insisted the suspended unions should apply for readmission to the A. F. of L., after which disposition would be made of the other international unions composing the C.I.O.," he said.

Leader of Marine Engineers

Pres. S. J. Hogan of the Natl. Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assn., C.I.O., who presided at the recent convention of the organization in San Francisco. Highlights of the meeting, the first held by the M.E.B.A. on the west coast, included a refusal to accept an A. F. of L. bid for affiliation with that body; strong support of the activities of Labor's Non-Partisan League and commendation of the league's fight against compulsory arbitration in the maritime industry; and a pledge of joint action with the Natl. Maritime Union and other bona fide groups of marine workers. Next convention of the association will be held in Washington next January.

Group Forms to Fight Deportation of Pritchett

SEATTLE, Wash.—John L. Lewis, chairman of the C.I.O., has agreed to serve on a national committee now being formed to press for a permanent entry visa to this country for Pres. Harold Pritchett of the International Woodworkers of America.

The State Department, in collaboration with certain employers and reactionary A. F. of L. leaders on the west coast, is trying to deny Pritchett the right of permanent residence in this country.

Evidence that the members of Pritchett's union want him in this country was seen in his recent re-election to the presidency. O. M. Orton, re-elected first vice president, has been instrumental in forming the committee for Pritchett's admission to the U. S. Bartel McCarty was elected secretary-treasurer.

The committee plans an immediate campaign to secure a visa for Pritchett through resolutions and petitions both from labor groups and progressive organizations and individuals throughout the country.

The evidence on which Pritchett has been denied a visa, according to the committee, has been kept secret by the State Department, with no chance given to Pritchett or his attorneys to hear it.

Leading unionists and progressives on the committee include John Brophy, director of the C.I.O.; Lee Pressman, C.I.O. general counsel; E. L. Oliver, executive secretary of Labor's Non-Partisan League; Heywood Broun, president of the Newspaper Guild; Representatives John T. Bernard and Jerry O'Connell, and Roger Baldwin, head of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Police Nab Leaders Of 'War' on C.I.O.

PORTLAND, Ore.—The "war" of Dave Beck and other A. F. of L. leaders in the Pacific Northwest encountered new difficulties here when police arrested a dozen men on charges of bombings and assault.

Four of the group admitted charges of attempting to bomb boats carrying lumber handled by C.I.O. Woodworkers union and of beating up pilots of river boats.

WASHINGTON — Headquarters of the United Shoe Workers of America, C.I.O., have been moved to the Edmonds Building, 917 Fifteenth St., NW., Washington, D. C.

Murray Hails Pact

(*Continued from page* 1)

ment, which expires Feb. 28, next.

"We are of the opinion that the agreements definitely stem the tide of wage slashing which has been imminent throughout the country. Heretofore there has been a decided hesitancy on the part of consumers to purchase steel, due to the belief in many circles that price slashing would take place. This was to be followed by wage reductions.

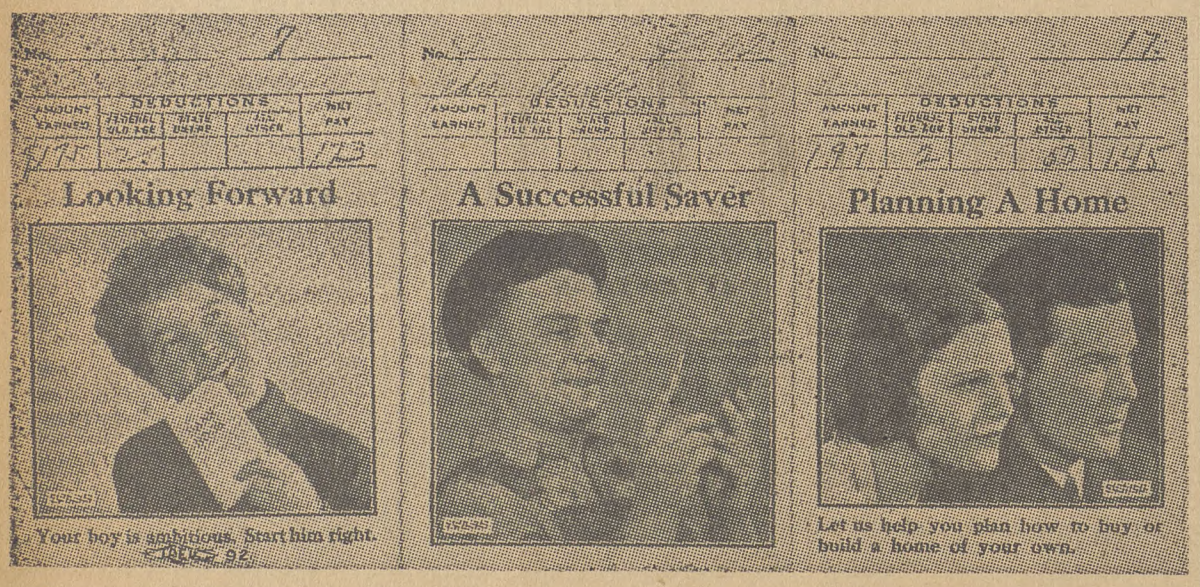
"Hesitancy on the part of buyers should now be set at rest. Likewise should apprehension on the part of workers concerning wage reductions.

"It is the express determination of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee to continue its policy regarding contracts as sacred, a policy which is building a great union in steel and a union welcomed by management, as indicated by our conferences with the U. S. Steel Corporation."

PACKING HOUSE UNION WINS

MILWAUKEE—Local 491 of the United Packing House Workers Unon, C.I.O., scored a smashing victory when employes of the Cudahy Bros. plant here named it as sole bargaining agency in a labor board poll. Its vote was 406, compared to 243 for its A. F. of L. rival. Gunnar Mickelsen, C.I.O. director here, called the victory "the key to the entire Milwaukee packing industry."

The American Standard of Living?



Have you ever "looked forward" or tried to "plan a home" on wages of $1.45 to $2.02 a week? Pecan farm workers in San Antonio, Tex., got a wry laugh every time they looked at their pay envelopes; but when their employers ordered a wage cut of 10 per cent, they walked out on strike. They are members of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers, C.I.O.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE C.I.O. NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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Steel Independents Deal With Union Committees

By HOWARD J. MCCARTNEY

PITTSBURGH—The breakdown of antagonism towards the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in "Little Steel" corporations is under way. Both Bethlehem Steel and Great Lakes Steel, the latter a subsidiary of E. T. Weir's National Steel, are now dealing with union committees in settling grievances for union men.

This development, following closely the action of U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiaries in signing new contracts with the steel union, was made known in a formal announcement by Philip Murray, chairman of the S.W.O.C.

Negotiations with these companies have been going on for some time, Murray said, between mill officials and sub-regional directors of S.W.O.C. and union lodge officers.

Union Committee In Johnstown

The first union committee was set up in the Johnstown, Pa., plant of Bethlehem Steel where 28 men were recognized to handle grievances of union members. Philip Clowes, S.W.O.C. sub-regional director, and officers of Lodge 1074 carried on negotiations with S. D. Evans, management representative for Bethlehem in Johnstown.

In the Bethlehem. Pa,, plant of Bethlehem Steel, 32 union men were recognized by the company as comprising the union grievance committee. George Medrick, S.W.O.C. sub-regional director, and officers of Lodge 1409, set up these committees in conferences with J. K. Robinson, management representative for Bethlehem in Bethlehem, Pa.

Other Plants Too

Negotiations are under way to set up similar union grievance committees in other plants of Bethlehem Steel.

In addition to winning recognition of union committees in Great Lakes Steel, the S.W.O.C. through Julius Sobonya, sub-regional director, and officers of Lodges 1299 and 2051, effected a definite policy for observance of seniority rights in all future layoffs. The Great Lakes plants are located at Ecorse, Mich.

Copies of the agreement recently signed by U. S. Steel subsidiaries are being mailed to all regional, sub-regional, field directors and lodge officers of S.W.O.C., with a letter of instruction for negotiations with the 252 other steel manufacturing, processing and fabricating plants whose contracts expire Feb. 28. The remainder of the 463 companies under contract do not expire on that date.

GUILD WINS IN AP

NEW YORK—Collective bargaining rights for Associated Press workers are assured through Newspaper Guild victories in elections recently held in three large AP bureaus.

The Guild, affiliated with C.I.O., won by 81 to 10 in Washington, 18 to seven in Philadelphia, and 39 to nine in Boston.

Labor's Choice

Thomas Kennedy, Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania and Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, who is acclaimed by organized labor and progressive voters generally in Pennsylvania as the logical man to become the next Governor of the state.

Need Urgent For More WPA Funds, CIO Tells Congress

WASHINGTON—Appropriation of at least $600,000,000 to provide WPA jobs up to the end of the current fiscal year was demanded last week by both the Committee for Industrial Organization and Labor's Non-Partisan League.

In communications to the House Appropriations Committee and the members of the Senate and House, both Director John Brophy of the C.I.O. and E. L. Oliver, executive vice president of the League, pointed out that the $250,000,000 WPA deficiency appropriation asked by Pres. Roosevelt was woefully inadequate to provide work for the unemployed.

"At least 3,500,000 jobs are needed to cope with the present unemployment," Brophy said.

"It will take at least this many jobs to fulfill the administration's declared policy that it will not permit any needy American who can and is willing to work to starve because the federal government does not provide work. Already in many states and cities the plight of American unemployed is desperate."

League Letter to Congress

Oliver, in a letter to all members of Congress, pointed out that although 3,000,000 workers have lost their jobs in the past three months, according to the administration's own figures, it is proposed to put only 500,000 of them on WPA.

"On the basis of the Census of Unemployment, there were 10,800,000 able-bodied jobless, between the ages of 15 and 70, as of November 15, 1937," he said. "Since then there has been an increase of at least 3,000,000 in persons unemployed. This gives us a total of more than 13,000,000 out of work today.

"Even with the additional $250,000,000 deficiency appropriation, the WPA will be caring for only about one in five of the unemployed, on the basis of these official figures. Its plans call for an increase through June to only 2,400,000 with no provision for the rest of the 13,000,000 unemployed. The proposed expansion of WPA rolls does not even keep pace with the current rise in unemployment."

C.I.O. Sugar Union Wins Agreement After Vote Victory

BALTIMORE—The United Sugar Refining Workers Union, C.I.O., after winning a decisive election victory by 486 votes to 67 for an A. F. of L. union, has consolidated its gains by signing an agreement with the American Sugar Refining Co.

Aided by C.I.O. Regional Director Frank J. Bender, the workers made many gains in their first agreement.

Under the terms of the agreement, they will receive a week's vacation with pay; time and one-half for overtime after an eight-hour day; a 40-hour week; four hours work guaranteed when a member is called out to work; meals provided when working overtime; full seniority for union members; preference of union members over those not in the union; rest periods; change of night shift hours to meet street car schedules.

C.I.O. Wins in Detroit

DETROIT — The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, C.I.O., has been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as exclusive collective bargaining agent for producing employes of the Fedders Manufacturing Co. The Board action follows a run-off election won by the C.I.O. union.

Another Company Union Bites Dust Before C.I.O.

ERIE, Pa.—The spread of C.I.O. union organization has resulted in the collapse of another company union.

General Electric's company union, known as the "General Electric Industrial Union," has been officially dissolved, following a report by investigators of the National Labor Relations Board on charges filed by Local 506, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, C.I.O.

The union charged that the management had "aided and abetted in the formation of a company union," and the Labor Board investigators held that the G.E.I.U. came under the Labor Relations Act ban on company unions.

Following the N.L.R.B. report, H. L. R. Emmet, works manager, announced that the company would "no longer deal with the General Electric Industrial Union as a collective bargaining organization."

The General Electric Company plant affected employs some 6,500 people.

Vote for C.I.O.

MARLBORO, Mass.—United Shoe Workers of America, C.I.O., has won a Labor Board election at the Bennet Shoe Co., Inc., getting 166 votes as against 134 for the company union.

C.I.O. Furniture Union Makes Rapid Progress

NEW YORK—Swift progress in building the United Furniture Workers of America, C.I.O., is reported by Morris Muster, provisional president, just returned from an extended trip around the country.

Organized at a unity convention called less than three months ago in Washington, the U.F.W.A. today numbers close to 30,000 members in 35 locals ranging in size from a few hundred to over 2,500.

This growth has been achieved in spite of the continued opposition of leaders of the A. F. of L. Upholsterers Union, who have quickly forgotten pledges of cooperation with the C.I.O. made at the unity convention.

Sal B. Hoffmann, president of the Upholsterers, and Al Rota, vice president, have been trying the usual splitting tactics of discredited A. F. of L. leaders to halt the swing of locals to the C.I.O., but without success, Muster says.

Rockford Goes C.I.O.

In Rockford, Ill., Rota attempted to take over Local 707 wholesale, on learning of the rank and file desire for C.I.O. affiliation. The executive board of the local was suspended, books were seized, even the locks on the meeting hall were changed, by Rota's orders. His efforts were in vain, for the membership turned out 1,000 strong to hear Muster and to vote overwhelmingly for the C.I.O.

Similar tactics were tried on the west coast, where Art Mesero, representing Hoffmann, worked closely with the anti-union mayor and police chief in trying to check organization. Local 15 faced the same tricks of suspension, seizure of books, and the like, but again the membership voted three to one for C.I.O.

Union Victories

In Philadelphia, Local 77 withdrew from the A. L. of L. Upholsterers, and elected a committee to hold the union funds in trust until the question of C.I.O. affiliation is finally decided. Sentiment among the members is strongly pro-C.I.O., according to Muster.

During this period of the formation and first organizing drive of the Furniture Workers, notable victories have been won with employers throughout the country. In Baltimore, a four-month strike of workers at the Comfort Spring factory was ended by a contract bringing wage increases of 20 to 25 per cent and union recognition.

C. I. O. Built on Rock

This rock, on exhibition at C.I.O. headquarters, was brought up from hundreds of feet below in a Pennsylvania mine. The letters C.I.O. are a natural crystal formation, produced by nature thousands of years back in geological time. Each letter is perfect, and was produced without help by man. Evidence enough—say C.I.O.-ers—that the C.I.O. has its roots deep in American history and American soil!

Technicians Set For C. I. O. Ballot; Get Union Aid

DETROIT—The Society of Designing Engineers, an independent organization in the technical field, voted here to hold a referendum April 1 on the question of affiliation to the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, C.I.O.

The vote came after a letter from John L. Lewis urging affiliation had been received by the executive board of the Society, which has more than 1,500 members organized in the automobile plants, chiefly in Detroit.

The plan of affiliation would make the engineers' society an autonomous body in the F. A. E. C. T. It would be granted national jurisdiction in auto, auto parts, aviation and machine tool industries.

The Society plans an organizing campaign to get under way during the referendum period. Representatives of the Federation are cooperating.

The United Automobile Workers has assured its cooperation through action of the executive board, which passed a resolution supporting the engineers and appointing a board member to assist in the drive.

Lewis A. Berne, president of the Federation, has also sent Marcel Scherer, national organizer, to help in the drive.

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Should U. S. Traffic With Lawbreakers?

The policy of the government of the United States, as decreed by Congress, is to protect the right of American working people to engage in collective bargaining through unions of their choosing.

The National Labor Relations Act lays down this policy, and under it collective bargaining has become established in most of the country's industries.

But there are still many large corporations which refuse to obey the law, which refuse to engage in collective bargaining with the bona fide unions of their employes, and which fight union organization with every weapon at their disposal.

Surely it is the duty of the United States government to crack down on these lawbreakers. Certainly it should not encourage them in any way to continue their lawlessness.

And yet the situation actually exists that these law-defying corporations are receiving federal funds and government business, despite their violations of the labor act.

In a recent letter to Senator Wagner, Chairman John L. Lewis of the C.I.O. points out that "certain large corporations, like Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, Weirton Steel and the Electric Boat Co., dominated by men like Grace, Girdler and Weir, enjoy very profitable contracts from the United States government while they brazenly flout the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

"Agencies such as the Metropolitan Water Board of Southern California obtain hundreds of millions of dollars from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and then practice the most vicious anti-labor policies," Lewis says.

"These wholesale violations of a basic federal law by reactionary corporate interests are supported by federal funds."

To end this intolerable situation and to insure that the government itself live up to the spirit of the labor relations act, Senator Wagner has introduced a bill (S. 3390) which requires that all beneficiaries of government contracts, loans or grants must comply with the National Labor Relations Act.

The passage of this bill is of first-rate importance to organized labor and to all citizens who believe that the government should be the first to insist on law-observance in its business dealings.

Let Your Voice Be Heard

It is coming to be generally recognized that the campaign of C.I.O. unions throughout the country on behalf of the unemployed has been the biggest factor in winning such increases in relief and WPA appropriations as have been made in the present emergency.

Unemployment committees have been set up by most of the C.I.O. unions, and in every city they have been on the job not only to protect their own jobless members but also to demand more adequate relief for all unemployed.

Nobody should be allowed to starve in this rich country of ours, and there will certainly be no starving in silence, if C.I.O. organization can help it.

It has taken constant vigilance, organized protest, and many demonstrations, such as the huge unemployed rallies in Detroit, Flint, Toledo, Indianapolis, and elsewhere, to win what little relief is now forthcoming.

But still greater and more vigorous protest is needed if the unemployment emergency is to be adequately met.

A $250,000,000 WPA deficiency appropriation means only the adding of 500,000 workers to WPA rolls, at a time when 3,000,000 have lost their jobs in the last three months.

That is why the C.I.O. and Labor's Non-Partisan League have raised the demand for an appropriation of at least $600,000,000, pointing out that the proposed expansion of WPA rolls does not even keep pace with the current rise in unemployment.

It is urgently necessary also that the Schwellenbach-Allen resolution be passed, to repeal the Woodrum amendment restricting WPA expenditures and to insure that WPA provides work for all who cannot find private employment.

The C.I.O. has issued a pamphlet entitled "Aid for the Unemployed—and How to Get It." This explains the different kinds of relief which are available, or should be available, for the unemployed and describes means whereby unemployed committees can take effective action to obtain it.

This subject deserves the study of every union, so that more and more organized demand can be made effective to obtain work and a decent living for the millions now thrown on the street through industrial layoffs.

It's An Art

L is for Labor

Many labor terms in common use today, such as blacklist, check-off, preferential shop, yellow-dog contract, are not to be found in the standard dictionaries. While a number of such words and phrases have been everyday talk for years to those active in the labor movement, they had little more meaning than Greek to the average person until the upsurge of labor organization in the past two years made labor front page news.

To meet the need particularly of that part of the general public concerned with shopping, where information concerning fair labor conditions is needed to buy intelligently, the League of Women Shoppers has issued a glossary of labor terms, called "L is for Labor." It contains up-to-date definitions of some 80 or more words and phrases and was compiled by Leane Zugsmith, well-known novelist.

"Labor is building for itself a new world and for this new world it needs a new language," states the preface. "Where there are not new words there are old words with new meanings.

"The front page of the daily newspaper would be confusing to the man or woman of 50 years ago, to the man of 100 years ago, it would be gibberish."

"L is for Labor," League of Women Shoppers, 220 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 5 cents a copy. 24 pages.

I.L.G.W. Play Hit Starts Second on Way

NEW YORK—Success of "Pins and Needles," the musical revue produced by members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, will be followed by a second production "The Outward Room," adapted for the stage by Sidney Kingsley from a novel by Millen Brand.

Tryouts will be held for union members throughout the country to select the cast for the new play.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

COPELAND'S ROMAN HOLIDAY

THE ancient practice of throwing Christians to the lions to get the Romans into a holiday mood, has recently been revived in the Senate of the United States for more business-like purposes.

Senator Royal S. Copeland has converted what was once a dignified Senate committee into a threering circus, in which not a few dozen but tens of thousands of Christians have been regularly insulted, slandered, spat upon and generally clawed up by a bunch of suspiciously rat-like lions.

The Christians upon whom Copeland has picked to make his Roman holiday are the American seamen.

An essential part of the old Roman sport was that the Christians were given no chance to defend themselves, and Senator Copeland has painstakingly followed this sporting tradition.

* * *

The Senator's committee seems to have shown a truly pagan disregard for the commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." For against the seamen and their leaders anything has been allowed to go.

Some of the testimony was so foul and malicious that the committee went into closed session to hear it.

No seamen were given a chance to refute the testimony of the alleged sea captain whose name was never disclosed. But his hysterical and obscene slanders were later given to the press in full.

The Senator himself joined in the slanderous charges against Harry Bridges, president of the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union and West Coast C.I.O. director—and then refused to allow Bridges any chance to defend himself.

But Joseph Ryan, an A. F. of L. leader who is fast losing his following to the C.I.O. and who is a personal foe of Bridges, was given full leeway to call all the chosen leaders of the maritime workers "Communists" and to make every sort of ridiculous charge against labor board and other public officials.

* * *

There is, however, just as serious a business purpose to Dr. Copeland's present line of Roman entertainment as there was to his radio talks for Fleischmann's yeast.

The purpose is to paint American seamen as a species of wild beasts who have to be tamed by anti-union, strike-restricting legislation.

It is an interesting commentary on the short-sightedness of union-hating shipowners that they should countenance and encourage propaganda so damaging to travel in American ships.

But perhaps their tie-up with other financial interests has given them a wider class-consciousness. Apparently they are willing to sacrifice some of their shipping profits to secure enactment of legislation which they hope may eventually be applied to all of American labor.

* * *

The whole business is part of an attack on democratic trade unionism. The fact that collective bargaining through unions and representatives chosen by the workers is bringing orderly labor relations and improved conditions seems to enrage labor's enemies.

The plots to frame up and deport Harry Bridges and Harold Pritchett, recently re-elected president of the Intl. Woodworkers of America by referendum vote, are part of this offensive. They are designed to cripple the unions concerned by depriving them of their democratically chosen leaders.

The attacks on the Natl. Maritime Union and its leaders are similarly directed against a union chosen by the seamen almost unanimously in a series of labor board elections. They occur at a time when the N.M.U. has brought peace and union discipline, as well as better conditions, to the industry and is negotiating agreements with most of the shipowners.

* * *

In the city which gave its name to the "Roman holiday," the goose-step has recently been introduced by Mussolini and called the "Roman step."

Today's Roman holidays a la Copeland are designed as a prelude to the destruction of democratic trade unionism and the imposition of goose-step legislation on American labor.

C.I.O. Has Plan To Fight Business Depression

Lewis Supports Bill To Bolster Labor Act

WASHINGTON—Full support for the Wagner bill (S. 3390) requiring compliance with the National Labor Relations Act by all holders of government contracts was expressed in a letter written last week by John L. Lewis to Senator Robert F. Wagner, sponsor of the bill.

Lewis' letter points out that the bill is "in consonance with the program of the Committee for Industrial Organization, of the United Mine Workers and of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee" as adopted at the Atlantic City Conference of the C.I.O. and the recent conventions of the United Mine Workers of America and the S.W.O.C.

Implements Labor Act

"I am convinced that legislation of this character—requiring beneficiaries of government contracts, loans or grants to comply with the National Labor Relations Act—is imperative to implement the policy of the United States as set forth in the National Labor Relations Act and to secure full enforcement of the law," Lewis said.

"Organized labor now sees certain large corporations, like Bethlehem Steel, Weirton Steel and the Electric Boat Company, dominated by men like Grace, Girdler and Weir, enjoying very profitable contracts from the United States government while they brazenly flout the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

California Water Board

"Agencies such as the Metropolitan Water Board of Southern California obtain hundreds of millions of dollars from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and then practice the most vicious anti-labor policies.

"These wholesale violations of a basic federal law by reactionary corporate interests are supported by federal funds. The measure which you have introduced would end this intolerable situation."

Bridges Demands Right to Be Heard; Anti-Union Plot Hit

WASHINGTON—Harry Bridges, West Coast C.I.O. leader, last week carried his fight for the right to remain in the United States directly to Secretary of Labor Perkins.

In a telegram to the Secretary, Bridges, who is president of the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, demanded a hearing on the deportation proceedings.

This demand followed statements by C.I.O. National Director John Brophy and E. L. Oliver, executive vice president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, in which they urged that Bridges be given a chance to defend himself against the "scandalous charges" hurled against him in the Senate Committee on Commerce and Labor, by Royal S. Copeland.

Attack On All Labor

Brophy declared that the statements made by Copeland were an attack on organized labor generally, but were particularly vicious as regards Bridges.

"Notwithstanding the fact that an investigation of the files of the Labor Department failed to support his charges," Brophy said, "Senator Copeland has continued to denounce Bridges in the most violent terms . . . in disregard of every principle of fair play and justice."

Storm Center

Harry Bridges, president of the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and West Coast C.I.O. director, whose effective and militant union leadership has won him a barrage of brickbats from labor's foes. Efforts to frame up and deport Bridges are a prominent feature of the present drive to disrupt the maritime unions and hamstring them with strike-restricting legislation.

Sheppard-Hill Bill Little Changed In May Measure

WASHINGTON — Sponsors of the Sheppard-Hill bill to enforce Fascist military rule on American workers in time of war are trying a new dodge to neutralize labor's objections to the measure. They have changed its name and number, calling it the May bill (H. R. 9391) and have struck out a phrase from the previous bill.

The phrase referred to gave control over "service" to the President in the Sheppard-Hill version. Labor objections to the old bill centered on this feature, which meant conscription of workers in time of war. The new bill carries the same features, but the wording has been toned down.

Control Over Labor

The features that remain under the new phrasing are military control over labor, direct control over hours and wages, with penalties of $100,000 for workers who try to strike for higher wages, and censorship of the press.

The Committee for Industrial Organization and Labor's Non-Partisan League are continuing the fight against this measure.

Indianapolis C.I.O. Holds Big Rally on Unemployment

INDIANAPOLIS—Fifteen hundred workers crowded Tomlinson Hall in Indianapolis last week for an unemployment rally at which John Brophy, director of the C.I.O., told what the C.I.O. has already done, and what it plans to do, about unemployment faced by millions of American wage earners in the present industrial depression.

Leo Krzycki, vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, coming direct from a large and enthusiastic rally at Flint, Mich., also addressed the meeting.

Pointing out that the C.I.O. was the first union organization in America to do anything to aid unemployed workers, Brophy told of the early recognition by C.I.O. leaders of the gravity of the economic situation.

In detailing the present activities of the C.I.O. for the unemployed, Brophy told of the formation, on C.I.O. initiative, of unemployment committees by local unions and industrial union councils. In many cities, he pointed out, these committees have been able to secure quick action on relief from the authorities.

Right To Work Is Key To Economic Security

By C. W. Fowler

WASHINGTON—The C.I.O. has a program to beat the present industrial depression.

This program was very simply stated in the resolution on legislation passed at the Atlantic City conference of the C.I.O. It centers on one main point: every worker has a right to a job and must be given security of employment.

"The most important factor for every worker is his security of employment," the resolution said. "Such security must yield to each worker a sufficient income to permit him to maintain his family on a decent standard of living.

"Organized labor through the A. F. of L. heretofore, has not given enough attention to this fundamental demand. Certainly American industry has had no qualms about sacrificing any such security for the worker in order to meet the business requirements and competitive conditions in industry."

In this program, the C.I.O. places the responsibility for the welfare of the American people squarely where it belongs—with government. It laid down principles at Atlantic City with which President Roosevelt expressed agreement in his message to Congress of January 3, when he said:

Call for Government Aid

"If private cooperative endeavor fails to provide work for willing hands and relief for the unfortunate, those suffering hardship from no fault of their own have a right to call upon government for aid, and a government worthy of its name must make a fitting response."

The first step in such a program is jobs for all workers willing and able to work, at decent wages. The C.I.O. has consistently demanded the expansion of WPA to provide these jobs. It has opposed the Woodrum Amendment to the relief act, which requires that the current appropriation be strung out over a period of 12 months, resulting in a constantly decreasing number of relief jobs.

It has called for an immediate appropriation of $600,000,000 to the end of the fiscal year in June, after which a further $2,000,000,000 should be appropriated. It has demanded that a minimum of 3,500,000 WPA jobs be provided at once, to take care of the increasingly serious unemployment situation.

The C.I.O. has supported wages and hours legislation of the type presented in Congress and temporarily defeated at the last session. This has been done to put a floor to wages and a ceiling to hours and to increase employment throughout industry. Dozens of industries are still worked under sweatshop conditions, with inadequate living standards and lowered purchasing power the economic result.

Supports Social Security

The C.I.O. has also supported the principle of social security. Today we have unemployment compensation, old age benefits, a small provision for health and child aid—none of which is adequate. The average payment for unemployment compensation is $10 per week. The maximum is $15.

The C.I.O. urged at Atlantic City that Social Security payments be increased so that the unemployed, the sick and the disabled and the aged can have enough income to maintain themselves in decency, and can make their contribution to the economic life of the nation.

In addition, large groups of workers are left out of the present social security benefits. These include all agricultural workers, government employes, marine workers, and domestic workers. The C.I.O. has urged that they be included in the benefits, so that no class of wage earners shall be left out simply because they do not come under a certain classification.

Right to Organize

The C.I.O. has already made a major contribution to the fight against economic insecurity by winning higher wages and shorter hours for its 4,000,000 members. Wage increases of more than one billion dollars have been won. Seniority rights, dismissal pay, vacations, and other concessions are features of C.I.O. contracts.

These gains have been won by organization. The C.I.O. therefore has as a main plank in its platform for economic security the right to organize and to bargain collectively.

Without this right, labor can do nothing. The C.I.O. stands against all attempts to cripple these rights, either by company terror against union workers, by police and gunmen cooperating with anti-labor employers, or through attempts to wreck the Labor Relations Act.

Resist Wage Cuts

The C.I.O. program against depression is one of higher wages, shorter hours, and job security for all workers. At the same time, the C.I.O. fights any attempt on the part of industrialists who have brought on the depression to shove its effects onto the backs of the workers.

John L. Lewis, speaking at the convention of the United Mine Workers in Washington in January, told the delegates and the workers of America that organized labor would resist wage cuts wherever they were tried:

"For labor let me say this: As I understand what is in the hearts and the minds of the members of organized labor in this country and in the hearts and minds of every member of our own great union, labor in America will fight and resist wage reductions to the bitter end.

"In coal, in steel, in automobiles, and glass, and in lumber, and in other basic industries, labor will oppose wage reductions as a solution for the conditions that now beset the country, because labor has bought its knowledge and its experience and its conviction on that subject through long years of trial and sacrifice.

"Labor has paid a great price in human tragedy and human agony and denied opportunities, and it does not like the thought of another experience of the same character."

C.I.O. Aluminum Union Claims Thirteen Plants

NEW KENSINGTON — Certification of local unions affiliated with the Aluminum Workers of America, C.I.O. international, in 13 plants of the Mellon-controlled Aluminum Company of America, either by election or investigation has been asked from the National Labor Relations Board, according to N. A. Zonarich, A.W.A. president.

In six of the plants in the following cities, the A.W.A. is the only union in the field: Badin, N. C., Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Fairfield, Conn., Logan's Ferry, Pa., and New Kensington, Pa.

At the Edgewater, N. J., plant, a company union is attempting to challenge the A.W.A., and at Alcoa, Tenn., and Massena, N. Y., A. F. of L. locals also claim jurisdiction.

A.W.A. officials say that the Alcoa A. F. of L. local has only a remnant left since the breaking of the A. F. of L. strike last summer, and that a weak company union is also trying to rival the A.W.A. local.

The C.I.O. union is also asking for certification as the collective bargaining agent for employes of three southern power houses, subsidiaries of the Aluminum Co., at Calderwood, Tenn., Rymer's Ferry, N. C., and Topoco, N. C.

Union Message on Billboards

The United Automobile Workers are using billboard advertising, radio and many other modern devices in the drive to organize employes of Ford, the only big company which still holds out against the triumphant C.I.O. union. The billboards seem to have gotten Henry's goat particularly, because the union reports attempts by Ford servicemen to burn some of them down.

Marine Union Replies To Lies About Seamen

Curran Hits Back At Red-Baiting Slanders

WASHINGTON—Joseph Curran, National Maritime Union leader, hit back vigorously at the slanders and red-baiting directed against the organized seamen, when he testified this week before the Senate Committee on Commerce and Labor.

He described the propaganda campaign launched against the maritime workers, through this committee, as part of an attempt to legislate their unions out of existence.

Curran is one of the few labor men who has been allowed to answer this propaganda. Harry Bridges, president of the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and West Coast C.I.O. director, was subjected to the same kind of slanders as Curran, but Senator Copeland, head of the committee, refused him an opportunity to defend himself.

Attempt to Coerce

"Because seamen have won better wages and conditions through their courageaus struggle of the past few years, the shipowners are attempting to do everything in their power to coerce and intimidate them," Curran said.

"They could not defeat us on the economic front so they are asking the government they have cheated so many years, to legislate the seamen's organization out of existence, and to drive the seamen back into conditions that existed before."

Answering an attack by Joseph P. Ryan, head of an A. F. of L. union which is rapidly losing ground to the C.I.O., Curran accused Ryan of responsibility for the deaths of 17 N.M.U. seamen attacked by A. F. of L. strong-arm men on the waterfront.

Labor Men Branded Reds

Denying the "red scare" charges of Ryan, Copeland and the shipowners, Curran said that anti-labor publications "are continually branding all citizens as 'reds' and 'Communists' who have the courage to ask for real American living conditions or a change in the sweatshop wages that are being paid throughout the country.

"In the maritime industry," he said, "it has been proven conclusively that conditions exist that need correction and because the seamen had the courage to oust the leaders that were working in collusion with the shipowners, and elect from among themselves their own leaders, they were immediately branded as 'reds.'

All Bona Fide Seamen

"So far as the officials of the National Maritime Union are concerned, they are all bona fide seamen and must have at least three years' experience at sea before being eligible to hold any office in this organization.

"As to their politics and beliefs, the National Maritime Union is an organization founded upon the same democratic lines as the American government and we do not inquire into the political beliefs of our union officials.

"It is my opinion," Curran declared, "that unless this continual branding of every worker as 'red' for having the courage to demand decent living and working conditions is stopped, and unless legislation is enacted designed to protect the constitutional rights of organized labor, we are not going to help this country maintain democracy."

C.I.O. Wins 42nd Maritime Election

NEW YORK—The National Maritime Union, C.I.O., won its forty-second election in a poll of employes of the Pocahontas Steamship Co., which gave 198 votes to the N.M.U. as against 21 for the A. F. of L. union.

This brings the total vote cast for the N.M.U. in recent elections to 16,142, against 2,550 for A.F.L.

Recent elections include one on the Gulf Oil Corporation ships where the N.M.U. got 575 votes to 36 for the International Seamen's Union, A. F. of L., and an election on the American Scantic Line which gave the N.M.U. 325 votes as against seven for the I.S.U.

Ford Dubbed No. 1 Lawbreaker of U. S.

NEW YORK (UNS)—Henry Ford was denounced as "America's outstanding lawbreaker," because of his violations of the Labor Relations Act and other laws which permit workers to organize, in a speech by Pres. Homer Martin of the United Automobile Workers before an audience of 2,000 dressmakers at the forum of Local 22, Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers.

"Despite the law," said Martin, "the Ford workers know that their jobs and their homes are at stake if they even think of a union. The servicemen and policemen of Henry Ford have caused the only real bloodshed in the auto industry."

Passengers Praise American Crews

NEW YORK—A campaign to counteract the anti-union propaganda of the shipowners and their spokesmen on the Senate Commerce and Labor Committee has been set under way by the National Maritime Union.

First step in the campaign to meet the attacks of Senator Royal S. Copeland and the owners on the seamen is a poll of ship passengers and testimony from a ship's captain, a New York City councilman, and a group of American Legionnaires.

The poll shows that the men and women who come in contact with union seamen have a high opinion of their qualifications, on points of service, courtesy, sobriety and efficiency.

Workers Prefer C.I.O.

WASHINGTON—Recent elections won by C.I.O. unions include the following:

Joeslin Schmidt Corp., Lockland, Ohio, C.I.O., 114 out of 166 votes.

American Farm Machinery Co., Minneapolis, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, C.I.O., 95 out of 129 votes cast.

Chris Laganas Co., Lowell, Mass., United Shoe Workers, C.I.O., 170 votes to 129 for company union.

The Board has certified the Natl. Maritime Union, C.I.O., on Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. ships, where it got 922 votes, against only 22 for the A.F.L.

Pecan Workers Hold Strike Ranks Despite Clubbings

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Five thousand striking pecan-shellers in the San Antonio area are holding firm after three weeks of their walkout, in which they have been met with police violence, including wholesale arrests, clubbing, and tear gas on the picket line.

The causes of the strike were reported as follows by the State Industrial Commission, sent to investigate by Governor Allred:

"We find wages paid to pecan workers abnormally low and living conditions insupportable. We find no justification for police prohibiting picketing or assembling of workers."

The workers, members of the Cannery, Agricultural and Packing Workers Union of the C.I.O., are on strike against a proposed wage cut of 20 per cent in their already low wages of $2 to $3 per week. They demand a 15 per cent raise, free health examinations for protection of worker and consumer, a union committee to check the weight of the nuts, and collective bargaining recognition.

Mayor Quin of San Antonio and Police Chief Kilday have declared that "no strike exists" and that therefore no picketing can be permitted, although the Governor of the state, the U. S. Labor Department, and the National Labor Relations Board have sent investigators into the situation.

Police have been used to break picket lines, to arrest whole families, including women and children, as "agitators," and to make threats of deportation against Mexican-born workers. Tear gas used against strikers resulted in serious injury to 15 workers and an infant.

Governor James V. Allred of Texas, in Washington last week, was asked by a delegation from the C.I.O. to order an end to the police and company violence.

The Governor stated when the delegation visited him:

"The rights of collective bargaining, peaceful picketing, freedom of speech, and assembly still obtain in Texas. I trust they will not be infringed in San Antonio or elsewhere in the state."

Mexican Government Protests

An international angle was added to the strike picture with the protest of the Mexican government on the wholesale terror against its citizens in the struck plants. Representations from the embassy to the State Department in Washington, as well as through the local Mexican consul, resulted in the speedy release of more than 60 workers who had been arrested for "obstructing traffic."

Evidence of workers' enthusiasm for the strike was seen in the numbers attending mass meetings and indoor demonstrations, held in spite of company-inspired police terror. Meetings of 5,000 workers have been held, with speakers both in English and Spanish. Application cards by the hundreds have been coming into the strike committee's office. In one week 1,000 workers joined the union as the result of a strike meeting.

Federal Workers Rally For Bills On Wages, Jobs

WASHINGTON—More than 2,000 federal workers crowded the Labor Department auditorium here last week to listen to four members of Congress and John Brophy, C.I.O. director, discuss bills of major interest to government employes. Jacob Baker, president of the United Federal Workers of the C.I.O., which called the meeting, presided.

Speakers from Congress were Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach and Representatives Robert Ramspeck, John W. McCormack, and Herbert S. Bigelow.

Director Brophy concluded the meeting with a talk on "Responsibilities of Government as Model Employer," emphasizing the contradiction between the government's declared labor policy for private employers and its practices with its own workers.

Board Ruling In Postal Case Draws C.I.O. Fire

WASHINGTON—The decision of the National Labor Relations Board on the appeal for an election among Postal Telegraph Co. employes was denounced as "union busting" in a sharp statement by Mervyn Rathborne, president of the American Radio Telegraphists Assn., C.I.O.

The decision called for a so-called "national election" but excluded from the vote four states and four cities in which A. F. of L. unions have agreements with the Postal Telegraph Company.

In effect, the Board ordered an election only in those cities in which the A.R.T.A. is organized and barred from the election those cities in which the union had an opportunity to win nationwide representation.

Another point in the order which met Rathborne's fire was an attempt to nullify the agreement the A.R.T.A. has with Postal covering some 10,000 employes. The Board's ruling ordered the provision which gave the A.R.T.A. members preference in the matter of layoffs nullified for the period preceding and during the election.

The union notified the Board that it would not participate in any election held under such terms.

Rathborne's protest was expressed in a letter to the members of the Board. He stated that the union was wholly in favor of the National Labor Relations Act but that it was opposed to "maladministration of this type."

He Votes C.I.O.

Milwaukee packinghouse workers are rejoicing over an outstanding victory won by the United Packinghouse Workers Union of the C.I.O. at the Cudahy Brothers plant. Armour's Milwaukee plant is already 100 per cent C.I.O., and local C.I.O. leaders predict further election victories. The Cudahy vote was two-to-one for C.I.O. as against A. F. of L.

State Board Called In Furriers Lockout

NEW YORK—Conferences between the fur workers of New York, organized in the Fur Workers International Union, C.I.O., and the employers, began last week under the sponsorship of the State Labor Relations Board, requested by Mayor La Guardia to help in ending the lockout ordered by a minority of the members of the employers' association.

Lockout a Failure

The union, describing the lockout as a "failure," said that less than 100 of the association's 650 members had attempted to carry it into action. The union stated also that the lockout was undertaken as a desperate effort to avoid meeting the legitimate demands of the organized workers.

These demands were, according to Ben Gold, union president, for an equal division of work in the present slack period, and for no dismissals. Gold further described the action of the employers as an attempt to stampede the union into a general strike.

South Carolina League Meets

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A statewide convention of Labor's Non-Partisan League of South Carolina is scheduled to be held in Columbia Feb. 19, according to Dowell E. Patterson, state chairman.

Representatives of C.I.O. and A. F. of L. unions and railroad brotherhoods are sending representatives.

Packing Company Told To Quit Anti-Union Fight

CAMBRIDGE, Md.—The Phillips Packing Company has been ordered to end its efforts to discourage membership in the United Cannery, Agricultural Packing & Allied Workers, C.I.O., and to refrain from dealing with its company union, the Cambridge Workers Association. Four employes dismissed for union activity have been ordered reinstated with back pay.

TWOC Suspends Locals For Accepting Wage Cut

BOSTON—Denouncing acceptance of a wage cut by secret agreement, the Textile Workers Organizing Committee has suspended the charters of seven unions of the New Bedford Textile Council.

"We are moved to this act of suspension by your violation of a basic provision of the constitution of the United Textile Workers of America and the fundamental principles of trade unionism," says the order of suspension, signed by Emil Rieve, acting national chairman of the T.W.O.C.

Nashville Council Active In Elections; Aids Jobless

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Some of the things a C.I.O. city council can do to advance the interests of labor along civic, economic and political lines are shown by the experience of the council recently started by C.I.O. unions in Nashville.

Started by ten local unions several weeks ago, the council now has affiliated membership of 7,000 workers. R. H. Brazzell of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee was elected chairman.

"We have rendered assistance in getting our members properly classified and listed for their unemployment insurance, as well as rendered service in the securing of WPA and other public employment," says Brazzell.

"We have a standing committee to look after the interest of our members in seeing that they are treated with fairness in the application of our unemployment insurance laws."

Active In Elections

In the recent mayoralty elections, the C.I.O. union members held the balance of power, according to Brazzell, and were successful in electing a mayor with a pro-labor record, who has pledged himself not to use the police force as strikebreakers or in any way to encourage strikebreaking.

"Previous to the election, and during a special registration, we had our union leaders in several wards 'on their toes' to see that all members were registered and qualified to vote in the approaching election," Brazzell says.

The Nashville C.I.O. Council is preparing to engage actively in state elections which are to follow, in order to mobilize labor's voting power to the best advantage.

C.I.O. Local Aids President's Fight

SCHENLEY, Pa.—To assist Pres. Roosevelt in his fight against infantile paralysis, an assessment of 10c per capita was adopted by the 800 members of the United Distillery Workers Local 3 of the C.I.O. The check was forwarded to the President with best wishes for success in his campaign.

The C.I.O. local operates under a closed shop agreement with the Schenley Distilleries.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE C.I.O. NEWS

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INCREASING STRENGTH OF C.I.O. SHOWN IN NEW GENERAL ELECTRIC, STEEL PACTS

SWOC, Jones & Laughlin Renew 1937 Contract

PITTSBURGH—Jones & Laughlin this week became the second major steel producer to renew its union contract with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Less than two weeks after renewal of the pact with the United States Steel Corp., the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and the company extended the existing agreement indefinitely, subject to termination after 30 days' notice.

The union is sole bargaining agency for J. & L. employes.

The signing of the agreement, which maintains the existing wage structure, showed the weakness of an "independent" union which had been established at Aliquippa.

Steel Union Busy Writing New Pacts

By HOWARD J. MCCARTNEY

PITTSBURGH — The nation's leading steel corporations, by quickly renewing union contracts with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, are demonstrating their complete faith in the C.I.O. union.

Following closely on the heels of the new agreement signed by the United States Steel Corporation to cover 210,000 employes, 24 of the largest steel producing companies have renewed their contracts. These new agreements, together with "Big Steel," cover some 235,000 steel workers.

The balance of the 550,000 steel workers employed under S.W.O.C. contracts will be affected by agreements that will be renewed or extended in the next few weeks.

Closed Shop Contracts

Definitely entrenching S.W.O.C. in the industry, numerous steel firms are signing contracts with closed-shop, check-off clauses. Federal Enamel & Stamping Co., of Pittsburgh, employing 1,000 persons, has signed a closed shop contract, as did John J. Nesbitt Co., Philadelphia.

Companies extending last year's agreement include Timken Roller Bearing Co., and subsidiaries, with 12,000 employes; Cooper-Bessemer Corp., Grove City, Pa., with 2,500 employes; Columbia Steel & Shafting Co., Carnegie, Pa., with 450 employes; and Union Electric Steel Co., Carnegie, Pa., with 200 employes.

New union contracts have been signed by Walworth Co., Greensburg, Pa. (2,000 employes); Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Co., Pittsburgh (1,500 employes); Coolerator Corp., Duluth, Minn. (900 employes); National Enameling & Stamping Co., Granite City, Ill. (775 employes); Canton Stamping & Enameling Co., Canton, O. (500 employes); Wald Mfg. Co., Maysville, Ky. (350 employes); Ontario Malleable Iron Co., Oshawa, Can. (250 employes); Richmond Structural Steel Co., Richmond, Va. (200 employes); Morrow Mfg. Co., Wellston, O. (100 employes).

All in all, including new contracts, extensions and contract renewals, some 512 steel manufacturing, processing and fabricating companies are under contract with the S.W.O.C.

WIN CLOSED SHOP

PHILADELPHIA—The American Federation of Hosiery Workers, C.I.O., has signed a closed shop contract with the Apex Hosiery Co. of this city.

Wage Slashing Stemmed by Steel Union, Says Murray

CLEVELAND—The C.I.O. steel union's fight to uphold present wage scales was successful in stemming the tide of wage slashes, Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, said at a C.I.O. meeting in Cleveland.

Giving what he termed the "inside story" of the negotiations with U. S. Steel officials which resulted in a renewal of the contract without any wage reductions, Murray said that a formula based on the proposal that wages be reduced when production fell below 50 per cent was definitely turned down by the union.

"We would not agree that workers in the steel industry should be tied to a formula that would include immediate wage reductions," Murray said.

Paving Cutters Leave A. F. of L.

ROCKPORT, Mass.—The Paving Cutters International Union has withdrawn from the American Federation of Labor in protest against the executive council's war upon the C.I.O.

The union had been an A. F. of L. affiliate for 50 years.

Albert M. Anderson, president of the International, stated his union's decision as follows:

"After 50 years of affiliation we have withdrawn from the A. F. of L. in protest against its per capita tax, as this increase is being used to fight the C.I.O. in organizing the unorganized, which the A. F. of L. has been unable or unwilling to organize."

Lewis Lauds Contract As 'Intelligent Solution'

WASHINGTON — Chairman John L. Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization praised the contract with General Electric, won by the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, as a step towards bringing about "intelligent solutions" to industrial relations problems.

"Both the U.E.R.&M.W. and the General Electric Co. are to be congratulated for their contribution to the establishment of enlightened industrial relation," Lewis stated.

"This agreement serves as one more example of the task the C.I.O. is undertaking—to develop intelligent solutions for complicated employer-employe problems, and to benefit the entire American public by bolstering the national wage structure at a time when wage cutting would be disastrous."

UER & MW Recognized As Bargaining Agency

NEW YORK—The United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, C.I.O., has won a signed contract from the General Electric Co., largest manufacturers of electrical equipment in the country. The pact followed a series of conferences between union leaders and heads of the company during the past two weeks.

The contract, the first national agreement signed by the company with any union, makes the U.E.R.&M.W. sole bargaining agent for the workers in seven plants, while others of the company's plants will come under the terms of the agreement as soon as the union gains a majority of the workers.

The 40-hour week, seniority rights and the company's current wage scale are included in the contract, which provides that the pay schedule can be revised only after negotiations with the union.

Seven Plants Covered

The contract is to go into effect immediately upon ratification by the locals in the seven plants covered—Schenectady, River Works and West Lynn Works at Lynn, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Cleveland; Fort Wayne, Ind., and New Kensington, Pa.

The company employs 27,000 workers in these locations, and about 33,000 in its other plants.

Pres. James Carey, Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak and Organization Director James Matles represented the union in the conference with G.E., while Gerard Swope, Owen D. Young and William Burrows, vice president in charge of manufacturing, negotiated the pact for the company.

The following is a summary of the contract:

1. The company agrees to recognize the union as sole collective bargaining agency in plants where the union has or shall in the future be so designated, whether by an election under the auspices of the NLRB, by certification by the NLRB or by other appropriate

(*Continued on page 4*)

C.I.O. Wins Armour Plants in New York

NEW YORK—Workers at two breach houses of Armour & Co. in New York will be represented by the C.I.O. United Meat Workers local industrial union No. 635, as a result of a National Labor Relations Board election. The Board has certified the C.I.O. union.

The branch houses located in Jamaica, together employ about 60 workers.

Newspaper Guild Gains Three New Victories

Signs Agreement With Boston Publisher

BOSTON—Wage increases totaling $100,000 were gained by the Boston Newspaper Guild when the *Herald-Traveler* signed a contract covering editorial, building maintenance and mechanical workers.

The new contract, hailed by Guild leaders as a major advance for the union in New England, brought with it the five-day week for editorial department employes, while providing non-editorial department workers with sick leave and vacations with pay.

While members of the bookkeeping and clerical departments were not covered by the pact, the Guild's strength brought them increased minimum pay rates.

Typical of the new deal brought to the *Herald-Traveler* staff by the guild contract was the case of a watchman whose hours were cut from 72 to 48, while weekly salary was raised some 30 per cent.

Moves Ahead on New York Tabloids

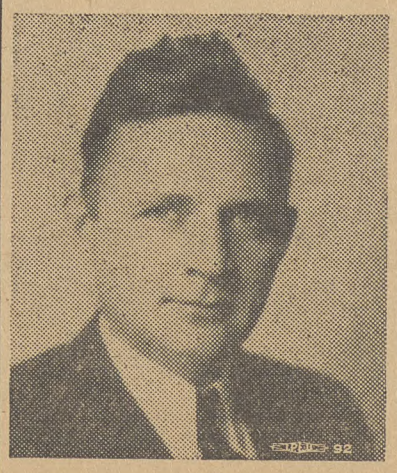
NEW YORK—All non-mechanical workers on Ne wYork City's two tabloid papers—more than a thousand in all—will in the future be represented by the New York Newspaper Guild, C.I.O.

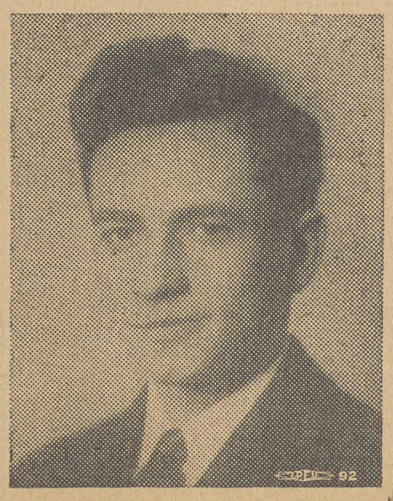
The Natl. Labor Relations Board certified the guild as sole bargaining agency for all editorial and business department employes of the Hearst-owned *Mirror*. The decision, made after a board examiner had held hearings late last year, pointed out that the various departments are so bound together that their problems are completely related.

The NLRB decision in the *Mirror* case was the first of its sort in the newspaper industry.

At the same time the *Daily News*, the city's other tabloid, announced that it will recognize the Guild as bargaining agent for the employes of the commercial and allied departments. The *News* has been under contract with the Guild for several years, but the pacts have covered only the editorial workers.

Negotiated Contract With General Electric





Leaders of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, C.I.O., who this week negotiated the first national pact yet made by the General Electric Company with a labor union. Left to right, Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak, Pres. James Carey and General Organizer James Matles of the U.E.R.&M.W. Contract will go into effect following its ratification by locals in G.E. plants.

Goobers Go Union; CIO Signs Planter's

WASHINGTON — You can get your goobers from a union shop now. The Cannery and Agricultural Workers, C.I.O. affiliate, has signed a contract with Planter's Peanuts, largest firm in the country, covering 1,200 workers in its plant at Suffolk, Va.

The agreement, negotiated by John Suttle, C.I.O. director in Virginia, and Leif Dahl, Cannery Workers' representative, provides for sole bargaining rights, seniority, a 40-hour week, overtime pay, and grievance machinery for settlement of disputes.

Girdler Gets Bonus!

PITTSBURGH — Members of Lodge 1074 of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee at Johnstown this week gave Tom Girdler, president of Republic Steel Corp., a pay raise of $1 a year.

Learning from published accounts that Girdler's 1936 salary amounted to only $174,999, the union boys collected a dollar, and sent it by registered mail to the Republic union-baiter "so as to bring Girdler's salary to an even $175,000."

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C.I.O. Is Still Advancing

With the General Electric agreement, the Committee for Industrial Organization has become firmly entrenched and accepted in another of America's basic mass-production industries.

General Electric is the U. S. Steel of the electrical industry. Its national agreement just signed with the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America is comparable to the history-making C.I.O. agreement last year which signalized U. S. Steel's acceptance of collective bargaining.

It is significant also that the C.I.O. is able to announce this great forward stride in the midst of depression and unemployment—at a time, that is to say, when all its foes predicted it would not only fail to hold its ground but have to retreat.

Now it can be shown that the sensational gains made by the C.I.O. in the period of industrial upturn were built on a solid foundation.

C.I.O. has more than held its ground in the steel, automobile, rubber, electrical manufacturing and other previously unorganized industries.

In the steel industry, the renewal of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee agreements with U. S. Steel and Jones & Laughlin is being followed by renewals with all the other companies with which it held contracts. In addition, the S.W.O.C. is winning new agreements with companies which never dealt with it before, and even the opposition of the big independents is beginning to crack.

In nearly every other industry, C.I.O. contracts are similarly being renewed and new ones signed.

A great dam has thus been built by the C.I.O. in the basic industries against the flood of wage cuts which might otherwise engulf the land, spreading wholesale misery in their wake.

At the same time, the C.I.O., so far from retreating, is advancing into new industries which never knew collective bargaining before, as witness the recent winning of a nationwide agreement with the Postal Telegraph Co. by the American Radio Telegraphists Association.

Unemployment therefore has not checked the advance of the C.I.O. On the contrary, by forcing the C.I.O. to mobilize its membership to demand jobs for all who need them and for more adequate relief, it has shown that this new labor movement can serve the workers through both weal and woe —and has thereby increased their loyalty to the movement.

Previously it was an axiom that labor marked time or retreated in times of depression. But the new and more vigorous movement which C.I.O. has brought into being has not retreated, nor is it marking time—it is still advancing.

A Conspiracy Against Labor's Rights

A loathsome conspiracy is under way against the right of American workers to engage in collective bargaining through representatives of their choosing.

Outright assaults on this right have been defeated by the organized industrial and political strength of labor. So now labor's enemies are engaging in the most slimy maneuvers, with the aid of stoolpigeons and labor spies, to deprive some of the unions of their chosen representatives.

The lumber workers of the nation have elected to engage in collective bargaining with Harold Pritchett as their leading representative.

They have elected him to the honorable and responsible position of president of their great international union, the International Woodworkers of America.

The longshoremen have similarly placed their faith in Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's union, whose outstanding record of labor leadership has also won him appointment by Chairman John L. Lewis as West Coast director of the C.I.O.

These two men have been singled out by labor's enemies for a campaign of slander, petty persecution and outright frame-up which is a disgrace to any civilized community and a deliberate affront to the whole labor movement.

The persecutors of these two presidents of C.I.O. international unions are now demanding that the Federal Government aid them in their plot to deprive the workers they represent of their chosen leaders.

The Committee for Industrial Organization will do all in its power, not only to defend Bridges and Pritchett in the exercise of their full legal rights, but also to defend the whole labor movement against this type of underhanded conspiracy against the democratic right of American workers to have union leaders of their own and not the employers' choosing.

The Handwriting On The Wall

Steel Strikers Hail C. I. O. As Labor Sampson

TARENTUM, Pa.—Members of Penn Iron & Steel Lodge 1044, who have been locked out of their jobs since October 27, this week went on record to "highly commend the C.I.O. with our steadfast support and strength."

The lodge is composed mostly of Negroes, and the resolution, according to Sec. Earl Lee, "is the answer this local gives at the end of a year of C.I.O." With a picket line on the job 24 hours a day, most of the men are loyal "although some times hungry, but unionism must go on, and contract breaking companies must respect unionism —at least ours," Lee declared.

Salutes the C.I.O.

The lodge's resolution declared "we have at last found our Moses in the great C.I.O., that has been able to weld labor into a solid mass, that it might enter the conflict against the hitherto unconquerable foe that has so long harassed us and our families."

The pledge of support concluded: "We salute you, C.I.O., in bringing cheer to our firesides, hope to our families, possibilities to our children, freedom to us as workers, and although you are an infant as to age, you are a Sampson for strength, and the battle cry of the captives whom you have delivered shall ever be, 'The C.I.O. Forever.'"

CIO News To Become Eight-Page Paper

Plans are under way to increase the size of The C.I.O. News from four to eight pages, beginning about the middle of March.

The make-up of the paper will be changed and improved and new features added.

With the larger paper, The C.I.O. News will be able to offer more pages to unions wishing to subscribe for special editions.

Through such editions, C.I.O. unions without papers of their own, can have an official organ featuring their own news on as many pages as they desire, and at the same time including the national C.I.O. news and features.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

DORE'S DEFEAT

THE defeat of Mayor Dore in Seattle has anti-C.I.O. politicians worried — and with good reason.

Dore is a west coast version of Jersey City's Mayor Hague. Unable to distinguish himself in any other way, he has achieved some notoriety by his violent threats against the C.I.O.

More humble than Hague, however, Dore cheerfully and publicly admitted he was not his own boss. He paid constant tribute, by word and by deed, to Dave Beck, the real boss of Seattle.

Beck is a Teamsters' union official who rules over his rank and file with a rod of iron—or rather, with a whole arsenal of rods, wielded by his "goon squads."

Not content with beating up teamsters who disagree with him, Beck has attempted to extend his goon empire, not only over all west coast labor, but over whole cities as well.

In Seattle, it was Beck's goons who ruled, and Dore was a puppet King Blozo whom they kept in power.

Getting Tough With the C.I.O.

When Beck decided he didn't like the C.I.O., Dore at once Charley-McCarthied, "Me too."

When Beck had his goons get tough with C.I.O. workers, Dore gave him full license to get still tougher.

When Beck threatened C.I.O. strikers with injury of life and limb, Dore publicly stated that "pickets who resist too much will go to the hospital or the morgue."

Another classic utterance of Seattle's Blozo, king of Beck's goons, was to the effect that he and they had the C.I.O. backed to the waterfront and were going to shove it off into the sea.

Up and Down The Coast

Beck tried to shove the C.I.O. into the sea last year in San Francisco, but his strike-boycott against the longshoremen failed miserably.

He sent his goon squads down to Los Angeles, but the C.I.O. organized thousands of unorganized there and has established a solid labor movement which Beck cannot dent.

In Portland, Beck and his crowd have tried to boycott the C.I.O. woodworkers' union out of existence, with as little success as in San Francisco.

Unable to defeat the C.I.O. in open battle, Beck and the employers are now resorting to subterfuge. They are trying to pressure the federal authorities into becoming their tool, as Dore has been, to rid them of the C.I.O. leaders, Harry Bridges and Harold Pritchett, who have led the successful fight against them.

Beck's Rule Totters

But now the C.I.O. has pushed the war right into Beck's own camp.

Just before the election, the American Newspaper Guild won an outstanding victory in the Seattle *Star* strike, which Beck and Dore tried desperately to break.

And in the recent elections the C.I.O. had the support of all decent citizens, including much of the A. F. of L. rank and file, in its drive to clean the city of Beck-Dore politics.

The result is that Humpty-Dumpty Dore has had a great fall, and all of Beck's horsing and all of his goons failed to get him even a place in the run-off elections. He rated a poor third in the primaries.

By thus defeating Dore, the C.I.O. has struck at the very seat of Beck's tottering power. For he and his kind rule by force and corrupt politics, not by the consent of the governed. Once their political power is gone, it is the beginning of the end.

How To Court Defeat

The C.I.O., on the other hand, bases itself on the active desire of the workers for strong unions of their own choosing. It has shown a remarkable ability to establish itself in face of the most violent opposition of employers and administrations like those of Dore and Hague.

Politicians of their stripe have thought it a smart trick to combine service to union-hating employers with pretensions of friendship for labor, by declaring they love the A. F. of L. officials and hate the C.I.O.

But the Seattle primaries have shown that labor voters are not so easily fooled, and that C.I.O. is becoming a first-class political power.

Politicians elsewhere may also take note that, if they yearn for retirement, one way to get a good boost in that direction is to pick a fight with progressive labor, as represented today by the C.I.O.

NLRB Official Blasts "Union Irresponsibility" Myth

Senate Passes Relief Bill; CIO Pushes Drive

WASHINGTON—Passage by the Senate of the $250,000,000 relief deficiency bill was seen as a partial step toward the realization of the C.I.O. program for unemployed workers.

At the same time, the Senate voted that the Woodrum amendment to the 1937 relief act should not apply to the defficiency appropriation.

The Woodrum amendment, which the C.I.O. has vigorously opposed, requires the WPA to stretch its money over a period of 12 months, rather than to spend it according to need. The Senate action is a first step in ending this limitation on relief spending, hastening jobs for unemployed workers. Action by the lower house, however, is still required.

An attempt by Senator Bone of Washington to raise the appropriation to $400,000,000 was defeated in the same vote, as was an attempt from the tory side by Senator Hale of Maine to cut the bill to $200,000,000.

Result of C.I.O. Drive

The C.I.O. has campaigned for a much greater appropriation to carry on relief work during the present industrial depression, demanding an immediate minimum of 3,500,000 jobs, for which $600,000,000 in deficiency money is needed.

"It will take at least this many jobs to fulfill the administration's declared policy that it will not permit any needy American who can and is willing to work to starve because the Federal Government does not supply work," John Brophy, director of the C.I.O., stated in a telegram to the House Appropriations Committee.

Labor's Non-Partisan League, through its executive head, E. L. Oliver, made a similar plea, pointing out that 13,000,000 was a conservative estimate based on the administration's own figures for the number of men and women out of work today.

Ask for $600,000,000

The League statement criticized the $250,000,000 proposal as insufficient, and joined with the C.I.O. in demanding a minimum of $600,000,000 as a step toward meeting the crisis caused by the industrial recession.

Reports coming in from C.I.O. affiliates all over the country confirm the critical need that exists in every industrial city and in the small towns as well. Detroit reports an immediate need for 150,000 relief jobs. Buffalo has over 90,000 unemployed. Indianapolis needs 30,000 jobs immediately,

7,000 Hold Ranks In Pecan Walkout Despite Police

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Their unity unbroken after a month's police violence, more than 7,000 pecan shellers in the San Antonio area are holding their strike against cuts in wages of $2 to $3 per week, with hundreds of members joining the union, a local of the C.I.O. Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, each week.

The police and the mayor of San Antonio have disregarded reports of the Texas State Industrial Commission, the U. S. Labor Department, the labor relations board, and labor and liberal groups throughout the country.

Mass meetings in support of the strike have been held every night in San Antonio, with an average attendance of 5,000 to 7,500 workers. In spite of Mayor Quin's announcement that there was no strike, and that therefore picketing could not be allowed, more than 60 pecan shelling shops are tight shut and close to 200 crippled in their operations.

Five hundred strikers have been arrested in 25 days, and a large number ordered to leave the city.

LNPL Watches Votes Cast By Congressmen

WASHINGTON — Congressmen and Senators going to the people for re-election in the next campaign will find union and progressive voters in possession of their complete records on bills of importance to labor, as a tabulation of their votes on such measures just prepared by Labor's Non-Partisan League will show.

The League, from its Washington headquarters, has prepared the study on the basis of each Representative and Senator's action on 12 major bills affecting workers and farmers, and is distributing it to voters in every Congressional district throughout the country.

Bills Of Concern To Labor

The tabulation takes in bills either favored or opposed by the League, according to their effect on labor and the working farmers.

Included in these are three bills in the Senate that would reduce relief and are opposed by the League; an anti-sitdown strike bill presented in both Houses, also opposed by the League; the wages and hours bill, favored by the League; the anti-lynching bill, vigorously pushed by the League throughout the session; and the farm bill and farm tenant aid measure, also favored.

Cudahy Ordered to Give Up St. Paul Co. Union

CHICAGO—Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, has been ordered by the Labor Board to disband a so-called independent union at its plant in Newport, Minn., which it had recognized as sole bargaining agency for all employes.

The Board in announcing issuance of a cease and desist order, said that the company "had dominated and interfered with the formation and administration of the Packing House Workers Union of St. Paul" to forestall the organization drive of the C.I.O.

Bus Drivers Strike Against Pay Cuts

FLINT, Mich.—Every bus in this city was idle as 110 drivers and other employes employed by the Flint Trolley Coach, Inc., went on strike against pay cuts of five cents an hour.

The cut, which went into effect February 1, cut the pay scale to 65 cents an hour. The strike is being conducted by the Transport Workers Union, C.I.O.

SWOC Lodge Fights Attack By AFL Unions

DETROIT — Lodge 1511 of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee this week moved to protect itself from attacks by the officials of the Sheet Metal Workers, A. F. of L.

The A. F. of L. outfit, which according to Pres. D. A. Downing of Lodge 1511, has never been able to organize 1 per cent of the workers in the sheet metal industry, is now seeking to tear down the S.W.O.C. gains. Eight industrial sheet metal shops, which have been under contract for some time with the S.W.O.C., have been placed on the A. F. of L. union's "unfair" list.

Lodge Asks Support

The companies — the Newcomb David Co., the Schmieg Sheet Metal Works and the Industrial Sheet Metal Works — have been seriously hampered by the A. F. of L. boycott, and as a result C.I.O. workers have been thrown out of work.

The S.W.O.C. lodge recommends that C.I.O. members ask to see the cards of mechanics who may come into their shops to handle the products of these companies and "if found to be A. F. of L., take such steps as may be necessary to advise them of their position."

Seeks Cooperation

S.W.O.C. officials have also asked that C.I.O. workers refuse to allow employes of the R. C. Mahon Co. to do fabricating work in their plants, since the company has been waging a stubborn fight against the C.I.O.

Saposs Says Anti-Labor Forces Magnify Troubles

WASHINGTON—Anti-union employers can't have their cake and eat it, too.

This fact was pointed out here by David Saposs, chief of the Natl. Labor Relations Board's division of economic research, in a statement issued by the government agency.

"For employers to combat unionism on the one hand and advocate more union responsibility on the other are two mutually contradictory positions," Saposs stated. "Union responsibility is unattainable without internal union strength."

"Union responsibility," he continued, "is essentially a function or consequence of the willingness of employers to accept unionism as a normal and natural institution."

Saposs declared that "proofs of union irresponsibility are hard to find." Usually, the charges come from "staunch open-shop advocates," who merely fling accusations into the press in order to further their long-time program of hostility to organization of labor.

Unions Beneficial

"On the other hand," he shows, "there have been relatively few complaints from employers who have dealt with unions over a period of years and who have found from their own experience that unions keep their agreements and thus also relieve the employers of many small annoyances. Some violations of agreements do undoubtedly occur, but it is rarely possible to put the blame for those entirely on the union.

"Resort to a short walk-out, which is always conspicuous as a violation of the agreement, is often in protest against less obvious breach of contract, such as an accumulation of small violations committed by the foreman."

"Mutual respect and good faith rather than acrimonious disputes before the law are the bases on which union responsibility must be founded.

"A collective agreement carries with it a moral responsibility more effectively binding upon its signers that that legal responsibility which lets them feel free 'to hire a lawyer to drive a coach and four' through an agreement."

Utopia for Racketeers

Meeting the argument that incorporation would increase responsibility by eliminating racketeering from unions, Saposs pointed out that labor racketeers would gloat over the opportunity to use "paper corporations and dummy offices" to achieve their ends.

Those who argue that labor unions should be forced to incorporate because some business concerns do, the National Labor Relations Board officials said, overlook the fact that:

"If we take more nearly analogous organizations, such as trade associations, Chambers of Commerce, or fraternal organizations, we do not find insistence that they be compelled to incorporate."

What About Registration?

In recent years there has been a growing tendency to suggest registration of unions, often along English models. Those who sponsor such measures overlook, however the following facts:

1. That registration legislation was passed in England, only after trade unionism had been fully accepted by all groups in the population, and the unions were sufficiently strong to bargain equally with employers.

2. Registration is voluntary. In 1935, only 449 out of 1,042 English unions had registered under the terms of the act.

3. English unions administer government funds for old age and unemployment pensions, so that "there exists here a real basis for governmental supervision."

American unions, Saposs pointed out, fear compulsory registration, for "by withholding approval of union by-laws or by cancelling a union charter, a government agency could reduce a union to a status of illegality and thus greatly hamper its activities."

PHILADELPHIA — The Industrial Union Council in Philadelphia, delegate body of C.I.O. unions, will be reinforced shortly by four large locals of leading C.I.O. international affiliates.

C.I.O. Collects $3,000 For Jersey Drive

NEWARK, N. J. — Embattled Jerseyites once again came to the aid of the C.I.O. in its fight against Mayor Frank Hague's Jersey City dictatorship, when 3,000 people attending a union rally here contributed $2,764 to the C.I.O. campaign.

The money, collected in addition to the 25 cents admission charge, was given on the promise that "every 25 cents puts a new union member in Jersey City."

The crowd, which filled the Mosque Theater here, heard Congressman Jerry J. O'Connell of Montana, urge that Hague be placed "in the penitentiary, where he belongs." William Carney, C.I.O. regional director in Jersey, described new attacks on union organizers by the Hague machine.

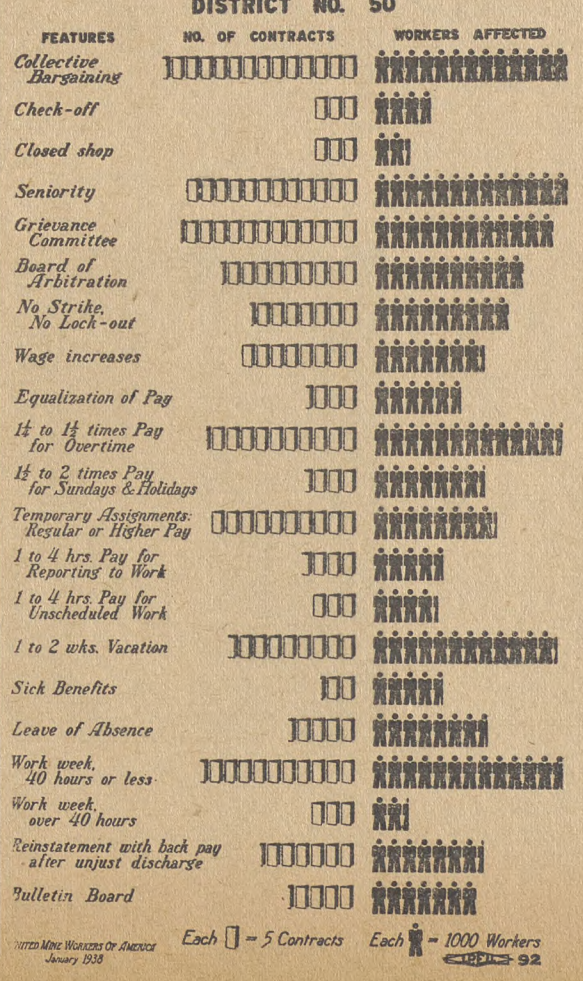
N.M.U. Gets Charter As C.I.O. Affiliate

NEW YORK—The Natl. Maritime Union was presented with its C.I.O. charter this week.

The union, which has long been closely tied to the C.I.O., only recently completed a referendum of its members, which found 19,072 in favor and only 1,084 against the affiliation move.

The charter presentation took place at Manhattan Plaza, with Allen Haywood, C.I.O. regional director, in charge of the ceremonies.

Rapid Progress!



Here's evidence that District 50 of the United Mine Workers, C.I.O., hasn't been lying down on the job of organizing gas, coke and by-products workers. The district has signed close to 70 contracts, provisions of which are indicated in this chart prepared for the union.

Labor's Non-Partisan League Active In Eastern States

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG — Labor's Non-Partisan League has swung into action throughout the entire state to prepare for the 1938 election campaign.

Hundreds of thousands of circulars have been distributed, and all state league subdivisions are being mobilized in a campaign to get every eligible worker to register before the primaries.

The League is expected to play an important part in the Keystone State elections.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON, Del.—Labor's Non-Partisan League has come into Delaware, the state of the duPonts.

At a preliminary meeting here, representatives of both A. F. of L. and C.I.O. unions united to form the new state political organization. Leaders of the state federation of labor, the A. F. of L. central labor union, and Miles Sweeney, regional director of the C.I.O., were among the speakers at the meeting, which took action to form a permanent state league.

ILWU Asks Copeland to Give Hearing to Bridges

C.I.O. Counsel Attacks Proposed No-Strike Bill

WASHINGTON—Collective bargaining rather than compulsory arbitration for the maritime industry was demanded in a letter from Lee Pressman, general counsel of the C.I.O., to Senators Thomas and Copeland of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Pressman pointed out that the refusal of the shipowners to bargain collectively in good faith with the seamen was the cause of "abominable conditions for the seamen on board ships and exceedingly low wages for all maritime workers."

In a second communication, Pressman stated:

"The Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, having over 25,00 members, is the collective bargaining agency for an overwhelming majority of the longshoremen and warehousemen and other dock workers on the Pacific Coast, and for a substantial number of such workers on the Gulf and East coasts.

Requests Turned Down

"This union has not yet had an opportunity to present its views before your joint committee with reference to the proposed legislation.

"Mr. Harry Bridges, its president, is now in Washington. The C.I.O. has repeatedly requested this joint committee that an opportunity be afforded to Mr. Bridges to present evidence regarding such legislation.

"Furthermore, Mr. Bridges desires an opportunity before the joint committee to answer the wild and loose-lipped accusations that were made against him by several irresponsible witnesses and discredited labor officials, such as Joseph P. Ryan, of the Intl. Longshoreman's Assn., A. F. of L."

Union Agreements the Solution

"On the Atlantic coast," he said, "although the National Maritime Union has been certified by the N.L.R.B. as the proper collective bargaining agency for the seamen in over 40 elections, many shipowners have adopted an arrogant attitude that they will not enter into collective bargaining agreements."

The C.I.O. counsel stated that when collective bargaining agreements are made by the shipowners, there will be no need for compulsory arbitration measures such as those now proposed by the shipowners and their allies on the Senate committee.

General Electric Signs With C.I.O.

(*Continued from page 1*)

means satisfactory to both company and union.

No Discrimination

2. There shall be no discrimination by the company or any of its agents against any employe because of union membership.

3. Points which cannot be settled by negotiation between local union officials and plant managers may be referred to an executive officer of the company.

4. In the event no agreement is reached through direct negotiation, the company and the union will consider referring the dispute to an impartial arbiter.

5. The company and the union agree that neither will take overt action against the other in case of dispute without first exhausting all means provided in the contract for settlement of disputes.

6. The company will not give financial or other aid to any labor organization.

Wages and Hours

7. Company policies as to wages, hours and conditions of employment, previously determined solely by representatives of the company, are incorporated in the contract and made subject to modification through negotiation.

8. On questions affecting employes and not covered in this agreement the company agrees to notify the union as soon as the supervisory force of the company is notified.

9. The company will permit the union to use company bulletin boards.

10. Either company or union may present proposed modifications of this contract to the other and a conference for consideration of such modification shall be held within 30 days.

11. The agreement shall be in effect for one year and from year to year unless either party gives the other 90 days' written notice of cancellation.

JAP EXPORTS DOWN

SEATTLE, Wash.—The boycott of Japanese-made goods is cutting sharply into the Island Empire's exports passing through the port of Seattle.

Value of the exports shipped here in May was $1,462,450, but by December the total had dropped to $684,290.

Toys, novelties, porcelain and crockery were among the commodities registering sharp drops between the two months.

C.I.O. Shipyard Union Wins Closed Shop

NEW YORK—Members of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, C.I.O., won a closed shop contract, providing for union hiring halls, the 40-hour week and wage increases, from the Deck & Engine Repair Co. of Brooklyn.

The pact was a step towards elimination of the "auction block" system of hiring, whereby workers line up at the pier and are picked by foremen for their jobs. This system had led to discrimination against union men.

Tory Proposal Criticized By Lawyers Guild

WASHINGTON — Opposition to incorporation or registration of labor unions, and support for minimum wage legislation was expressed by the National Lawyers Guild as the liberal attorneys' organization concluded its second annual convention here.

Ferdinand Pecora of New York, who gained national prominence early in the Roosevelt administration as counsel for the Congressional Committee which went into the activities of big business, was elected president of the Guild.

In an address to the 500 delegates, Pecora called upon members of the bar to preserve the "essential principles of democracy."

The Guild recommended that the Senate Civil Liberties Committee investigate Mayor Frank Hague's dictatorship in Jersey City.

Maurice Brigadier, head of the Guild in Hudson County, N. J., declared that the only factor lacking in Hague's domain to make it similar to Nazi Germany was the establishment of concentration camps. Civil rights, he continued, have not only been violated—they have been abrogated.

Sen. Robert La Follette of Wisconsin, a speaker at the convention, urged the Federal Government to make plans to employ the millions of jobless workers and the billions of idle investments throughout the nation.

"Save Democracy"

The National Lawyers Guild was called upon to aid in reforming the legal profession, and to join with other progressive organizations in resisting "dagger thrusts at the heart of democracy," in a speech delivered by Lloyd K. Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School.

Pritchett Wins Round In Deportation Fight

WASHINGTON—Harold J. Pritchett, president of the C.I.O. Intl. Woodworkers of America won a first round in his fight to remain in this country when Immigration Commissioner Houghteling of the Labor Department stated that he would give "favorable consideration" to a six months' visitor's permit application as soon as Pritchett established his Canadian residence under the law.

Pritchett has been denied a permanent entry visa by the State Department, and has had to rely on short term visitors' permits to continue his work as president of his union. The Labor Dept. has renewed these permits from time to time, but hitherto has refused permission for an extended stay.

Commissioner Houghteling's assurance came as the result of a call by a C.I.O. delegation this week. Present on the delegation were Pritchett; Lee Pressman, general counsel of the C.I.O.; and John Brophy, director.

Under the Commissioner's ruling, Pritchett will be required to return to Canada February 28, to make a new application for entry into this country. Principal snag in the department's view has been the question of legal residence. Once this is cleared up, Pritchett was told, he may expect to be allowed to stay in this country for a maximum of six months.

Attempt Aroused Protests

The attempt to oust Pritchett, like a similar attempt to deport Harry Bridges, west coast longshore leader, has aroused protest throughout the nation. A committee to secure his right to live and work here has been formed, with John L. Lewis, Heywood Broun, John Brophy, Lee Pressman, and other leading labor and liberal figures on its membership. A campaign of petitions and resolutions to the State Dept. urging that he be given a permanent visa has been set under way.

Pritchett was recently reelected president of the Intl. Woodworkers by a two to one vote. Under his leadership, the international has made rapid progress in organizing timber and wood workers on the northwest coast and elsewhere in the country. In the eight months since its formation and entry into the C.I.O., the union has enrolled 100,000 members in 172 locals, with 45 women's auxiliaries and nine district councils.

Three-quarters of the membership are under contract, with a basic minimum wage of 62.5 cents per hour, preferential hiring, hiring halls, safety and hospitalization rules, overtime pay, a 40-hour week, and other benefits. This progress has been made in spite of A. F. of L. opposition, including wholesale use of goons and gunmen and corrupt political machines in Seattle and elsewhere. Mill owners have also fought the I.W.A. with every weapon they could pick up, relying chiefly on the lock-out.

NLRB Orders Firm End Contract With Company Union

WASHINGTON — A manufacturer who had attempted to use the Intl. Assn. of Machinists, A. F. of L., to curb an organizing drive of the United Automobile Workers, C.I.O., this week met with an adverse decision from the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

The Zenite Metal Corp., of Indianapolis, was ordered by the board to set aside its closed shop agreement with the A. F. of L. affiliate, and bargain with Local 42 of the auto workers union. The board named the C.I.O. union as sole collective bargaining agent for all workers in the plant, with the exception of buffers, polishers and platers.

The Zenite Co. entered into the closed shop agreement, the NLRB statement declared, "in an effort to stem an organizing drive" by the United Auto Workers. Employes fired when they refused to join the A. F. of L. union were ordered rehired with back pay.

Seattle Voters Whip Dore, Beck's Ally in Anti-CIO War

SEATTLE, Wash. — Seattle voters this week brought to an inglorious end the Beck-Dore political alliance which had allowed the Pacific Coast A. F. of L. teamster's union boss to enlist the aid of the city machine in his fight against the progressive unionism of the C.I.O.

Mayor John F. Dore—who had boasted he would push the C.I.O. into the Pacific and destroy the Seattle Newspaper Guild—finished a poor third in the primary elections, and will therefore be barred from the final election on March 8. He has served two terms as mayor of Seattle.

Big Defeat for Beck

The winning candidates in the mayoralty race were Arthur B. Langlie, who polled 50,000 votes, and Lieut.-Gov. Victor Meyers, who had C.I.O. support. Meyers received upwards of 27,500 votes.

Labor forces in the city won an additional victory when two of their candidates won nominations to the city council. James T. Sullivan and Michael Smith, both of whom had C.I.O. and A. F. of L. union support, were nominated on the basis of a program which included upholding "the right of workers to join unions of their own choosing and the right of business to operate without paying tribute to protective associations and without being coerced into obeying regulations designed to destroy small business and to advance monopoly."

The Dore defeat marks the greatest setback suffered by Dave Beck, district head of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, since he embarked on a campaign several months ago to bring all Pacific coast labor under his personal domination.

With Dore's defeat, Seattle observers predict a speedy and inglorious finale to the attempts of the teamsters' czar to bring the city's labor movement, as well as its government, under his personal control.

Indict Ringleaders In Anti-C.I.O. War

PORTLAND, Oreg.—Three leaders of the Pacific Coast A. F. of L. officialdom's war on the C.I.O. have been indicted by a Polk County grand jury on charges of arson.

The trio are: Al Rosser, Portland teamsters' head; Clarence Adams, chief of the teamsters' hiring hall in Portland; and Leslie Henry, business agent of the A. F. of L. building trades council at Salem.

The indictments grew out of a fire in a Salem box factory last November. The plant was being picketed by the A. F. of L. because the management had recognized the International Woodworkers of America, C.I.O.

Discipline Improves At Sea, Union Shows

NEW YORK—The anti-labor charges made by Joseph Kennedy, retired chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, received final refutation from the New York C.I.O. Maritime Council as Kennedy prepared to sail for London, where he will serve as U. S. Ambassador to England.

The council, comprising nine unions, accused Kennedy of having given "ill-considered" testimony to the Senate Commerce Committee, and linked him, together with Sen. Royal Copeland and Rep. Schuyler Bland, as allies of American shipowners.

"Quickies" Now History

The companies, the statement said, are seeking to curb the unions by "force and intrigue."

The "quickie" strike, which brought special criticism from Kennedy, is almost a thing of the past, the council statement pointed out. It was used "a few months ago when the shipowners were leaving no stone unturned to break the back of a struggling new union.

Establishing Discipline

The council laid stress on the fact that even Kennedy was forced to admit that the unions themselves "are establishing a far more effective discipline than legislation will ever establish.

"They are disciplining themselves.

"But it is a discipline that is based on cooperation between the master and the crew. It is not the discipline that is founded on the whip and the brig.

"It is a discipline of free men—not serfs and lackeys."

C.I.O. Wins Relief For Buffalo Jobless

WASHINGTON—The C.I.O. came to the rescue in the relief situation in Buffalo, N. Y., this week when Hugh Thompson, C.I.O. regional director, got a promise of additional relief funds for the unemployed workers in his city.

Thompson saw Aubrey Williams, acting WPA administrator in Washington, and secured a promise of $10,000,000 in WPA funds for Buffalo, provided Buffalo would raise 20 per cent of that sum as its contribution towards new relief projects.

The C.I.O. regional director told Williams that the situation in Buffalo was desperate, with an immediate need for 90,000 WPA jobs.

SHOE WORKERS NAMED

WASHINGTON — The Natl. Labor Relations Board has ordered the Somerset Shoe Co. of Skowhegan to reinstate with back pay a group of employes laid off after a plant shutdown last March, and to displace other workers taken on in their place. The company was also ordered to bargain collectively with the United Shoe Workers of America, C.I.O.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE C.I.O. NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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C.I.O. UNIONS UNITE RANKS, FORM NEW PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO STATE COUNCILS

Pennsy Unions Defy Green's "Purge" Order

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor swung into the ranks of the C.I.O. thereby giving an effective answer to the splitting orders of Pres. William Green of the A. F. of L.

Severing all connection with the A. F. of L. on receipt of Green's order to expel all "disloyal" affiliates, the Federation, headed by Pres. John Phillips, changed its name to the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council and affiliated with the C.I.O.

The move, decided at a meeting of the body's executive council, left Lewis Hines, Green henchman who had been appointed to head the federation, in control of less than 25 per cent of the federation's members. All the rest were in the C.I.O. camp.

The council, immediately after making the switch, called for a statewide convention of all labor organizations for March 29 to elect permanent officers. Phillips will continue to act as head of the council until that time.

Phillips Resisted Split

The meeting of the executive council came after Green had revoked the federation's charter and ordered the removal of Phillips as its head. Phillips, along with other officials, had resisted attempts of the A. F. of L. to split the ranks of labor in the Keystone state, but with no success.

Pennsylvania has been a center of C.I.O. activity. It is a stronghold of the United Mine Workers, and in the last two years the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, the Aluminum Workers and other C.I.O. affiliates have brought hundreds of thousands of workers into their organizations.

Increasing strength of the labor groups in the state was shown at a Western Pennsylvania Legislative Conference, called by the Steel City (Pittsburgh) Industrial Union Council of the C.I.O.

C.I.O. Victor In Voting At Intl. Harvester

CHICAGO—The C.I.O. won its most important labor board election in the midwest when a vast majority of the 5,500 employes of the Intl. Harvester Co.'s tractor works here voted to name the Farm Equipment Workers Assn., C.I.O., as their sole collective bargaining agency.

The 3,255 votes cast for the C.I.O. union buried the hopes of the so-called independent union, the Employees Mutual Assn., from dominating the Harvester labor picture.

The "independent" union, a successor to the company's streamlined company union organization, which flourished for years until the passage of the Wagner Act, received only 1,821 votes.

VOTE FOR S.W.O.C.

PHILADELPHIA — Workers in the J. E. Lonergan Valve Co. voted two to one this week for S.W.O.C. as collective bargaining agency in a Labor Board election here. Ninety-six ballots were cast.

Toy Union Pact Lifts Wages 40%

CLINTON, Mass.—A contract won by the Toy and Novelty Workers Organizing Committee of the C.I.O., binds the Ralph A. Freundlich Co., of Clinton, Mass., large doll and toy manufacturer, from moving the concern out of town for the length of the agreement.

Wage increases ranging from 10 to 40 per cent, a closed shop, check-off, hiring hall and overtime pay for work in excess of 44 hours a week, were also included in the contract, according to Sam Sandberg, C.I.O. organizer.

At the height of production, the plant employs more than 700 workers. At present about 350 are working, Sandberg said.

Ohio C.I.O. Head

John Owens, C.I.O. regional director in Columbus, Ohio, and president of District Six of the United Mine Workers, who last week was elected president of the newly-formed Ohio Industrial Union Council of the C.I.O. Delegates from scores of C.I.O. locals throughout the state attended the convention in Columbus.

TWOC Victories Climb To 26 In Southern States

NEW YORK—Textile contracts covering 6,000 workers employed by seven important concerns in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, North Carolina and Virginia were signed recently, according to an announcement made by Emil Rieve, acting chairman of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

Recent elections held in Southern mills, Rieve said, "indicate the confidence of southern industrial workers in the new industrial union developed in the textile industry." Of the 29 elections so far held in the south, 26, covering around 35,000 workers, have been won by the T.W.O.C., he declared.

Four of the new contracts were signed with companies employing about 800 persons in the silk and rayon throwing and weaving industries.

A union shop and maintenance of uniform conditions of employment is provided for by the agreements which were signed with three textile companies in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and one in Lynchburg, Va.

Pact Covers 3,500

An agreement signed with the Farr Alpaca Co. of Holyoke, Mass., employing about 3,500 persons, recognized the T.W.O.C. as the sole collective bargaining agent for the plant and establishes the eight-hour day, 40-hour week.

Contracts were also signed with the Jennings and Mansfield Mills of Lumberton, N. C., covering 800 employes. Both firms recognize the T.W.O.C. as the bargaining unit, and grant an eight-hour day, 40-hour week. The existing wage scale is adopted as the prevailing minimum rate.

Among the union elections won in southern plants, Rieve listed the Golden Belt Mfg. Co., Durham, N. C.; the Fitzgerald Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga.; Burlington Mills, Burlington, N. C.; Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.; Erwin Cotton Mills at Durham, Erwin and Cooleemee, N. C., and Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.

WIN UNION SHOP

PRICE, Utah—The United Laundry Workers Local Union 745, C.I.O., has signed a closed shop contract with the Price Steam Laundry Co.

Ohio Council Shows Labor's Power in State

COLUMBUS, Ohio—A quarter of a million C.I.O members were represented at the first convention of Ohio C.I.O. unions held at Columbus. More than 1,000 delegates attended the convention at which an Ohio C.I.O. Industrial Union Council was set up for this key industrial state.

This makes the fourteenth state which has now formed a new state labor body to unite all C.I.O. unions.

National C.I.O. headquarters was represented by Director John Brophy, who spoke on the achievements of the C.I.O., which he said was "the most important development in labor organization during our lifetime."

Around 600 local industrial unions in miscellaneous trades are now affiliated directly to the C.I.O., he said, in addition to 135 city and state councils.

Among the unions represented were: Amalgamated Clothing Workers; S.W.O.C., United Mine Workers; United Automobile Workers; Federation of Flat Glass Workers; American Newspaper Guild; United Rubber Workers; United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; and the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers.

The delegates represented 250,000 Ohio workers.

Owens Elected President

David McDonald of Pittsburgh, secretary-treasurer of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, praised the progress of the C.I.O. in Ohio and told of the gains made nationally by the S.W.O.C.

John Owens, C.I.O. regional director in Ohio and chairman of the convention, attacked Governor Davey in his opening speech, declaring that "if half the things are true that have been carried in the public press, then Governor Davey ought to be impeached."

Owens, who is also president of District 6 of the United Mine Workers, was elected president of the new Council, and T. F. Silvey of the Typographical Union was chosen secretary.

Among the outside speakers were E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, and James B. Carey, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Blast Davey's Policies

Among the 100 or more resolutions passed by the delegates were those covering the relief situation, housing, WPA, and charges against the administration of Gov. Davey, particularly for the use of troops against the union during the "Little Steel" strike.

The Sheppard-Hill-May bill, aimed to conscript labor and set wages in war time, was condemned and the movement to boycott Japa-

(*Continued on page 4*)

6,500 Join C.I.O. As Pecan Strike Grows In Texas

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. — More than 6,500 of the 8,000 pecan shellers on strike in San Antonio have joined the union, a local of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers, C.I.O., as their answer to police and vigilante attempts to break the strike.

The strike, now in its fifth week, began as a spontaneous walkout in protest against a proposed cut in already low wages of $2 to $3 per week.

Demands of the workers include a rescinding of the cut, an arbitration board of three to fix new wages, recognition of the union, and cooperation to help the industry to its economic feet, in order that better wages and working conditions can be maintained.

Mayor Quin and Police Chief Kilday of San Antonio have been responsible for a series of illegal mass arrests, beatings, tear gassing, and dumping of pickets and strike leaders, according to union officials, who estimate that more than 500 strikers have been arrested since the strike began.

LEAGUE IN SPOKANE

SPOKANE—Labor's Non-Partisan League has organized a branch in Spokane. A large number of delegates from important progressive organizations in the area were present at the first meeting.

Ohio CIO Delegates At Work

The Constitution Committee of the Ohio C.I.O. Industrial Union Council put in plenty of work during the convention at Columbus. Left to right are George Addes, auto workers; Thomas Price, mine workers (standing), committee chairman; Irwin De Shelter, glass workers, committee secretary. Seated on soft are Albert Brilliant, clothing workers; Lee Hall, C.I.O. regional director in Cleveland; and Bill Davy, newspaper guild.

C.I.O. Union Asks Contract in Reading

READING, Pa.—An agreement asking recognition of the State, County and Municipal Workers as the sole bargaining unit has been asked of the Reading City Council by the C.I.O. union.

The mayor told members of the union committee that the matter of a contract would be brought up when the Council meets. Elected officials, the City Clerk, policemen, firemen and a few others would be exempt.

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Two Plus Two Makes Four

It's a simple matter of addition to tell how the C.I.O. is doing these days.

Granting that the bottom has almost been knocked out of American industry by the depression, that millions have been laid off, and that the biggest fight of C.I.O. is to see that the government provides work and adequate relief for them—yet in spite of this C.I.O. is scoring daily victories in organizing the unorganized, winning elections and new contracts, renewing old contracts and generally maintaining wage levels against concerted attack.

* * *

Just write down the following events of the past couple of weeks, and then add them up:

C.I.O. wins biggest labor board election in Midwest with biggest majority at the Intl. Harvester Co. in Chicago.

General Electric signs nationwide contract with C.I.O. union, covering nearly 30,000 workers.

Renewal of U. S. Steel contract by C.I.O. is followed by renewals with scores of other companies and new contracts, bringing total to record figure of 512.

C.I.O. Industrial Union Councils are established in leading industrial states of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Inland Boatmen's Union, C.I.O., reports organization of 7,000 workers in recent past in East and on Mississippi.

Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, C.I.O., wins contracts with several New York companies, and gets nearly two-to-one vote at Alabama Drydock Co., Mobile, biggest ship repair concern on Gulf coast.

American Newspaper Guild, C.I.O., wins strike on Superior, Wis., *Evening Telegram,* with Guild shop and 35 per cent wage increase—this following new contract on Boston paper bringing $100,000 in higher wages, and recognition on New York tabloids as sole bargaining agency for all non-mechanical employes.

Textile Workers Organizing Committee reports winning of 26 out of 29 labor board elections in South, and signing of seven new agreements covering 6,000 workers in four Northern and Southern states.

C.I.O. Toy Workers Union signs contract with big Massachusetts manufacturer, including wage increases and closed shop.

Cannery & Agricultural Workers of C.I.O. sign agreement with Planter's Peanuts, covering 1,200 workers at Suffolk, Va.

Natl. Maritime Union, C.I.O., continues almost unbroken chain of election victories and follows them up with more signed contracts.

And labor board reports show C.I.O. winning other elections too numerous to list.

* * *

All of the above is but part of the C.I.O. record for a couple of weeks, in the depths of depression, and is to be added to the previously established C.I.O. strength in all the basic industries.

Add these events together and the answer is as plain and positive as any answer in simple arithmetic. It is, that C.I.O. is so solidly organized and accepted now that it is able to push right ahead through all the fiery tests and torments that afflict America today.

If it can do so well when times are so bad, what will C.I.O. not be able to accomplish when industrial upturn gives new impetus to another great forward drive by labor?

Kill the May Bill!

"The Sheppard-Hill-May Bill to provide for "taking the profits out of war," has been reported to the House of Representatives by the House Military Affairs Committee.

Here is what a minority of the committee—composed of Cong. Maverick of Texas, Kvale of Minnesota and Anderson of Missouri—had to say in opposition to the bill:

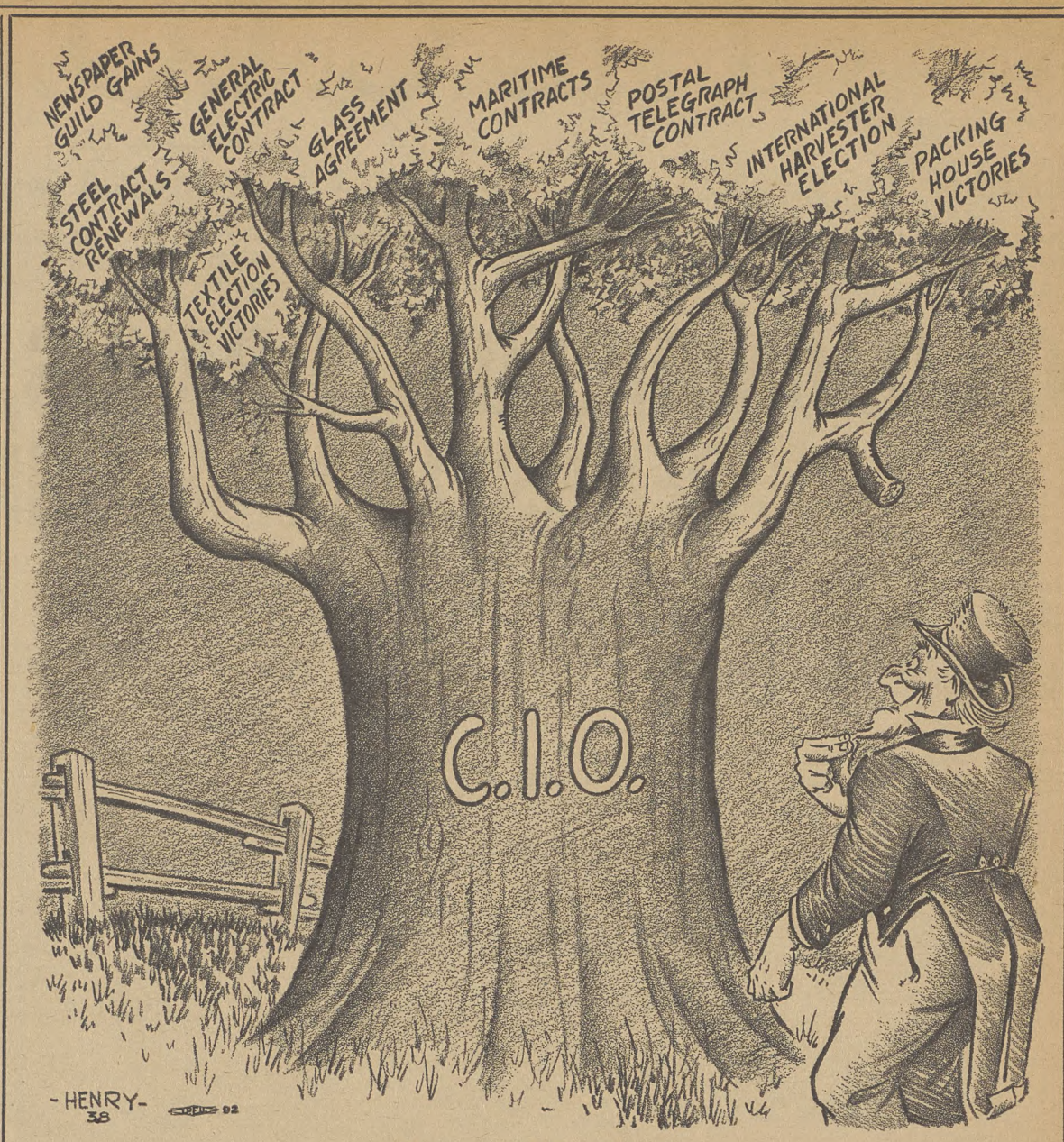
"Full of pretense, a draft of human beings, and a serious danger to democracy . . ."

"An honest title to this bill would be: 'A bill to take democracy out of America on the declaration of war'."

"It sets up in advance the machinery of a dictatorship."

"A blue print for Fascism."

Send your protest, at once, to your Congressman and Senators. Ask them to vote against the Sheppard-Hill-May Bill.



Signs of Spring

C. of C. Gets Taste Of Own Medicine

WEST TULSA, Okla.—"What Helps Labor Helps Business" is the slogan of the Oil Workers Intl. Union local here.

In a campaign to offset the billboard advertising of the Chamber of Commerce, which claims that business must get the aid, the local has distributed several hundred blotters with the slogan.

"Our union feels that labor should be alert to understand the significance of what the Chamber of Commerce is doing, and do everything possible to counteract this propaganda," declares C. F. Jarrett, secretary of the oil workers' local.

Tennessee Labor School Completes Winter Term

MONTEAGLE, Tenn.—Students from six southern states and one foreign country recently completed a six weeks' intensive training course for activity in the labor movement at the Highland Folk School, one of the two year-around resident labor schools in the country.

Among the organizations represented by the 18 students completing the course were three C.I.O. unions—International Ladies Garment Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Textile Workers Organizing Committee. The foreign student came from the Transport Workers of Sweden.

Beefsteaks vs. CIO; *C.I.O. FAVORED!*

DANBURY, Conn.—It seems to be beefsteak vs. the C.I.O. at the Danbury & Bethel Gas & Electric Co.!

The dinners, to be handed to the firm's employes once each month, are seen as a "good-will" offering aimed at keeping the white collar workers from signing C.I.O. cards.

Offsetting the beefsteaks, as far as the workers are concerned, is the fact that wages are low, and that many of them were losers in a scheme whereby they were forced to buy stock in the Cities Service, Inc., from their weekly pay envelopes.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

THE BASIC INDUSTRIES ARE C.I.O.

TWO of the country's greatest industrial states, Pennsylvania and Ohio, have just swung into the C.I.O. column with the establishment of state Industrial Union Councils.

In Pennsylvania the labor movement is so predominantly C.I.O. that it has managed to preserve its unity, despite the attempt of Pres. Green of the A. F. of L. to split it.

The State Federation as a whole has simply decided on C.I.O. affiliation rather than commit suicide as Green decreed.

Pennsylvania is the biggest industrial state in the nation, and Ohio is the state which boasts having the most complete cross-section of America's basic industries.

The establishment of C.I.O. councils in these states registers C.I.O. predominance in heavy industry, at the same time as it gives permanent form to the new majority movement of American labor.

* * *

In Pennsylvania the biggest industries are coal mining, steel production, textiles, clothing manufacture, electrical and radio manufacture—in all of which the A. F. of L. has not even a toe-hold. Glass and aluminum, also C.I.O., are other industries which figure large.

In Ohio, besides coal mining, steel and others of the above-mentioned industries, there is the center of the rubber industry, almost 100 per cent C.I.O. There are great concentrations of the auto industry, all C.I.O., as well as glass and numerous other manufacturing industries. And on the Great Lakes, labor has been going decisively C.I.O.

If we extend the cross-section presented by these two states to the whole map of industrial America, we find that labor in the basic industries is not by any means seriously split—it is almost entirely C.I.O.

In the great extractive industries, such as coal and metal mining, oil, and quarries and the manufacture of their by-products, gas, coke, etc., the C.I.O. unions are not seriously challenged. Lumber is now C.I.O. through the Intl. Woodworkers of America, and furniture manufacture is following fast.

In manufacturing generally, the C.I.O. has little competition. Automobiles, rubber, glass, aluminum, radio, electrical and machine manufacture are almost entirely C.I.O. And the recent winning of elections in the Harvester Co. puts agricultural implements in this category.

In clothing, all the way from textiles and leather to the finished products of men's and women's wear, furs and shoes, C.I.O. unions have unquestioned predominance.

In food production, C.I.O. is first in agricultural labor and canning, while in meat packing and other branches of food-processing, the mass-production plants are mostly C.I.O., with A. F. of L. strength chiefly in small plants and retail shops.

In distribution, the C.I.O. union is leaving the A. F. of L. behind by its successes in the great department stores.

In transportation, the maritime industry is now 75 per cent C.I.O., and city transportation in New York is almost 100 per cent C.I.O. In communications, C.I.O. contracts with RCA and Postal Telegraph put it far ahead.

In the white-collar fields of newspapermen, technicians, office and insurance workers, as well as among state, county and municipal employes, C.I.O. by far predominates.

* * *

The two biggest industries outside the C.I.O. are building construction and railroad transportation, and on the railroads the transportation brotherhoods are not in the A. F. of L.

The printing trades are still A. F. of L., but they include a large body of pro-C.I.O. sentiment, as does also the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union.

The A. F. of L. has made some membership gains in the wake of the C.I.O. organizing drives, but its relative strength is rapidly declining. Practically all of the basic industries are now C.I.O., with little A. F. of L. dual outfits eking out a miserable and scabby existence on their fringes; while in the crafts where the chief A. F. of L. strength lies, rank and file sentiment is constantly increasing for unity with the C.I.O.

A straw which shows which way the wind is blowing is the recent withdrawal of the Paving Cutters International Union from the A. F. of L., after 50 years of affiliation, on the grounds that the A. F. of L. is levying money "to fight the C.I.O. in organizing the unorganized, whom the A. F. of L. has been unable or unwilling to organize."

New Steel Mills Kill Jobs of 85,000 Workers

Los Angeles C.I.O. Bucks War on Unions

LOS ANGELES—Undiscouraged by the depression and attacks from both business interests and the officials of the A. F. of L. teamsters union, the C.I.O. is mapping plans for further activity in this city of sunshine and Tory reaction.

In a report delivered to the Industrial Union Council, C. H. Jordan, its secretary, outlined the need for increasing labor activity in politics, and urged that a corps of volunteer organizers be formed to complete the unionization of the city's industries.

More than 500 delegates, executive board members, organizers, and international representatives attended the meeting and unanimously voted that the program be put into action.

"During the past 15 months, some 50,000 workers have been organized in the Los Angeles area by the C.I.O.," Jordan said. Most of the new members are in the auto, rubber, steel, oil, transportation, communication, mining, warehouse, and utilities industries.

So fast did the C.I.O. organizing campaign progress, Jordan pointed out, that "it caught the reactionary open-shoppers, headed by the Chamber of Commerce, unprepared to cope effectively" with the situation.

Organize Vigilantes

Since that time, however, the anti-labor groups in the city have caught their breath, and are now organizing a League of "Independent" Unions, together with a swarm of semi-vigilante outfits, in an attempt to stem the union tide.

Joining this anti-C.I.O. fight are Teamsters and Carpenters' Union officials. But when leaders of the carpenters brought the members to the docks in an effort to boycott C.I.O. lumber, large numbers of the rank and file left the scene in disgust, and later presented bills for $8.00—a day's wages—to the Carpenters' District Council.

Nevertheless, C.I.O. membership continued to rise, and when the depression brought unemployment to many thousands, C.I.O. unions, under the auspices of the council's unemployment committee, took up the fight of winning adequate relief.

To increase labor's strength in the Los Angeles district, plans are being made for increased activity for Labor's Non-Partisan League, with each union electing a league committee composed of assembly district captains.

Furniture Workers Vote C.I.O., 75-1

BALTIMORE—Workers in the Baltimore local of the A. F. of L. Upholsters union voted almost 75 to 1 to affiliate with the United Furniture Workers of America, C.I.O.

The vote was taken after discussion of the question of affiliation with Frank J. Bender, Baltimore C.I.O. director, and Morris Muster, president of the United Furniture Workers. The local has an enrollment of 300.

Ohio League Calls Convention; Will Form Organization

COLUMBUS, O.—Ohio labor will start its political ball rolling March 19, when several hundred delegates will gather in Columbus for a state convention to build a permament branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

A provisional committee has sent out invitations to local C.I.O. and A. F. of L. unions and railway brotherhoods to send delegates for the meeting, which will adopt a constitution, elect officers and draft a political program.

Temporary chairman of the League in Ohio is John Owens, president of the state's C.I.O. Industrial Union Council. Irwin DeShetler, secretary-treasurer of the Glass Workers Organizing Committee, serves in a similar position for the League.

"Farmers, labor and the middle class too long have been the victims of reactionary forces," the call to the convention declared.

"In Ohio particularly, these groups have suffered. Action is needed."

League Activities Grow in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH—Labor's activities in the western Pennsylvania political arena have recently been crystallized through plans for a reorganization of the Allegheny County branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

A series of meetings, stretching over the past month, have culminated in the establishment of permanent committees and selection of new officers. Anthony J. Federoff, regional C.I.O. director here, is the chairman.

"Reorganization of Labor's Non-Partisan League in Allegheny County has for its purpose a closer cooperation with the Pennsylvania League," said Mr. Federoff.

RELIEF CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON—A National Conference on Work and Security, called by the Workers Alliance, will be held here March 19 and 20. Invitations have been issued to unions, farm groups, civic organizations, church and other groups, to send representatives.

Hits Hitler

Adolph Hitler was described as "the arch-enemy of our whole western civilization" by Dr. Ernst W. Meyer, who resigned as first secretary of the Nazi government's embassy in Washington in protest against Der Fuehrer's policies.

Supreme Court Upholds Labor In 5 Rulings

WASHINGTON—Labor gained a major victory here when the United States Supreme Court ruled that the Natl. Labor Relations Board may order business firms to cease bargaining collectively with a company union.

The court's ruling, another in the long series of legal victories gained by the N.L.R.B., ordered the Pacific Greyhound Co. and the Pennsylvania Greyhound Co. to withdraw recognition from an "Employes Association," and a "Drivers Association," respectively.

In both cases the high court overruled decisions made in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

To Review A.R.T.A. Case

In still another victory for labor unions, the court promised the N.L.R.B. a review of the ruling of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, which had refused to compel the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co. to comply with a labor board order for reinstatement of five members of the American Radio Telegraphists' Assn., C.I.O.

Lose Fight Against T.W.U.

A fourth decision showed marked contrast with the court's rulings two years ago. It dismissed an appeal of six non-union employes of the New York Rapid Transit Corp., who had waged a fight against the closed shop contract signed by the company and the Transport Workers Union, C.I.O.

The decision in that case was made without any specifically passing on the closed shop issue.

The court's final ruling of the day on labor cases reversed a finding by Judge Geiger of Wisconsin, who has sought to bar a union from picketing a Milwaukee meat shop to gain members for the union.

SWOC Calls Strike At Stove Firm

HATBORO, Pa.—Their ranks still firm at the end of three weeks of striking, some 600 members of Lodge 1839 of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, C.I.O., are continuing their fight against the Roberts and Manders Stove Co.

The strike followed a threatened lockout designed to smash the union. Now, it appears as though the company will be forced to give in to the union, which has the backing of organized labor in its area.

S.W.O.C. Asks Probe Of Work Opportunities

The article from which the following excerpts were taken appeared recently in the New Republic magazine. The writer, who is research director for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, describes a problem which is of interest to every worker in the nation.

By HAROLD J. RUTTENBERG

If the jobs of the 85,000 steel workers in 50 different communities were abandoned permanently on the same day, every newspaper would send its star reporter to these communities to write about the "85,000 victims of progress."

But their jobs are taken from them gradually—1,100 in Clarksburg, W. Va., one week; 1,500 in Portsmouth, Ohio, the next month; 1,400 in Weirton, W. Va., and Steubenville, Ohio, a week later, etc.—as they join the ranks of the millions of unemployed, group by group, without as much as an obituary appearing in the columns of the metropolitan press. And the current depression is speeding the day they join the ranks of the unemployed.

Steel rolling mill technique has been revolutionized. The old-type rolling mill technique requires the steel to be handled over 25 times by hand tongs before it can be pickled (acid bath) and heat treated (annealed). In contrast, the hot strip mill takes a 6,500-pound slab of steel out of the furnace automatically, removes the scale, and rolls it into 1,000 feet of hot strip at the rate of a third of a mile (1,800 feet) a minute.

The strip is coiled like thread on a spool, automatically placed on a continuous conveyor, and taken to be pickled and annealed by a continuous process. All this is done without one pair of hand tongs touching the steel. Only a handful of men are required to operate the electric control levers of the strip mill.

Labor Is Displaced

The continous strip mills reduce man-power 85 per cent.

Fifteen men on a strip mill can produce as much steel as 100 men on the hand-mills. The maximum annual capacity of the hand-mills (sheet bar, heavy plate, sheet, and black plate), before any were dismantled, was 15½ million tons.

Approximately 125,000 men manned these hand-mills under normal operations. The 27 hot strip mills in operation or under construction have a maximum annual capacity of 14 million tons and are manned by 15,000 men. The strip mills will not replace all of the hand-mills because of technical operating problems.

Drastic Cuts

I was told by the president of a large steel company that around 20 per cent of the hand-mill capacity, employing approximately 25,000 men, will be kept in operation to fill specialty and small tonnage orders. He added that 80 per cent of the hand-mill capacity, normally employing 100,000 men, will be scrapped entirely when the 27 strip mills are in full operation.

"Would you agree," I asked him, "that it is accurate to say 15,000 strip-mill workers can produce as much, if not more, than 100,000 men working on hand-mills?"

He replied, "That's a conservative statement."

What will happen to these 85,000 victims of progress? Can something be done, or are they doomed to the relief rolls? Is the 30-hour week the complete answer, or will it accelerate the adoption of still more labor-saving equipment? Can steel prices be lowered without adversely affecting steel wages?

What to Do About It?

The recent convention of the S.W.O.C. demanded "a thoroughgoing survey of curtailed job opportunities in specific industries by the Congress of the United States." We must turn to Congress for such an investigation because industry refuses to reveal the necessary facts voluntarily.

We will be able to develop from the investigation's findings a comprehensive program to counteract technological unemployment. Or we shall learn that as long as there are millions of unemployed able-bodied workers glutting the labor market, when a machine displaces a man, job opportunities are not provided for him elsewhere and he is a "victim of progress" within our economic system.

Consumers Visit F.D.R.

Snapped by photographers at the door of the White House was this delegation seeking adoption of a program designed to establish a central consumers' agency in the Federal Government. Left to right, front row, Felice Louria and Helen Hall; back row, Prof. Robert S. Lynd, B. F. McLaurin and Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union, C.I.O.

Floating Down to Rio—

ON 150,000 QUARTS OF BUBBLING WATER

NEW YORK—Depression? What depression?

The mythical man from Mars would never have believed it possible had he been given an opportunity to read the New York *Times* account of the South American cruise of the French luxury liner, the S. S. Normandie.

As the ship reached New York harbor on its return from a 22-day trip to South American ports, officials of the line released figures showing that:

Vital Statistics!

1. The 975 passengers had paid fares totalling more than $1,000,000—more than $1,000 a person.
2. They had consumed close to two tons of caviar—fish eggs, to you.
3. They had, according to the *Times* story, guzzled 150,000 quarts of champagne.

Students of the art of champagne drinking were inclined to dispute that last figure, attributing it either to a typographical error or a flight of imagination on the part of the company.

Floating Down to Rio

One hundred fifty thousand quarts of champagne, it is pointed out, would average 6.7 quarts a day for every man, woman and child—possible, but improbable in view of the two tons of caviar and the 269 tons of other food consumed in the three-week period.

In Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, alone, the tourists were said to have spent more than $500,000 in four days.

Depression? What depression?

Bridges Raps "Trickery" of Copeland Committee

Charges Senator Seeks Union "Witch-Hunt"

WASHINGTON—Harry Bridges, west coast C.I.O. leader, charged the Senate Commerce Committee with deliberately denying maritime workers a chance to give their views on proposed compulsory arbitration legislation, when it refused to give him a hearing before the committee this week in Washington.

The committee's refusal to hear him, Bridges said, was based on a trick, when Senator Copeland stated he would not be heard until his status in this country has been cleared up by the Labor Department.

"My request to the committee for a hearing," Bridges said, "was based entirely on the ground that as president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, with over 25,000 members, I have the right to be heard for the purpose of expressing the views of maritime workers on the pending maritime legislation."

"Deliberate Misinterpretation"

"Copeland's action is a deliberate misinterpretation for the purpose of depriving the maritime workers of this right. We have been refused a hearing behind a smoke screen of witch-hunting and red-baiting."

Bridges charged that Copeland was acting as the shipowners' agent in trying to destroy the maritime unions that the owners failed to break by anti-union tactics in the past.

"Having failed in their attempt to destroy the maritime unions through lockouts and other vicious anti-union policies," he said, "the shipowners have now appealed to Senator Copeland who very generously is carrying their burden through sponsoring such legislation as is now before the committee." He added that the shipowners have been getting huge sums from the public treasury in subsidies, which they have used to break strikes and to destroy labor unions.

Oppose Compulsory Arbitration

The Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board and the Labor Department have all opposed the compulsory arbitration bills, Bridges explained.

"We agree with their views," he said. "The only ones who don't agree are Copeland and the shipowners. Frankly, I don't see much difference between the two."

"If this legislation goes through, conditions in the maritime industry will revert to those of two or three years ago," he said.

Bridges also charged that the investigation of maritime unions voted this week by the Senate was a further attempt to break the unions for the shipowners.

"Shipowners and their agents, such as Joe Ryan of the A. F. of L., who are making a racket out of their position, are not going to be investigated," he said. "Ryan and people like him couldn't stand an investigation."

C.I.O. Unions' Record Clear

"Our unions can stand all the investigation in the world. We are free of rackets and tie-ups with the shipowners. But the investigation now voted is solely for the purpose of staging another witch-hunt against the legitimate maritime unions.

"We can also expose the Maritime Commission in their collaboration with the owners to build company unions. Naturally, the Senate Committee will not want to get itself into a spot where these things will be exposed."

Depressions Don't Hurt Huntsville C.I.O.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—"Business recessions may come and go, but our unions in Huntsville are growing stronger daily," according to Sec. Ernest Brooks of the city's Industrial Union Council of the C.I.O.

Before unemployment insurance checks came through, the affiliated unions of the council appropriated an amount of money which was matched by a state grant to feed some 8,000 jobless workers.

Shipyard Union Gains New Election Victories

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Several victories fell to the lot of local 13, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers within the past week. An election won at the Ira S. Bushey & Sons repair yard by a vote of 112 to 58, was followed by the signing of a closed shop contract with the Deck and Engine Repair Co.

Another contract was signed later between the shipbuilding local union and the Salvage Process Corporation of Brooklyn, providing for a preferential shop, a 40-hour week, arbitration machinery and a wage scale of 90 cents an hour.

The contract covers 50 men engaged in cleaning tank ships.

The Bushey election was the first poll held by the Labor Board among the drydock workers in Brooklyn. Union officials say that it will be followed by a series of other elections in which the C.I.O. Shipbuilding Workers "will sweep the port."

Bridges Denied Hearing

Harry Bridges, president of the C.I.O. Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, was refused a hearing by the Senate Commerce Committee on the pretext that his "status" has not been cleared by the Labor Dept. Shown above are Bridges (left) and Lee Pressman, C.I.O. counsel, discussing an item in THE C.I.O. NEWS.

C.I.O. Unions Form Council In Ohio

(Continued from page 1)

nese goods was approved. Continuation of the activities of the La Follette Committee on Civil Liberties was also approved, and passage of the wage-hour bill was endorsed.

The convention met at the Neil House, across the street from Governor Davey's office, which has been turned into propaganda headquarters for attacking the C.I.O., union leaders charged.

The delegates launched a bitter attack on Gov. Davey. Though a motion to have his picture removed from the hotel lobby was ruled out of order, the picture was missing when the delegates met for their second session.

"It is time to renovate the State House, and before any other man goes in there, fumigate it," Owens said.

Pact Renewals Pour Into SWOC

PITTSBURGH—New agreements continue to flood the national headquarters of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. Some of the larger companies to sign include:

Pittsburgh Steel Co., Pittsburgh (7,000 employes); Sharon Steel Corp., Sharon, Pa. (3,000 employes); Page Steel & Wire Co., Monessen, Pa. (1,200 employes); MacIntosh-Hemphill Co., Pittsburgh (600 employes); Robertshaw Thermostat Co., Youngwood, Pa. (525 employes); Washington Tin Plate Co., Washington, Pa. (550 employes); Coshocton Iron Works, Monongahela, Pa. (500 employes); and Liggett Spring & Axle Co., Monongahela, Pa. (150 employes).

Sole bargaining rights have again been written into the Pittsburgh Steel and Sharon Steel agreements. The S.W.O.C. won smashing victories at both companies in National Labor Relations Board elections last year.

Mobile Workers Choose C.I.O.

MOBILE, Ala.—Employes of the Alabama Drydock and Shipbuilding Co., largest ship repair concern on the Gulf coast, voted 794 to 545 in favor of the C.I.O. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers in a recent Labor Board election.

In addition to 454 votes for the A. F. of L. union, 38 were for neither union, 20 were challenged and three voided, out of 1,309 votes.

The Mobile local of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union, also affiliated with the C.I.O., has asked for an election to establish itself as the collective bargaining agent for local stevedoring companies, and the National Maritime Union, another C.I.O. affiliate, is lining up the seamen of the Waterman Steamship Co. in preparation for a labor board election.

CIO Asked to Form New Union Group

PITTSBURGH—Formal authorization was asked from the C.I.O. for the establishment of an organizing committee in the nation's important farm equipment industry, it was decided at a meeting of C.I.O. union leaders.

Present at the meeting were John Brophy, director of the C.I.O.; Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee; Wyndham Mortimer, vice president of the United Automobile Workers; A. Hummel of the Farm Equipment Workers Assn., C.I.O., of Chicago; and Nicholas Fontecchio, John Doherty, James Robb and J. R. Weber, all S.W.O.C. regional directors.

The meeting followed a preliminary conference of representatives of many S.W.O.C. and auto union locals in Chicago, when the request for the new committee was first put forward. Both union groups have done organizing work in the farm equipment industry in the past.

Ft. Wayne Council Speeds Activities

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—The Industrial Union Council of the C.I.O. is going to town in Fort Wayne.

Already it has some 26,000 affiliated members, representing steel, hosiery, electrical and radio, furniture, and auto workers. The council, established a year ago, has been active on a score of issues.

In elections just concluded, Bernard O'Connell, a member of Local 57 of the United Automobile Workers, was elected president, and Charles E. Foster, of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, was named secretary.

C.I.O. Locals Aid Guild Win Strike

SUPERIOR, Wis.—C.I.O. support on the picket line helped the Newspaper Guild to win again, this time in Superior, Wis., where a five-day strike won for workers of the *Evening Telegram*, a Guild shop contract with wage increases of 35 per cent, a five-day week, dismissal pay, and other features of the Guild "model contract."

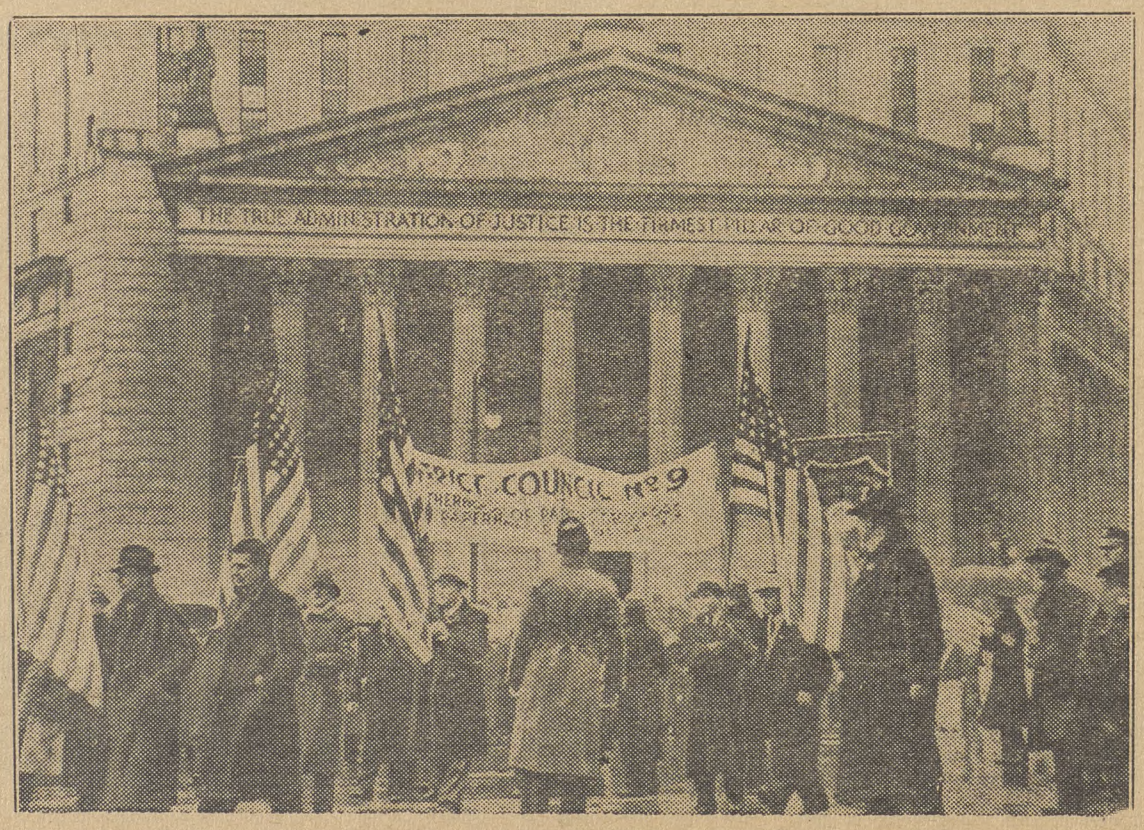
CHEYENNE, Wyo.—With an affiliated membership now of some 7,000 the newly formed C.I.O. Wyoming Industrial Union Council is pushing its program towards further union gains.

C.I.O. Opens Drive In Canadian Gold Fields

TIMMINS, Ont. (UNS)—The Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers has opened an organization campaign in the Timmins gold fields, where some 9,000 miners have in the last three years brought profits totaling $43,704,130 to three major gold mining companies.

The companies—Hollinger, McIntyre and Dome—had not given a wage raise since the war until Local 241 of the C.I.O. affiliate made its appearance here. Almost immediately, the company raised pay scales by 5 cents an hour.

Gotham Unions In Wall St.



Into Wall Street, headquarters of America's "Sixty Families," marched 20,000 unemployed workers led by the Trade Union Committee for WPA & Relief. The parade, which braved bad weather, is shown as it passed in front of the Treasury Building at Broad and Wall Streets. In New York, as in other parts of the nation, C.I.O. unions are leading the fight for adequate relief for the jobless.

Tenant Farmers Union Meeting Forced to Move

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Proceedings of the fourth annual convention of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union were forced to halt when the delegates were forced to leave the community hall in this city.

The union's affiliation with the C.I.O., as well as the fact that both Negro and white delegates attended the convention, were given as reasons for the vacate order. The union has made considerable progress in unionizing the semi-peon cotton fields of the eastern section of Arkansas, despite a widespread reign of terror employed to combat it.

"The entire nation must be made aware of the injustice and inhospitality shown in the capital city of the state of Arkansas," declared H. L. Mitchell, S.T.F.U. secretary.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE C.I.O. NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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UNIONS RALLY TO SUPPORT KENNEDY'S BID FOR PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNORSHIP

Gimbel's New York Store Signs Contract With CIO

NEW YORK—More than 2,200 employes at the Thirty-third Street store and warehouses of Gimbel Brothers, Inc., are covered by the new contract signed between the United Retail and Wholesale Employes, C.I.O. union and the company, under which wage increases totaling $160,000 will be given. The agreement runs for one year.

In addition to the pay increases which will amount to $1 and $2 a week for many of the workers involved, the agreement also provided for a 45-hour week, seniority rights, time and one-third for overtime, vacation schedules and provisions for the amicable settlement of disputes.

The contract was signed after the Committee won a petition for certification filed with the State Labor Relations Board, which established it as the sole bargaining agent for the employes on the basis of an investigation of the membership records.

Samuel Wolchok, president of the United Retail and Wholesale Employes, and Samuel Null, counsel, were the signers for the union. The Department Stores Organizing Committee of the C.I.O., was formed last October under the leadership of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Wolchok.

Third Big Victory

Classes of employes excluded from the contract are the building service and maintenance department workers, as well as all those in "executive, supervisory, protective and confidential capacities." Temporary, superannuated, and veteran employes are not covered.

The agreement which was reached after weeks of negotiations, is the third big victory to be won in the New York department store field recently. A closed shop agreement was signed not long ago with Hearn's covering 2,000 workers in the Bronx and Manhattan stores of the company, and in December R. H. Macy's signed up with the Department Store Organizing Committee for 2,000 workers in the delivery, warehouse and manufacturing departments of the firm.

At the present time, the union is negotiating for a contract with Bloomingdale's.

Pennsy Unions Call C.I.O. Meet

HARRISBURG—A call for the first convention of the C.I.O. Industrial Union Council in Pennsylvania was issued this week from headquarters in Harrisburg. The convention will be held in this city March 29.

The convention call follows a resolution of the executive council of the State Federation of Labor passed after Pres. Green of the A. F. of L. revoked its charter last month, thereby ousting 80 per cent of the organized workers in Pennsylvania from the Federation.

The C.I.O. Industrial Union Council was formed at the time to furnish a delegate body for the protection of Pennsylvania workers.

All affiliated C.I.O. unions in the state are requested in the call to send delegates to the convention.

TELLS OF C.I.O. SUCCESS

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—"The United, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of the C.I.O. have accomplished more in organizing the electrical industry during two dramatic years of growth than the A. F. of L. did in 50 years," Pres. James L. Carey told a convention of local delegates in this district.

C.I.O. Ship Union Wins

WASHINGTON—Workers in the Atlantic Basin Iron Works of New York voted 236 to 26 for the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, C.I.O., defeating the A. F. of L. union.

Insurance Union Wins Pay Raise

CLEVELAND—C.I.O. organization of insurance company agents paid its first dividend in the Cleveland area when the Monumental Life Insurance Co. lifted its minimum pay rates $5 a week for premium collectors.

Other raises were handed out to workers in higher categories. The new minimum pay will be $20 a week for the collectors.

'White Collar' Steel Workers Seek CIO Pact

PITTSBURGH—"White collar" workers of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, through a newly formed local of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, have asked for conferences with the company to open the way for a collective bargaining contract.

Conscious of the benefits brought to the mill workers through the S.W.O.C. by maintaining high wage standards, and at the same time taking drastic wage reductions, "white-collar" membership has boomed in the last few months.

While the S.W.O.C., through its new contract with "Big Steel" has been successful in pegging wages at the $5-day rates, the Technicians union revealed that "technical and white collar staffs have been especially hard hit through wage cuts and layoffs without regard to seniority."

"It is mainly for this reason that these heretofore unorganized employes are responding in increasing numbers to our campaign of organization," declared J. S. Jacoby, representative of the organization in this district.

Board To Arbitrate Lettuce Walk-Out; "Scabs" Join Line

YUMA, Ariz.—Settlement of the strike of lettuce field workers here appeared closer this week when the employers, H. P. Garin Co., agreed to accept arbitration by the regional Labor Relations Board representative.

The strikers are members of Local 30 of the C.I.O. Cannery and Agricultural Workers, who walked out when the company both refused to bargain collectively and announced a wage cut of 15 per cent. Cutters, loaders, and teamsters are involved.

Demands of the union include collective bargaining, recognition, reinstatement of fired union workers with back pay, double pay for holiday work, and wages of 35 cents an hour for teamsters and field packers, 40 cents for cutters, and 50 cents for loaders.

A picket line of more than 300 has been maintained at the property. Indian and Filipino workers brought in as scabs horrified the local fink-herders by joining the line as soon as they found out what the strike was about.

PASSAIC, N. J.—Labor's Non-Partisan League of New Jersey has urged the formation of local legislative committees to conduct activity in behalf of bills favored by the League.

U.M.W. Secretary Enters Democratic Primary

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, announced here that he would seek the Democratic nomination for governor of Pennsylvania.

Kennedy has been the Keystone State's lieutenant-governor for the past four years.

He will run with the support of Labor's Non-Partisan League, which has strongly-organized branches throughout the state. In addition, he will get powerful support from hundreds of thousands of workers who have been organized by the C.I.O. in the last two years, as well as from A. F. of L. union members, who have indicated they will mark their ballots for him.

Only recently Kennedy won the endorsement of a Western Pennsylvania legislative conference called by the Steel City (Pittsburgh) Industrial Union Council of the C.I.O. The State C.I.O. Council has also endorsed him.

Kennedy, a life-time resident of the anthracite regions of eastern Pennsylvania, announced his candidacy after a close study of the state's political situation.

Opponent is Little Known

Opposing him in the nominations will be Charles Alvin Jones, an almost unknown Pittsburgh lawyer who was picked by the state Democratic committee in an effort to leave labor voters out in the cold. Atty.-Gen. Charles Margiotti is also a candidate for the gubernatorial position.

As secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers for a number of years, Kennedy has established a reputation as an efficient administrator. His term as lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania has similarly won him acclaim.

Kennedy, in addition to being secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, is also secretary-treasurer of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

Kennedy has repeatedly declared that his actions will be guided by the best interests of labor and the people of Pennsylvania.

(*Continued on page 4*)

Hat In Ring

Thomas Kennedy, lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania and secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, who announced he will seek the Democratic nomination for governor of the Keystone State. He will receive enthusiastic backing of labor and progressive voters.

NEW YORK—Sponsored by 19 trade unions and a number of prominent individuals, a trade union conference on industrial espionage is being called by the Book and Magazine Guild, Local 18, United Office and Professional Workers Union.

Won Pact With Gimbel's

Leaders of the C.I.O. Department Store Organizing Committee, which last week signed a contract with Gimbel's, major New York store. At left is Samuel Wolchok, head of the United Retail & Wholesale Employes; at right is Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Heywood Broun to Write Column for The C.I.O. News

A new kind of column, written by Heywood Broun exclusively for THE C.I.O. NEWS, will be a leading feature of the enlarged and improved paper which will make its first appearance with the issue of March 19.

Broun, besides being a world-famous columnist, is president of the American Newspaper Guild and a long-time champion of labor's cause.

His witty, penetrating and stimulating comments will cover the world of labor affairs, bringing out novel angles to the biggest and most exciting story of the century—the upsurge of American labor through the C.I.O., with all the implications this holds for social change.

Through this column, which will appear only in THE C.I.O. NEWS, Broun will write directly to American working people, hitting straight from the shoulder on labor issues, in the official organ of the progressive labor movement.

Beginning with the next issue, THE C.I.O. NEWS will be enlarged to eight pages, with a new and snappier make-up, more pictures and many new and important features, to be announced in following issues.

THE C.I.O. NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

COMMITTEE *for* INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

JOHN L. LEWIS.....Chairman
CHARLES P. HOWARD.....Secretary
JOHN BROPHY.....Director
LEN DE CAUX.....Editor and Publicity Director

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The C.I.O. News Steps Out

Beginning with the next issue, THE C.I.O. NEWS will step out with new make-up, new features and with eight pages instead of four.

Heywood Broun, outstanding columnist and president of the American Newspaper Guild, has agreed to contribute an exclusive weekly column.

Those who have enjoyed his writings in the daily press on the widest variety of subjects, will look forward eagerly to getting his slant on labor events—in a new kind of column, written by one of the world's most entertaining writers who is also writing in this case as a labor man directly to American workers.

* * * *

To get an exclusive column by Broun is a major event for any newspaper. But for THE C.I.O. NEWS, this event also coincides with the paper's first big step forward generally.

Started modestly and experimentally, THE C.I.O. NEWS announced at its inception that its future would depend upon the reception it would receive from the movement and upon the service it could render the C.I.O.

In the three months that it has been appearing, the four-page tabloid has won a place for itself among C.I.O. unions and members.

Four unions have already subscribed for their whole membership and are obtaining special editions as their official organs, with their own news featured. A number of other C.I.O. unions are also considering doing the same. In addition, individual subscriptions are coming in rapidly, though no particular circulation drive has yet been launched.

* * * *

The demand from all sides, however, has been for a larger paper, so that unions may have more pages for their own news and so that the general news and policies of this great movement of four million American workers may be given more adequate treatment.

THE C.I.O. NEWS is now ready, therefore, to take the next step forward by increasing its size and adding new features which should win for it many new readers. Its aim is to become truly representative in coverage and circulation, as well as in policy, of America's giant new labor movement, and the aid of every C.I.O. unionist is solicited to help in the achievement of this high ambition.

Big Department Stores Sign With C.I.O.

Characteristic of the C.I.O. organizing tactics which have established union organization in America's basic industries, is the direct approach to the heart of each industry, through concentration on the key mass-production plants.

After the crafts had for decades skirted around the fringes of the unorganized industries, trying to sign up the smaller employers here and there, the C.I.O. boldly went after the biggest and most trustified corporations.

The first major successes of the C.I.O. were in signing up the big Akron rubber companies, General Motors and Chrysler in the auto industry and the United States Steel Corporation.

That this procedure is still being followed with success is shown by the recent agreements with General Electric and Postal Telegraph, and still more recently by the contract with Gimbel Brothers in New York, one of the world's largest department stores.

* * * *

The Gimbel agreement follows similar successes by the Department Stores Organizing Committee of the C.I.O. with such big stores as Hearn's and Macy's in New York and Frank & Seder in Pittsburgh.

Though chartered by the C.I.O. less than a year ago, the United Retail & Wholesale Employes union, through such agreements, already has a solid base in the greatest "mass-production" plants of the distributive industries.

From this base it is now ready to extend its organization far and wide until higher wages and union conditions are won through collective bargaining for hundreds of thousands of unorganized and low-paid retail employes, for whom the crafts could do nothing.

It's the Latest Fashion!

The signing of a union contract by Gimbel's, the big New York department store, adds another to the growing list of the country's largest stores whose employes are organized in the United Retail & Wholesale Employes, C.I.O., and working under union agreements.

Arbitration Cut From Marine Bill; Victory For C.I.O.

WASHINGTON—Maritime workers throughout the country hailed the victory of the C.I.O. in persuading the House Maritime Committee to reject compulsory arbitration in its new bill.

The C.I.O. unions waged a vigorous fight against the proposal to establish no-strike rules for the maritime industry, on the ground that it was a threat to all unions in the nation.

At the same time, Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, endorsed the House proposal for a complete study of labor relations in the maritime industry.

Maritime Study Endorsed

"The C.I.O. maritime representatives endorse that part of the committee's report which promises a further study of maritime labor in all its phases," he said.

"They will ask an opportunity to be heard during this study, and will produce evidence to prove that the basic reason for present unrest in the industry is the shipowners' refusal to bargain collectively with the workers, and their use of every vicious device to undermine and break the C.I.O. maritime unions and their leaders," Bridges declared.

'Generals' Without Armies To Lead . . .

WASHINGTON—Item for those who see the A. F. of L. carpenters' union "waging war" on the C.I.O. —an excerpt from a letter received by THE C.I.O. NEWS this week.

"Don't let Bill Hutcheson know that I have subscribed for THE C.I.O. NEWS, for I am secretary of the Carpenters Local Union No. ——, and if he finds out that I am a subscriber to your paper, he may have me deported.

"I don't know that my ancestors were naturalized, but they were not far off when John Hancock made that pot of tea from the salt water and made Johnnie Bull drink it and say that he liked it.

"I am ready to steep another pot for Bill Green and Bill Hutcheson."

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

TRYING TO KEEP LABOR IN SHORT PANTS

IT IS wrestling with the impossible to try to stop a child from growing up. Yet all too many misguided parents make the attempt.

Curls are not cut till the child revolts, long pants forbidden till he looks like an elephant in tights—and still worse, the growing youth is given an inferiority complex by being constantly told he is too young or undeveloped to undertake the man-size responsibilities that in due course confront him.

Such "parental love" is but thinly disguised selfishness—and the same goes for the attitude of those who now, with such tender concern, try to keep American labor in the short pants it has outgrown.

* * *

The candidacy of Lieutenant-Governor Tom Kennedy, of the United Mine Workers, for the governorship of Pennsylvania has let loose a flood of editorials designed to make labor people think their status falls short of full manhood and equal citizenship in a democratic republic.

Ignoring the many victories of labor-sponsored candidates, the writers dig up and expand endlessly upon any defeats they can find, to convey the impression that the lot of American workers is to stick to their toil, or to aspire only to minor office.

The general purpose of all such propaganda is to keep working people from realizing the full extent of their growing political power, so they may be content with the candidates whom their richers—but not their betters—see fit to bestow upon them.

* * *

What is there in the constitution of the United States that says a man from labor's ranks may not aspire to any elective office?

What is there in American political history that says he can't be elected—or hasn't been in many cases—when he so aspires?

What is there that says the man who is labor's choice may not also be the choice of farming and middle classes and progressive businessmen?

Why should any of these classes prefer the corporation lawyers, bankers and professional politicians who are so regularly offered them as candidates by boss-controlled political machines?

Is it not logical that a labor man should better serve the common people than the usual corporation candidate?

What better training is there for public service than elective leadership and responsibility in a great and democratic labor union?

Why should not the farming and laboring classes, who make up such a great majority, put forward and elect men from their ranks who have devoted their lives to their service, rather than men whose service has been to a wealthy few?

Those who think labor looks cute in swaddling clothes, curls or a Little Lord Fauntleroy suit, but who fear its coming of age, have no real answer to these questions. They are just trying to keep their control by kidding the lusty youth into clinging to apron strings like a timorous Momma's boy.

* * *

Certainly American labor has been slow in reaching maturity. It has been stinted, starved and terrorized by harsh masters, until it struck out for itself through union organization. Its growth has been checked by outmoded craft forms which shortsighted bureaucrats have sought to impose.

But in the last few years, with the aid of industrial organization, it has shot up rapidly to full manhood.

And now American labor no longer fights with one arm tied behind its back. Through the solid organization of Labor's Non-Partisan League in state after state, it is learning to bring its political as well as its economic arm into play —with a real wallop, as recent elections have shown.

By putting forward and electing its own candidates, in that natural alliance with farming and other progressive groups which will make its and their victories possible, labor will lose the last traces of that inferiority complex which wealthy ruling minorities always seek to instill in the majorities they would exploit.

It will insist on the full representation that is its due—and American democracy generally will be the better for it.

LaFollette Committee Probes N. A. M. Activities

Pay Slash Threat Used To Fight Rubber Union

By ROBERT L. CRUDEN

AKRON, Ohio—What rubber union leaders see as a drive to smash the union has been initiated by the B. F. Goodrich Co., in Akron.

The company has served demands upon the union for a 17½ per cent wage reduction, abolition of the six-hour day, and a step-up in output, on threat of moving one-third of its production out of town.

It accompanied its statement to the union with a campaign to mobilize middle-class sentiment against the union on the grounds that the union is driving industry out of Akron. Since Goodyear, Firestone and General, and Goodrich itself, have already located large plants in other centers—bitterly anti-union towns—the company counts on this campaign receiving response.

Previous efforts to use the Akron Ministerial Assn. to push the company program failed when the ministers called upon the union to explain its position.

Conference Refused

Leaders of the five leading rubber locals in Akron invited representatives of the companies to sit down in joint conference to iron out disputes, but the companies uniformly rejected the proposal. Then the B. F. Goodrich Co. took the lead against the union.

Attempts of the union to secure written guarantees from the company against further decentralization, if a wage reduction were granted, drew from the company the response that the company would not make such an agreement.

Union leaders feel that industry, foiled in its attempt to drive down steel wages, has turned to rubber, and to Akron, as the strategic spot to launch an attack on the C.I.O., and incidentally, on the anti-wage-cut policy of the administration.

Aluminum Union Sees New Victory

PITTSBURGH—The Aluminum Workers of America, C.I.O., appeared ready to win another victory when the A. F. of L. failed to intervene in a request that the Natl. Labor Relations Board certify the union as sole bargaining agent for 6,150 employes of the Aluminum Co. of America at Arnold, New Kensington and Logan's Ferry, near here.

R. M. Ferry, superintendent of the company's New Kensington plant, seconded statements by Pres. N. A. Zonarich of the A.W.A. that union and management had been having no trouble. A contract with the union is being renewed monthly pending the certification.

Bridges Welcomes Immigration Trial As End to 'Red' Cry

WASHINGTON—Harry Bridges, C.I.O. west Coast longshore leader, said here this week that he welcomed the hearing on his status in the U. S. to be held April 25 in San Francisco, pointing out that it would force an end to the red-baiting campaign against him by shipowners and their "stool-pigeon allies."

"I welcome this hearing," Bridges said, after explaining that it had been called at his request. "It will end once and for all the campaign of witch-hunting and red-baiting that has been used against me as president of the C.I.O. Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union."

Campaign Called Smokescreen

"The campaign has been used as a smoke-screen for shipowners' attacks on the longshoremen and all other maritime unions," he declared. "It is an obvious attempt to confuse the public on the real issue, which is one of organizing maritime workers for better living and working conditions."

Bridges described the charges filed against him as perjured testimony framed with the obvious purpose of trying to destroy the organization of the maritime workers he represents.

Certify CIO Union At Cudahy Plant

WASHINGTON—An election won 406 to 243 by the United Packinghouse Workers, Local 491 of the C.I.O., at the plant of Cudahy Bros. Packing Co., Cudahy, Wis., has resulted in the certification by the Labor Board of the C.I.O. union as sole bargaining agency for production and maintenance employes.

A total of 811 votes were cast, 153 for neither union, and nine were protested, blank or void.

NEW YORK (UNS)—Various jokers in the Burchill bill purporting to give the right of collective bargaining to employes of New York City's independent subway system, were pointed out by the Transport Workers Union in a memorandum sent to all members of the Legislature.

Mayor Maloy Talks At League Meeting

CLEVELAND—Elmer Maloy of Duquesne, Pa., former C.I.O. organizer who became the first labor mayor of what had always been a company-dominated municipality, will be the keynote speaker at the Cuyahoga County convention of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Scores of A. F. of L., C.I.O. and railway brotherhood locals will be represented at the meeting, which will lay plans for activity aimed at replacing Gov. Martin Davey of Ohio with a labor-endorsed candidate.

Other speakers at the meeting will include Pres. Bernard McGroarty of the A. F. of L. Stereotypers Union; Berle Whitney, educational director of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Elmer Fehlhaber, executive secretary of the Cleveland Industrial Union Council, C.I.O.

Supreme Court Upholds Union

WASHINGTON—Labor gained another point from the U. S. Supreme Court, when the justices agreed to review an appeal of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union, C.I.O., against an anti-picketing decree issued by a lower court.

The I.L.G.W. has been fighting for the right to picket the Donnelly Garment Co. of Kansas City, owned by the wife of former Sen. James A. Reed. The lower court had issued the injunction on the grounds that no labor dispute was in existence at the plant.

A recent decision by the Supreme Court justices, however, upheld the right of a Milwaukee union to picket a restaurant to solicit members.

Bosses' Group Favors 'Mohawk Valley' Plan

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

WASHINGTON—Gently but firmly, the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee is plucking the few remaining shreds of sheep's clothing still left to the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, revealing it for what it is—an organization aimed at the smashing of legitimate unions throughout the nation.

Climax of the first week's testimony came when an N.A.M. pamphlet introduced as evidence by the committee was shown to give full endorsement to James Rand's "Mohawk Valley" formula of union-busting.

The pamphlet was titled "Labor Strife and the Third Party"—the third party being the public. Methods paralleling those of the Mohawk Formula of stirring up vigilante spirit against strikers were outlined in the booklet, which was circulated among executives of the Natl. Industrial Council, an affiliate of the N.A.M.

Anti-Unionism "Constructive"

The N.A.M., in furnishing the formula to its members, spoke of its appreciation of the opportunity to bring "to industrial America the constructive manner" in which the controversy had been handled.

Pointing out that the Natl. Labor Relations Board had backed the strikers' claims in the Rand case, and that Rand and Pearl ("my mother wanted me to be a girl") Bergoff, leading fink, had been tried on charges of violating the Byrnes anti-strikebreaking act, Sen. LaFollette asked:

"Did the finding of the N.L.R.B. alter your opinion that the strike was handled in a constructive manner?"

Noel Sargent, executive secretary of the employers' group, who was on the witness stand, replied that the N.L.R.B. decision had made no difference to them.

N.A.M. spokesmen continually sought to make the point that their organization merely fights "unscrupulous unionism," but nothing in the testimony gave assurance to union members that the N.A.M. was expert in distinguishing one brand of labor organization from another.

Employed "Innocents"

Committee investigators recalled that an article by John Kirby, II, one time head of the organization, had asserted that the "A. F. of L. is waging open warfare on Jesus Christ."

That "peace on earth, good will to men," is definitely not a part of the Association's attitude towards unions became more clear as evidence mounted to show the use of "front" organizations to put the N.A.M.'s preachings into practice.

During the Little Steel strike, for instance, the Youngstown, O., *Vindicator* carried advertisements praising industry for providing jobs. The ads appeared under the sponsorship of such organizations as the Mahoning County Dental Association and the Monday Morning Musical Club.

Actually, however, the anti-union tune was being played by the Mahoning Valley Industrial Assn., which had placed the ad in the paper and which was active in fighting the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

The campaign fitted in nicely with the N.A.M.'s method of "community organization" against strikers.

Cash From Big Boys

Advertising by the N.A.M. was conducted through the MacDonald-Hook Co., South Bend, Ind., advertising firm, which had described the campaign as one "to provide the means of organizing a community against labor agitators before they get in their work." Under this arrangement, the civic clubs appeared as sponsors of the campaign, while the big employers remained anonymous—but supplied the cash.

The Association, the LaFollette committee charged, is a giant propaganda mill, turning out a variety of features aimed at coloring opinion to suit N.A.M. tastes.

Thus, the American Family Robinson radio program is broadcast by 268 stations; George Sokolsky, leading red-baiter, is heard over 246 stations; the "Let's Go America," movie was exhibited in 1,812 movie houses; the Industrial Press Service, is distributed to 6,252 papers, and "Uncle Abner Sez," a feature is printed in 270 papers. None of these features indicate their N.A.M. origin.

The Association's income has grown 600 per cent in five years to support this widespread program, the committee revealed. Its 1937 "take" was $1,439,000, half of it collected from 207 firms. In the 1933-37 period, the E. I. duPont de Nemours Co. poured $116,800 into the treasury, General Motors $64,295; Natl. Steel, $42,050, Bethlehem Steel $29,250 and Pittsburgh Plate Glass $16,000.

How Much Is Enough?

BUSINESS WRITER WONDERS HOW HIGH PROFITS HAVE TO BE

NEW YORK — Long-suffering man took a substantial bite out of the proverbial dog last week, when a business page writer on the New York *Times* cracked industrialists for their hostility to the administration.

Citing "attack after attack" on the government by big business, C. F. Hughes, editor of the Merchant's Point of View in the *Times*, declared:

"One would imagine, naturally, that the earnings statements were disclosing great distress.

"The Natl. City Bank compilation of 1,020 companies, however, indicated an average gain of 8.5 per cent for 1937, on top of a gain of 47 per cent for 2,140 companies in 1936."

The record, he continued, showed a profits increase of 53 per cent for the first quarter of 1937, "only" 24 per cent, "as one writer put it," for the second quarter, 18 per cent for the third period and a loss of 34 per cent in the final three months when the "speculative boom" caught up with business.

"Then," the article continued, "there may be cited the case of a leading utility executive who said, 'It's my baby that is hurt now—maybe your baby later.' His Tennessee company last year, in the midst of TVA competition, grossed 8 per cent more than in 1936 and earned a net 13 per cent higher.

"It seems appropriate to ask just what profit return these parties seek before they will agree that the system is not in danger."

Shipyard Union Wins In Brooklyn

CAMDEN, N. J.—Continuing its election sweep in Brooklyn ship repair yards, Local 13, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers won the poll at the Atlantic Basin Iron Works by a vote of 236 to 26 over the A. F. of L. union.

Two weeks earlier, an election was won at the Bushey & Sons repair yard by a vote of 112 to 58.

The National Labor Relations Board has also called for elections at two New York firms, the Stephen Ranson, Inc., and the three plants operated by the United Shipyards, Inc.

Garment Union Gets Pact

PHILADELPHIA — After a one-week strike led by the International Ladies Garment Workers, some 175 employes of the Prudential Knitting Mills of Philadelphia won a contract restoring paycuts of five to 50 per cent, a 40-hour week, a closed shop and other concessions.

CIO Pecan Workers Win Six-Week Strike

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Nine thousand pecan shellers are back at work in San Antonio, their six weeks' strike ended in victory for the union, a local of the C.I.O. United Cannery and Agricultural Workers.

The contract ending the strike was signed by J. Austin Beasley, union representative, and Julius Seligman for the employers. Seligman had previously said that he would not sign any agreement with any union, under any circumstances.

Under the contract the question of wages will be arbitrated by a board of three, one member selected by each side and the third mutually agreed upon. Decision of this board must be rendered within 15 days from the signing of the contract.

The contract also provides sole collective bargaining recognition for the union in all plants where a majority of the worker sare members, for no descrimination against union members, and for the immediate firing of all scabs.

In addition, all police court charges against strikers are to be dropped, and arrested pickets released.

Signing of the contract followed closely on the filing of Labor Relations Board charges against Seligman, who had been the chief obstacle to a settlement. The strike began February 1 when the operators proposed a cut of 15 per cent in already starvation wages of $1 to $3 per week. During the six weeks it lasted the strike spread from an original 5,000 to approximately 8,000 workers, and the union grew from 500 to 7,500 members.

Repeated mass arrests, clubbings, and close to a dozen tear gas attacks by police failed to break the strikers' ranks. Chief Kilday from the start announced a "no strike, no picketing" policy that he employed 200 cops, firemen and plain clothes thugs to enforce.

Dishes It Out

C. A. MacDonald, South Bend, Ind., advertising man who directs the anti-labor propaganda machine of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers. He's shown at LaFollette committee hearings looking over some of his stuff.

Wage-Hour Bill Delay Deepens Depression

League Says Passage Would Aid Recovery

WASHINGTON—Blame for the current business depression was placed on delay in passing a Wages and Hours Bill in a letter sent this week to Congressmen by E. L. Oliver, executive vice president of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

"Every day of delay in enactment by Congress of legislation placing a floor below wages and a ceiling above hours deepens the current business slump," Oliver said.

"Wholesalers and retailers, fearing future wage—and therefore price—reductions, are buying on a hand to mouth basis that is retarding business in all parts of the nation," he added.

Normal Buying Needed

"When minimum wage and maximum hour standards are fixed by law, removing the possibility of price cuts through further drastic slashing of wages and lengthening of hours, a normal buying program will be adopted."

Oliver's letter hailed the appointment of a subcommittee of the Labor Committee to draft a bill within two weeks as "the most encouraging development on Capitol Hill in this session of Congress." The letter also pledged the full cooperation of the League in pushing the new bill.

"The position of labor on this question is clear," Oliver declared. "The President of the United States has repeatedly urged Congress to enact a fair labor standards bill and is the leader today in the fight to end sweatshop exploitation."

I.L.G.W.U. Certified for Riverside, N. J., Workers

WASHINGTON—Workers in the Century Mills of Riverside, N. J., won sole collective bargaining recognition when their union, the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers, C.I.O., was certified by the Labor Board after a check of membership cards with company personnel records.

Attorneys for the company alleged that the union cards were "dubious," but were overruled by the board, which announced that 105 of the 152 production workers were union members at the time of a strike some months ago.

News Guild Wins Bayonne Strike

BAYONNE, N. J.—A contract with the American Newspaper Guild, providing for a 40-hour, five-day week and wage increases, brought to a close the 17-week strike of eight editorial employes in the editorial department of the Bayonne *Times*.

Other terms of the agreement, which will be in effect for one year, include a wage schedule ranging from $22.50 weekly for beginners to $40 for experienced reporters.

They Chose the C.I.O.—

Maritime Union Wins Lykes Poll 100 to 1

NEW YORK—In the 54th Labor Board election conducted for unlicensed personnel on east coast steamship lines, the National Maritime Union, C.I.O. affiliate, won another outstanding victory over the International Seamen's Union, A. F. of L., by defeating it 1,049 to 10 in the poll taken on the 36 vessels of the Lykes Bros. fleet.

The N.M.U. has won 47 of the 54 elections with a total of 17,583 votes. The I.S.U. has won five with a total of 2,577 votes.

The Board recently certified the N.M.U. as the sole collective bargaining agency for the Gulf Oil Corp., which has headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa. The C.I.O. union won 575 out of a total of 661 votes cast. The I.S.U. received 36, and the remainder were blank, void or for neither organization.

Rice Mill Votes C.I.O.

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Employes of Rosenberg Bros., rice mill at Biggs, Butte County, voted to affiliate to the Sacramento Warehousemen's Local 1-127, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, C.I.O.

Long Island Auto Union Wins

NEW YORK—By an overwhelming majority, Local 259, United Automobile Workers, won an election conducted by the State Labor Board among employes of Joseph L. Daly, Inc., Long Island City Chevrolet dealer.

C.I.O. Certified For Loose-Wiles Workers

WASHINGTON—Employes of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, Kansas City, Mo., will be represented by the United Bakery and Confectionery Workers Local Industrial Union, affiliated with the C.I.O., according to a certification made by the Labor Board.

At a secret election held in January, the workers voted 346 to 187 in favor of the C.I.O. union. The rival organization was the Employes Independent Union.

Oil Workers Win Rights In Findlay, Ohio, Plant

WASHINGTON—Sole collective bargaining rights were won by the Oil Workers International Union, C.I.O., in the National Refining Co. at Findlay, Ohio, when the Labor Relations Board certified the union as representing a majority of the workers there.

T. W. O. C. Wins Blanket Mill

LEAKESVILLE, N. C.—By a vote of 502 to 376, the Textile Workers Organizing Committee won a Labor Board election at the Draper Blanket Mill, Leaksville, N. C., the first of a series of polls being held at five Marshall Field & Co. plants.

Pritchett Gains Entry Permit For Next Three Months

WASHINGTON—Harold Pritchett, president of the C.I.O. Intl. Woodworkers of America, has been given a three months entry permit for the U. S. by the Immigration Dept.

Pritchett, who is a Canadian citizen, was ordered to leave this country last month after several renewals of his visitor's permit. A permanent entry visa has been refused on the grounds that he is "undesirable," in spite of the fact that he was recently re-elected head of his 100,000 strong union.

The renewed permit was secured after widespread protest by C.I.O. unions and progressive bodies, organized by the National Committee to Gain Entry for Pritchett, whose chairman is Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild.

C. I. O. To Form Richmond Council

RICHMOND, Va.—Delegates from 29 C.I.O. unions in the tobacco, textile, steel, clothing, dye, and other industries will attend a conference to be held in Richmond, Va., March 15 for the purpose of setting up a C.I.O. Industrial Union Council for the city.

Similar central C.I.O. bodies in other Virginia towns and cities will also be organized, union officials said, to carry out the economic and social objectives of the C.I.O.

John H. Suttle, C.I.O. regional director, and other officials from the various unions are on the committee in charge of the plans.

Film on Southern Folk School

NEW YORK (UNS) — Erskine Caldwell, author of "Tobacco Road," will write the commentary for a film on the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn.

Five Marshall Field Plants Vote For TWOC

NEW YORK—In a series of Labor Board elections held at five plants of the Marshall Field & Company in North Carolina, the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee won out by a total vote of 1,726 to 1,071, securing good-sized majorities in each plant and winning the right to represent the workers as sole bargaining agency in the five plants.

The plants are located in Draper, Leaksville and Spray, N. C., and manufacture blankets, sheeting, rugs and bedspreads. Results of the elections were announced by Emil Rieve, acting T.W.O.C. chairman.

He also announced that a five per cent wage increase had been obtained for workers in the Caledonia Woolen Mills, Clifton Heights, Pa., by the union's negotiations. The concern employs about 350 workers.

"This increase in wages represents a significant change in the trend of wages in the wool textile industry," Rieve declared.

New Wage Pact Won

A new contract with the Standard Woven Label Co., Campgaw, N. J., was also reported by Rieve. Terms of the agreement include an eight-hour day, a 40-hour week, and the same wages as prevail in union woven label shops.

An extensive campaign to complete the organization of the woven label industry is being carried on by the T.W.O.C.

An agreement by which 36 union employes discharged by the Dartmouth Woolen Mills, Claremont, N. H., will receive $9,000 in back pay, has been announced by the Labor Board. The workers, members of Local No. 2123, United Textile Workers, are also entitled to their former positions or equivalent employment without prejudice, according to the Board's order.

Lauds C.I.O.

Jay C. Hormel, Austin, Minn., meat packer, who told the Senate Unemployment Committee that he had no objection to his employes getting a C.I.O. charter, because they felt that a "strong union throughout the packing industry would raise the level of the industry." Hormel also said that a union helps get petty grievances settled.

Kennedy Enters Primary

(*Continued from page* 1)

At the recent convention of the United Mine Workers, thousands of whose members come from Pennsylvania, there was a concerted movement to draft Kennedy for higher office in the state government.

The resolution pointed out that American labor is "for the first time taking an independent role in the political life" of the nation, and stated that Kennedy "is not simply a friend of labor, but is one of us, so that his election to political office is a guarantee of the rights and interests of organized labor in the political field."

Excerpts from Kennedy's statement follow:

"We face many great problems, for the solution of which we must find sensible policies. Most of the problems that concern and challenge government arise from our industrial ailments and fundamentally are more economic than political.

"Farm labor and farm income in Pennsylvania bear a very important relation to the success of our economic structure. The State can do much to assist in the development of plans and policies that will be protective and will advance the best interests of agriculture in Pennsylvania.

"Unemployment and its demoralizing effect on prices, income and purchasing power constitutes our real basic difficulty. To bring about conditions that will tend to create employment, stabilize prices and increase purchasing power and income, with proper distribution thereof, is a contribution that the State can make to State and National stability and prosperity.

Asks Adequate Relief

"Relief must be maintained. It should be adequate. It must be administered without regard to creed, color, nationality or politics. . . .

"In a word, I want to help to insure in Pennsylvania a condition of affairs that will make for a liberal, efficient and just government; a government which will enure to the welfare and prosperity, and to the peace and happiness of the people and the State.

"In announcing my candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor, I would emphasize that the Democratic Party is a Party of the people. The Party is not owned and will not be controlled by any boss or bosses. The Democratic voters will finally decide the issue. One thing we ask—nay, we demand—that they be left free to make their choice and that no coercion or intimidation shall be used. Such coercion will not be conducive to the welfare of the Party itself, nor will it be consistent with the great principles upon which the Democratic Party was built."

Die Casters Expect Erie NLRB Victory

ERIE Pa.—The National Association of Die Casting Workers, C.I.O., is mobilizing for a labor board election at the Parker-White Metal & Machine Co. here next week.

The Association will seek to defeat a so-called independent union at the plant and to win recognition as sole collective bargaining agency for the company's employes.

In urging Parker-White workers to vote for the Association, an official pointed out that rates in other plants they have organized are much higher than in Erie, and that work is dividing during slack periods, thus protecting jobs.

"Every officer of our organization," the Die Casters declared, "works at a die casting plant every day."

Improved Conditions

In most plants working under contract with the Association, the Association has gained the preferential shop.

"In Erie," the Association official declared, "no guaranteed rate was paid up until the last few weeks. In organized shops, the guaranteed hourly rate is paid for breakdowns, and a definite minimum pay rate is established.

"In Mt. Vernon, N. Y., the Association has won from the Mt. Vernon Die Casting Corp. the highest minimum rates ever paid in the industry. There, aluminum die casting operators receive 80c an hour and piece work; white metal die casting workers get 75c an hour and piece work.

"Machine hands and filers in the cleaning department, as well as punch press hands, get 60c an hour and piece work. The work is divided evenly during slack periods, and unemployed union men must be given preference when jobs are open. A union committee is notified when there is a position to be filled."

In an attempt to keep the workers from joining the Die Casting Workers, the statement said, "a so-called 'independent union' suddenly springs up from nowhere, and promises it is going to help. Whom?

"The employes?—or the bosses?

C.I.O. Forges Ahead

"The C.I.O. is well known as a progressive organization, which was formed to organize the mass production workers. It has done this job very well. Proof of that is its immense membership in all mass production industries.

"Which do you think is best suited to help you?

"An 'independent' union which arrived in your midst overnight, and which has had no actual experience in unionism? Or, the C.I.O., which has already aided 4,000,000 other workers?

"We feel certain that a vast majority of Parker-White employes will vote for the National Association of Die Casting Workers."

Who Splits Labor?

C.I.O. AIDS A. F. OF L. STRIKE; A. F. OF L. REFUSES

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Tell members of the United Garment Workers local at Kalamazoo that the C.I.O. is splitting labor, and they'll think you're crazy.

When the U.G.W. local, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L., went on strike recently, the C.I.O. offered full support to their fight to prevent a wage cut proposed by the management of the Kalamazoo Pants Co.

Not only had A. F. of L. officials sought to prevent the strike, but once it was declared they tried to keep the matter quiet.

When the local held a strike mass meeting, Frank Ingram, C.I.O. representative, offered aid for their picket line. An A. F. of L. representative did not.

As a result, many of the workers are anxious to see the local affiliate with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of the C.I.O.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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NATION'S WELFARE IS IN JEOPARDY, SAYS LEWIS

Jobs For All Is CIO Demand; Three Billion Fund Needed

Private industry has failed to provide jobs for 13 million unemployed.

It is the clear duty of the Government to provide work and a decent living for all who are in need—since private industry has failed them.

But only the surface of the problem has been scratched so far.

CIO estimates show that at least $3,000,000,000 will be needed in the coming fiscal year to provide 3,500,000 jobs.

Chairman Lewis this week addressed a letter to the House Appropriations Committee telling of the minimum needs of the jobless in this emergency. He urges work for all unemployed on socially useful projects.

All labor and progressive organizations are asked to act at once so that the needs of the unemployed may be adequately met.

Turn to page 3 for further particulars and to page 4 for an editorial stressing the importance of proper action by Congress.

Labor-Hater

Lawrence Campbell, secretary of the Johnstown Citizens' committee, who told the LaFollette Civil Liberties committee he felt justified in taking "law and order" into his own hands whenever he thought necessary.

Erie, Pa. — Committees from both the Erie Central Labor Union, AFL, and the Industrial Union Council, CIO, are working together to build Labor's Non-Partisan League in this city.

HEYWOOD BROUN begins his special column for The CIO News with this issue. See what he has to say about "white collar" workers on page three.

CIO Leader Asks Cooperation in Crisis

Washington — Declaring that the nation is drifting "with terrifying rapidity and deadly sureness to the never-never realm of financial bankruptcy, economic collapse, and social tragedy," John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, called on capital and government to co-operate with labor to save American democracy, in an international broadcast made from Washington over the British Broadcasting System.

"America is moving in economic reverse," Lewis said. "Our consumer goods industries began to slow down in June, 1937, and by October of the same year, our heavy industries began to feel the icy hand of the depression.

"Since that time the drift has been constant—shut-downs in industry being the order of the day—while the number of human beings thrown out of employment was augmented day by day."

Failure to Meet Crisis

Lewis accused government and industry of failure to meet the situation, while the wage-earning population suffers increasing misery and despair.

Read the full text of Chairman Lewis' serious warning, and the CIO stand on the present emergency, on page five.

"In the months that have ensued," he said, "neither industry or government has come forth with constructive proposals, designed to meet the problems of the depression.

"The Federal Congress, lacking adequate or competent leadership, in continuous session for months past has failed to devise or enact a single statute that would cause a glimmer of hope to penetrate the minds of millions of despairing Americans."

"Labor is willing to co-operate," he declared, pointing out that organized workers held the key to the future of America. "Let the leaders of the nation's business step forward. Let the statesmen of the nation do the same. Let the council of reason and mutual toleration be convened."

Cannery Union Gets Pacts

WASHINGTON—New victories keep coming in for the CIO Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, according to reports received at the national office in Washington.

Two contracts signed with 10 companies in the clam digging and packing industry in the state of Washington cover 1200 workers, and provide wage increases to a base rate of 55 cents per hour, sole collective bargaining rights, a preferential shop, and no union discrimination.

The contracts were signed with locals 239 and 62 of the international union, chartered in Aberdeen, Washington.

CIO Backs Mexican Workers

Washington — Support for the Mexican Workers Confederation in its struggle with the American and British oil trust was voiced by John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, in a telegram sent this week to Vicente Lombardo Toledano, secretary of the Confederation.

The wire was in reply to a message from Toledano telling of the refusal to the oil companies to abide by recent decisions of Mexican courts ordering higher wages to be paid to the workers, who are organized in the Confederation.

Exploit Mexicans

Lewis's message stated in policy of the CIO in carrying out decisions of courts and labor tribunals, and its conviction that employers should show a similar respect for law.

Toledano pointed out that the American and British companies have made enormous profits from their exploitation of Mexican oil, while wages and taxes paid were 75 per cent lower than those paid by companies in the United States. Original capital investment has been paid back more than 10 years ago, Toledano added.

The Confederation represents more than 1,000,000 organized Mexican workers, Toledano said.

SWOC Wins Strike

Houston, Tex.—Lodge 2003 of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee gained increases running up to 7 cents an hour, the 40-hour week and sole bargaining rights for workers in the Steel Barrel and Drum Plant here.

The men had previously worked seven days a week, and as much as 14 hours a day without overtime pay. Through the pact they gained a week's vacation with pay seniority rights and grievance committee rights.

It Can Be Done!

Providence, R. I.—Through the coordinated efforts of the local leaders the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and Labor's Nonpartisan League, the unions in Rhode Island have been able to secure relief and jobs on public works for thousands of workers mostly in textiles — laid off during the past few months.

Dressmakers Demonstrate

Members of the International Ladies Garment Workers parade through New York City to protest against non-union jobbing and trucking firms.

Rubber Union Lifts Wages

ERIE, Pa. — Local 74 of the United Rubber Workers, CIO, reports renewal of its contract with the Lovell Manufacturing Co., covering 500 workers. Wages which previously ranged from 50 to 70c an hour have been increased by 5 per cent under the new contract and piece rates have been increased 10 per cent.

Hours have been reduced from 45 to 40 a week, with an 8 hour day. The contract provides for a preferential shop, vacations and includes a number of improvements over the old contract.

Organize Your Votes!

Labor is on the march to the ballot box.

In numerous states, and in scores of cities and towns, union men and women are realizing that organization means strength, whether at the factory or at the polls.

As a result, Labor's Non-Partisan League, the political arm of the labor movement, is growing—and growing rapidly.

To help unionists better understand the problems to be faced in erecting a strong political organization, THE CIO NEWS has summarized a new pamphlet just issued by the League.

League Pamphlet Explains How to Do It

Washington—Specific suggestions on how to organize and conduct a state or local political campaign have just been prepared by the national office of Labor's Non-Partisan League in a special handbook which is being distributed to League affiliates in all parts of the United States.

Here for the first time in the history of American political writing is a practical working manual for campaign managers that offers them concrete answers for some of their most vexing problems. It is not intended, the League warns, as a complete program to fit all situations, but the points it covers can be adapted to any campaign.

The handbook, "How to Organize and Conduct a Local Political Campaign" outlines a general policy for labor compaigners and then sets forth a seven-point program of political action.

"If labor is to be effective in political action," the Handbook points out, "its activities must be carefully planned. Our political opponents have well organized machines and their leaders are seasoned veterans. Careful thorough organization by labor and progressives can elect the kind of men and women labor wants in office; but no amount of enthusiasm or optimism will win unless we PLAN the work."

PREPARE PROGRAM

Labor campaigners are instructed that a first step in any campaign is the issuance of a platform offering a positive program of honest government. Chief issues in any campaign should be an answer to the question: "Why are workers and progressives interested in this particular campaign?" Typical campaign issues are cited as police brutality against workers, better handling of relief needs, homes for workers, stopping graft, public ownership of utilities, etc.

Experience has shown, the League handbook says, that labor's effectiveness in politics is injured when it pitches its campaign on too narrow a note. It adds:

"Successful political action consists largely in developing the arts of education and persuasion, in winning a majority of the electorate to an understanding that labor is genuinely interested in the welfare of the community as a whole. . . .

"The issue, in broad terms, should be stated in terms of progressive and efficient government.

"This is desired not only by union members but by nearly all other elements. Serious efforts should be directed to show this similarity in aims and also to educate uninformed persons on the broad meaning of the word 'labor'.

"GENERAL PUBLIC"

"Labor only plays into the hands of its opponents when it lends support to the fiction that 'labor' is a special and separate element in the population. Labor is the 'general public'. It is only the reactionaries who seek to set 'labor' up against the whole community, as a special interest. Their purpose is to alienate from labor candidates all other groups and thus prevent progressive victories.

"Labor is in politics to serve the interests of the community as a whole; to obtain good government for all; and to unite all the voters against the fraction of exploiters of great wealth."

On candidates, the League suggests that labor groups should endorse those candidates or run candidates of their own who will pledge support of the labor platform and who by their past records can be trusted to carry out their promises after election.

Questionnaires to candidates asking them specific questions on the leading issues are proposed.

The handbook discusses at some length methods of getting the facts about labor candidates and platforms to the voters. It also contains suggestions for labor campaigners on how to go about getting the basic material for publicity. Campaigners are advised to publish a handbook of facts for all speakers in which is summarized the chief issues, the supporting facts, and labor's constructive proposals.

On this subject, it says:

"To get your facts and arguments to the voters you must use speakers at meetings and over the radio; regular newspapers already being published — daily and weekly papers, labor papers, neighborhood papers, foreign language papers, a campaign newspaper of your own, if possible; window display cards, auto tire covers, paper match box covers, buttons, etc.; outdoor billboards; and any other method which will work in your district."

Handling of speakers, radio programs and special literature are also outlined in the pamphlet as part of the publicity drive.

HOW TO DO IT

The booklet describes in some detail just how to go about the setting up of a ward and precinct organization. The general headquarters is said to be the nerve center of the whole organization and a plan of organization for this office is presented.

One of the first things necessary in forming a ward and precinct organization is the listing at general headquarters of the names of all members of organized labor and of other groups of friendly voters. From these lists are then chosen people to act as ward and precinct committeemen.

There is reproduced a chart which shows how the campaign organization should look when completed.

Registration of voters is stressed as the first objective of the precinct workers. The League advises that the facts on how, where and when voters can register should be given extensive publicity.

How to canvass voters is another subject treated in the handbook. Household meetings are suggested in the homes of precinct captains where the neighbors may meet in an informal friendly way and hear the story of the labor campaigners.

Women as election workers are emphasized and it is suggested that women be named as co-captains of precinct committees and also as canvassers of the neighborhoods. There is also proposed a separate women's committee.

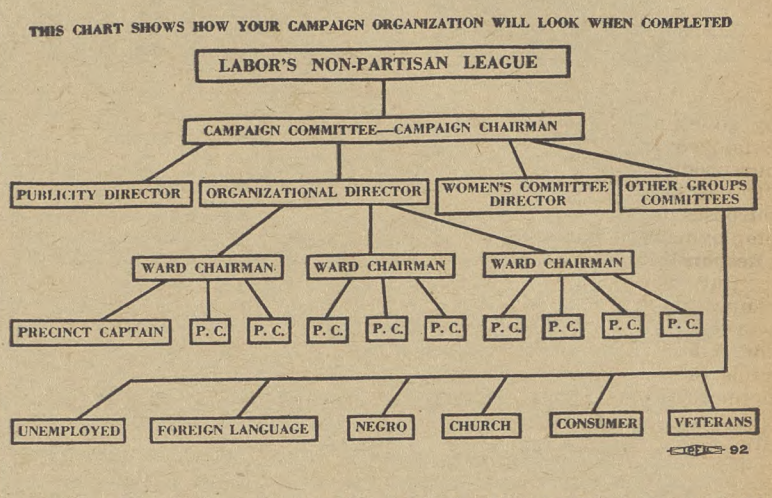
Other phases of campaigning touched on in the handbook of the League relate to rallies and parades, work in unions, election day plans and challengers inside the polls while the votes are being counted.

Many hundred of copies of this handbook are being sent to active leaders in Labors' Non-Partisan League. Extra copies are available at the League at 5 cents each, or $3 a hundred. The League's address is Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

E. I. OLiver

Who is leading the campaign of Labor's Non-Partisan League to bring new political strength to millions of union workers throughout the nation.

League Suggests Set-up



Here's the chart prepared by Labor's Non-Partisan League to explain to local groups how election campaigns should be run. The League suggests enlisting the aid of all groups in the community to help elect favorable candidates.

Hatboro Strike Won by SWOC

Hatboro, Pa. — A five weeks' strike at the Roberts and Mander Stove Company ended victoriously with a sole bargaining contract won by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. It covers about 800 employes, more than 700 of whom already belong to the union, according to E. J. Lever, SWOC field director.

The end of the strike was marked by a tear gas attack on the sit-down strikers in the plant staged by a band of men claiming to be employes who wanted to return to work.

The union charged that they were outsiders instigated by the company in an attempt to force "employes back to work under a wage cut and without collective bargaining."

The attack was repulsed by the strikers, who later withdrew in good order at the request of the State Police.

The union wired a request to the Governor for an investigation of the attack, and John Sullivan, head of the State Civil Rights Bureau, said an inquiry would be conducted to find out where the tear gas used against the strikers was secured.

Bay State League Active

BOSTON, Mass.—A Massachusetts branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League, which will be organized at a convention here on March 27, has a good chance to achieve the balance of political power in this Commonwealth by the September primaries. Based on the figures of the 1936 bugernatorial election, a change of 1.6 per cent in the vote would have changed the choice of governor.

The convention for Labor's Non-Partisan League will be held all day Sunday, March 27, in the Hotel Bradford, Boston. Speakers will include Adolf A. Berle, Jr., assistant secretary of state, former chamberlain of the city of New York, and one of the original New Deal "Brain Trusters"; Congressman Robert G. Allen of Pennsylvania, a native of Massachusetts and co-author of the Schwellenback-Allen unemployment bill; E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of the League, and others.

Temporary officers are: Chairman, Dr. Alan Sweezy, American Federation of Teachers; vice-chairman, Joseph A. Salerno, TWOC; secretary, Valery Burati, ANG; and treasurer, William Ross, ILGWU.

Vermont League Forms

Barre, Vt.—Labor's Non-Partisan League moved into this New England outpost of Republicanism when representatives of CIO and AFL unions joined to draft a legislative program for the farmers and workers of the Green Mountain State.

The program called for establishment of a State Department of Labor, wage-hour legislation, improvement in the unemployment compensation act, a State Wagner Act, reduction in hours for women and children, Government aid to farm cooperatives, and continuance of the Federal Soil Conservation Act.

Frank Manning, CIO organizer, was named head of the league; President Allan Raycraft, of the Vermont Federation of Labor, vice-president, and T. M. Newcomb, of the American Federation of Teachers, secretary.

Utah League Meets

Salt Lake City, Utah — More than 600 people attended a mass meeting called by Labor's Non-Partisan League here. State Senator E. M. Royle, a speaker at the meeting, called upon the League to protect the interests of Utah workers and farmers, who he said, are increasingly falling into the position of a tenant class.

Wage Slashes in South

Jasper, Ala.—Alabama lumber companies are paying as low as 25 cents an hour for common labor, and attempting to bring that figure down to 18 cents, according to Bernard Guthrie, editor of the Union News, CIO paper. Relief workers receive 30 cents an hour from the government.

West Allis, Wis. — The Allis Chalmers Workers Union, Local 248 of the United Automobile Workers, has opened negotiations for a new contract with the management of the Allis-Chalmers Company.

Safety at Sea Quiz Started by NMU

New York —— A study of safety at sea conditions has been started by the CIO National Maritime Union. Shipowners, who have been crying for "investigations" of the union, will be subjected to sharp scrutiny on their observance of Federal navigation laws.

The NMU, in undertaking the survey declares that the union has taken the initiative in this matter, since the Commerce Department has failed in its duty to keep a careful check on conditions vitally affecting the safety of passengers and seamen alike.

"It was only after strong protest by the rank and file that the Department took definite steps to force the companies to live up to many of its regulations," the union states.

Survey in Questionnaire

The survey will take the form of a questionnaire distributed to union seamen for replies to a series of 15 questions on safety. Stress is laid on fire-fighting equipment, lifeboats and preservers, duties of watchmen, and other safety provisions on board ship. Specific questions asked included:

"Are life-buoys and jackets readily accessible to all persons aboard, with positions plainly indicated?

"What is the condition of all lifeboats and gear? Rusty or thin plating, condition of falls, davit gears, laders to boats, equipment?"

CIO Asks Three Billion For Relief

Washington—Stating that unemployment has again become "the most insistent problem in our national life," John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO this week wrote to Representative Taylor, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, calling for a relief fund of $3,000,000,000 to provide a minimum of 3,500,000 WPA jobs for the coming fiscal year.

Lewis described the existence of 13,000,000 unemployed as "a profound threat to our stability as a nation."

"The CIO is convinced that vigorous measures must be taken by government to keep these unemployed from being cast out of our productive economy," he said. "It has been one of the primary purposes of the CIO to promote employment in private industry."

Responsibility of Government

"But when private industry cannot take care of American workers," Lewis declared, "then the federal government must assume the responsibility it has announced it would accept—to provide jobs for the unemployed who are willing to work."

The Lewis letter, pointing out that appropriations for the coming fiscal year would soon be under consideration, called on Congress to appropriate at least $3,000,000,000 to provide at least essary minimum of 3,500,000 relief jobs.

Increased purchasing power, conservation of human resources, and alleviation of human suffering would be the first accomplishments of such a program, Lewis stated, adding that the appropriation would act as a national investment in the social and material wealth of America.

Principles of Relief

Outlining the principles on which the appropriation should be laid out, Lewis set forth a four point program for the federal government to follow in assuming its responsibility for America's jobless workers.

1. All workers should be employed on work suited to their needs and skills.
2. Projects should be socially necessary and productive. For example, housing, slum clearance, flood control, schools and hospitals, white collar projects,etc.
3. Relief workers should not be required to degrade themselves as paupers to obtain WPA jobs.

(Continued on Page 7)

Hawaii Goes CIO

Hilo, T. H.—The CIO is moving into the sugar cane industry in Hawaii. Hawaiian workers just set up their fifth local of the CIO Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied workers, this time in the sugar cane by-products business.

The new local is known as the Canek Workers Association, No. 76-5, producing insulating board from sugar cane. Recognition of the new local has been won from the employers, the Hawaiian Cane Products Co., Limited, in a letter written by S. H. West general manager.

The letter recognizes the local as sole collective bargaining agent for all the workers involved. Negotiations for a contract are now under way.

Heywood Broun

On White Collar Workers

Try and think of some better words than "white collar" workers.

It is the only name we have. But we don't like it. The "we" refers to the members of the American Newspaper Guild.

Just imagine a reporter coming back to the city room after covering the fire at the glue factory and calling himself a "white collar" worker.

Whenever I have to use the phrase in a speech, I always wince and look down at my current shirt to see if I can make the grade.

But I object to this "white collar" business for other reasons than its lack of accuracy. It sounds snooty. It doesn't fit into the spirit of industrial unionism.

One of the most important tasks for the CIO is to carry on the organization of the unorganized. Reporters and clerks and traveling salesmen have been slow to realize that they, too, are a part of labor and belong in the movement. But it doesn't help to use a phrase which suggests that these particular trades-unionists are set apart from the rest. The thing to do is to heighten the sense of unity.

I wish anybody who has a good idea to replace "white collar" workers would let me know, care of The CIO News.

I don't want to have to keep changing my shirt in order to remain in good standing in the Newspaper Guild.

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Kennedy Gets New Backing For Race

Harrisburg, Pa. — The candidacy of Thomas Kennedy United Mine Workers secretary-treasurer, moved into high gear this week, as support was pledged from a number of important sources.

In Washington, E. L. Oliver, executive secretary of the Labor's Non-Partisan League declared that the League will do "everything in its power" to aid the State organization in pushing Kennedy's campaign.

From Pittsburgh, came word that the powerful Steel City Industrial Union Council of the CIO, with a membership of 88,000 workers, had gone on record to endorse Kennedy and pledged "all of its members to work for his nomination."

Additional evidence that the Democratic state committee will have difficulty in rounding up votes for Charles A. Jones, little-known Pittsburgh lawyer and holder of the committee's endorsement, came when Senator Joseph F. Guffey announced he would support Kennedy.

Guffey, a powerful figure in Keystone State politics, declared:

"Constructive"

"As lieutenant-governor and presiding officer of the State Senate, Thomas Kennedy had a large part in the enactment of the constructive and forward-looking legislative program which so fully carried out the State Democratic program of 1934."

Guffey, who sponsored the bituminous coal legislation that bears his name, recalled that when Jones was seeking to "stop Roosevelt" in 1932, Kennedy had been active in building support for the Roosevelt campaign.

The Labor's Non-Partisan League statement declared:

"Organized labor and progressives throughout the United States are extremely gratified by the announcement of Thomas Kennedy, lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania and secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, for the gubernatorial nomination on the Democratic ticket in the Keystone state.

League Strong

"The national office of Labor's Non-Partisan League whole-heartedly endorses the candidacy of Mr. Kennedy and will do everything in its power to assist Labor's Non-Partisan League of Pennsylvania on his behalf. The League in Pennsylvania is strongly organized and played a decisive role in the 1936 presidential campaign when it supported Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the 1937 local elections, the League elected scores of candidates, including the mayors of a number of cities.

"Proven Ability"

"The liberal forces of Pennsylvania have, in Mr. Kennedy, a candidate of proven ability and character whom they can support without reservation, and who offers them an unusual opportunity to strike a blow for democracy and progressive principles."

The Steel City Industrial Union Council described the UMW leader as "peculiarly fitted through experience to understand the problems of all the people, and has proved this understanding in actual application of sound government."

Every indication pointed to a vast outpouring of labor votes, both from CIO and AFL sources, for Kennedy. In addition he is expected to poll a heavy vote in the farm country and from middle-class groups in the industrial cities, who see Jones as an obscure tool of the State's political bosses.

Hosiery Union Goes South

Philadelphia.—The annual convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, CIO, called for May 2 in Charlotte, N. C., will be a "springboard" for an intensive drive to organize southern knitters, according to a statement issued this week by Emil Rieve, president of the Federation.

Aim of the campaign will be to break down the wage differentials existing between the South and the North, frequent cause of runaway shops that seek to escape the union by locating in unorganized, low wage areas.

According to Rieve, the northern section of the industry is almost completely organized, with only scattered sections to be mopped up. The majority of the 55,000 seamless hosiery workers in the South, however are unorganized.

Fifty veteran organizers will be employed in the South, to supplement the present staff of 15.

Southern Leadership

"We will have almost 90 per cent. southern leadership," Rieve stated in commenting on the drive. "We mean to stabilize the industry. We want competition between the South and the North to rest on the normal competition of business skill rather than on labor differentials."

"We mean to dispel the notion that the South is the National haven for low-wage industries," Rieve added. "Our record will help us. We have never conducted a campaign in the South or elsewhere and then left some of our members stranded. We have never broken an agreement nor violated an obligation."

Berwick, Pa.—Wage raises and sole collective bargaining rights were won by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in an agreement signed with the American Car and Foundry Company this week.

The raises amount to an increase of $1.20 per week for workers earning between 45 cents and 55 cents per hour.

Lancaster Council Fights Hagueism

By FORREST HECKMAN

Lancaster, Pa. — Acting promptly to nip incipient Hagueism in the bud, the Lancaster County Industrial Union Council is leading a widespread protest against passage of an ordinance introduced at a hasty session of city council to forbid distribution of circulars, handbills and leaflets.

Only newspapers and matter in addressed envelopes would be excepted by the ordinance, which provides heavy fines and prison terms for violation. Advertising would be included in the ban, and small business men have joined the CIO and Workers Alliance groups to deluge city council with a flood of protests. A resolution opposing the ordinance was also passed by the Central Labor Union, AFL.

In the organization field, the IUC is making strides forward, backed by a favorable intermediate report of the Labor Board examiner in the case of the Stehli Silk Mills, charged with violations of the National Labor Relations Act. The long-awaited decision, giving the TWOC bargaining rights and smashing company opposition, has served to encourage unionization of workers in all fields throughout the country.

IUC AIDS LEAGUE

Meanwhile, the IUC continues to play a leading role in many civic movements, including public housing and the formation of a branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League. Efforts of the CIO group to have city council set up a housing authority have rallied many civic organizations to their support.

A temporary county committee of LNPL has been established; the League has been endorsed by the CIO locals, the Workers Alliance and several AFL groups, and local politicians have been notified the workers will oppose the customary handpicked reactionary candidates. The IUC has endorsed Lieutenant Governor Thomas Kennedy of the UMW for Governor.

The IUC has voted affiliation with the newly established Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council, and will send a delegate to the State convention March 29, in Harrisburg.

Fights for Freedom

Still fighting for freedom is Tom Mooney, victim of a frameup in California 22 years ago. Turned down by the California senate in his request for a legislative pardon for the crime he did not commit, Mooney is now taking his case to Washington.

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Charles P. Howard ..... Secretary
John Brophy ..... Director
Len De Caux ..... Editor and Publicity Director

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Congress Must Act

When a man is thrown out of work, the country suffers a double economic loss. It is deprived of the products which this worker could be producing, and it is deprived of the purchasing power put into motion when he spends his wages.

Such losses can be estimated in dollars and cents, but no figures can tell the extent of the social loss involved in the impoverishment of this individual and his family. Nor is there any measure of the misery and frustration which the unemployed worker himself experiences.

The total loss (both to the country and to himself) in the unemployment of a single worker is a terrible one. But when this loss is multiplied 13 million times, as it is today, the result is not only appalling — it is a desperate national crisis.

In such a crisis, when private industry has failed to provide employment, it is the obvious duty of the government to step in and see that work is provided for every single unemployed person — so that his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness may be preserved, and so that he may contribute his share to the whole country's welfare.

This duty the government has so far failed to perform. With inadequate funds at its disposal, it has provided jobs for some but not for all. Countless unemployed are sorely stinted or confronting outright starvation; and even more are deprived of the opportunity to engage in socially useful labor.

Congress will shortly consider appropriations for the 1939 fiscal year, and the CIO has already estimated the absolute minimum which will be necessary for the unemployed, if the government is to meet its responsibility.

Through Chairman John L. Lewis, the CIO has called upon Congress to provide this minimum. It asks for appropriation for the coming fiscal year of $3,000,000,000 to provide an average of 3,500,000 useful jobs for the unemployed.

In calling for this minimum appropriation, the CIO also emphasizes that there should be no pauperizing of the unemployed; and that they should be given work on socially useful projects such as housing, slum clearance, flood control, building of schools and hospitals, and the like.

Every member of Congress shares in the responsibility of government to meet the present unemployment crisis in an adequate and constructive manner. And every member of organized labor and the public owes it to himself and his country to see that his representatives do not overlook this obligation.

Pass the Wage-Hour Bill

It is essential that the wage-hour bill be passed immediately.

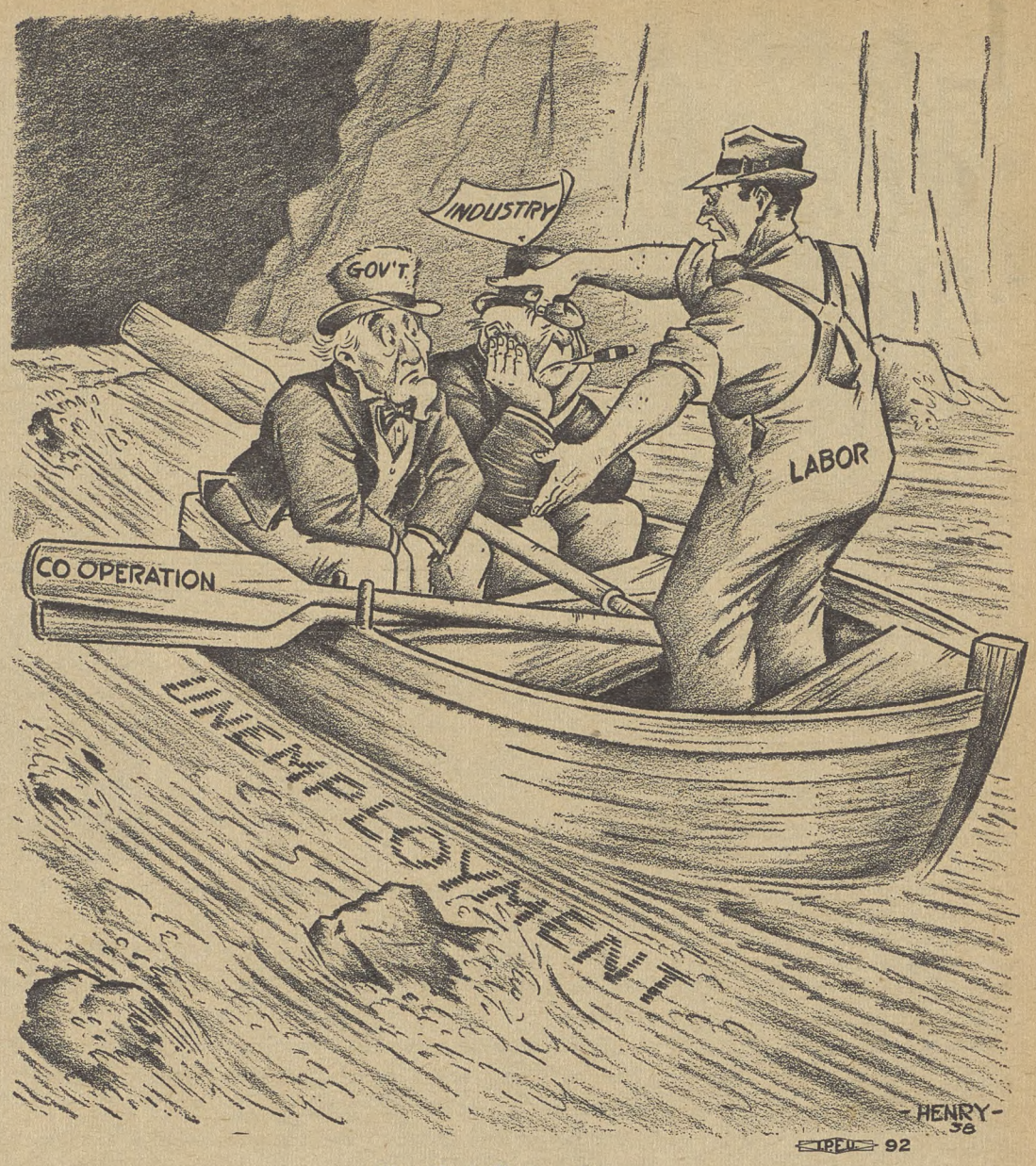
That piece of legislation, demanded by labor and other progressive organizations and by Pres. Roosevelt, has been a favorite football of reactionaries for the last several months.

It is high time that the House pass a suitable measure.

At the present time a subcommittee of the House Labor Committee is drafting new legislation designed to meet the criticisms of previous bills.

The stumbling block will be the House Rules Committee, which held up the last wage-hour proposal for months, and which undoubtedly will seek to do likewise with the new measure.

Union members should demand that the House Rules Committee act quickly on the new bill. Send your demads to Representatives E. E. Cox, Ga.; William Driver, Ark.; Howard Smith, Va.; Bayard Clark, N. C.; Martin Dies, Tex.; Lawrence Lewis, Col.; Joseph Martin, Jr., Mass.; Carl Mapes, Mich.; J. W. Taylor, Tenn.; and Donald McLean, N. J.



Let's Get Busy

Looking Ahead By LEN DE CAUX

A MESSAGE HEARD AROUND THE WORLD

Hitler and his Nazis had just completed their conquest of Austria, and storm-troopers were standing on guard at factories with cat o'nine tails to apply to workers who showed insufficient enthusiasm about it—when the voice of John L. Lewis crossed the Atlantic to tell the story of American labor's struggles.

The CIO leader made no attempt, in this trans-Atlantic broadcast, to advise other countries on the handling of their affairs.

But while Fascist heels trampled on European freedom, and labor in the democratic countries was rallying to demand resistance to the march of tyranny which threatened their liberties too, the voice of American labor that crossed the ocean was reassuringly firm in its constant and repeated emphasis on preserving democratic institutions.

Warning that "the fabric of culture is menaced today as never before," Lewis declared:

"The workers of America desire to benefit not only themselves, but all other citizens of this country, by the establishment and preservation of a true democracy in their own country.

"It is our firm belief that upon our success or failure will depend not only the future of this nation, but in some degree the future of endangered civilization."

Fascism Feeds On Democracy's Weaknesses

European experience has shown that Fascism flourishes on the weaknesses and divisions of democracies, and more particularly on the suppression of organized labor.

If Schuschnigg and his associates had not crushed and outlawed the Austrian labor movement, their country would not have fallen such an easy victim to Nazi force.

Fascism has advanced in Europe with ruthless and unscrupulous determination every time democratic leadership has shown any signs of softness.

It has profited from the uncertainties of democratic leaders, from their failures to set their own house in order, and from their reluctance to meet Fascist aggression with equally determined and united resistance.

In resistance to Fascism, labor is the key factor. The great masses of working people have most to lose and least to gain from the destruction of democracy.

Where labor is solidly organized behind aggressive and determined leadership, it is the backbone of the democratic defense. But where it is weak, or its leaders are spineless and yielding, Fascism sees an invitation to advance.

In this lies the international significance of Lewis's speech. Though devoted to American affairs, its whole tone shows awareness of the forces that menace our liberties and labor's determination that Fascism "shall not happen here."

A Warning and a Call For Action

Fascism sprouts from economic collapse, from the "domestic strife and savagery" against which Lewis warns, and from the failure of democratic leadership to cope with such situations in time.

Consequently the CIO leader seeks to shock the country into a realization of the enormous gravity of the crisis that confronts us. With 13 million unemployed, he declares, America is drifting "with terrifying and deadly sureness to the never-never realm of financial bankruptcy, economic collapse and human tragedy."

While political leaders cavil, quibble and quarrel; while industrialists blindly hasten collapse by fighting labor and seek to throw on its bent and emaciated shoulders the full burden of their own failures, it is left for progressive labor, as represented by the CIO, to sound the urgently needed call for the cooperation of all who have their country's welfare at heart.

Those faint-hearts who constantly bewail the emergence of the CIO as a "division of labor," should rather thank their lucky stars that the leadership of labor no longer rests in the faltering hands of a hidebound craft bureaucracy which would spineless bow before the storm and offer its neck as a stepping-stone for Fascicts to climb to power.

Instead, through the solid organization of previously unorganized millions, a new and progressive labor movement has arisen capable of advancing a concrete program to cope with the emergency.

It is already offering leadership around which all democratic forces may rally to pull the country out of the present crisis, to resist advancing tyranny and to preserve and enlarge our liberties.

CIO Counters Attack on Lawyer

Washington — A campaign of protest against the attempted disbarment of Edward Lamb, labor lawyer of Toledo, Ohio, was set under way this week by John Brophy, CIO national director, and Lee Pressman, general counsel.

Disbarment proceedings were started against Lamb as a result of his work in defending United Shoe Workers strikers against a sweeping injunction issued by a compliant judge in Portsmouth, Ohio, last August. They originated with the judge who granted the injunction.

CIO affiliates were urged to send protests to Judge William R. White of Portsmouth, Ohio.

PICTURES WANTED

THE C.I.O. NEWS is anxious to receive pictures of general labor interest for publication.

C.I.O. union officers and members, and readers generally, are urged to send in photographs of interesting events affecting the C.I.O. in their localities.

Pictures will be carefully handled and promptly returned upon request, if not appropriate for reproduction, or after cuts have been made from them.

Lewis Sees Danger Ahead

Grave Problems Face Nation, CIO Head Tells Britons

The CIO NEWS presents the full text of a speech delivered by Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO over the British Broadcasting Corporation network on March 15. The address, which was not broadcast in this country, was one of a series by prominent Americans to interpret American life and views for British audiences.

I address you in the name of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and the millions of Americans who are looking to labor to give them leadership and hope for the future. Almost three-fourths of the people of America are represented by workers gainfully employed. The future of organized labor, therefore, is in a broad sense the future of America.

American labor is today in the throes of the greatest struggle in the history of the United States. The workers of America are becoming articulate. They are demanding their just share in the government of their Nation. They desire to benefit not only themselves, but all other citizens of this country, by the establishment and preservation of a true democracy in their own country. The final determination of our endeavors lies many years in the future, but it is our firm belief that upon our success or our failure will depend not only the future of this Nation, but in some degree the future of endangered civilization.

The fabric of culture which has been built up by mankind through enduring centuries of painful toil and sacrifice is menaced today as never before. America is one of the group of remaining great democracies. If the citizens of the United States can pass on to their children the ideal and the practice of human freedom, we shall be not only fulfilling our duty as inheritors of the hard-won traditions of ages, but we shall be accomplishing our responsibilities to the future of our race.

CORRECT ABUSES

If the democracy of the United States is to survive and if its government is to be a true expression of the ideas of its citizens, there are abuses which must be corrected. Hundreds of thousands of the people of this nation have for years on years been exploited, oppressed, and denied the exercise of those rights guaranteed to them under our constitution. They have lived at the mercy of economic vicissitudes. They have been little more than industrial serfs. They have been unable to raise their wages, to ameliorate their working conditions, to assure themselves of economic security. Millions have suffered the ills that accompany partial starvation in America, and the children of these men have been unable to improve their lot.

It is not the purpose of the workers of the United States that these things should continue. We do not intend that our people shall trudge aimlessly from street to street seeking only that work which they will never find because our economic leaders have neglected to provide it for them. We do not intend that our children shall starve in the midst of plenty. We do intend to take an active part in the government of our nation, so as to insure to the average citizen an improved participation in its economic and political bounties. For these purposes the workers of the United States have elected to form unions to which they flock by the hundreds of thousands. The labor movement in America has been reborn. Socially, economically, politically, the workers of America are becoming articulate. They must and will participate in the determination of their destiny.

The Committee for Industrial Organization was formed by the heads of eight national and international unions in November, 1935. Its avowed purpose was the encouragement of workers in the mass-production industries to organize. Its success may be judged by the fact that its affiliates now comprise 35 national and international unions, about 1000 local industrial unions not affiliated to any national organization, and a number of state and local industrial union councils. The membership of the Committee for Industrial Organization now closely approximates four million.

It is not my desire to dwell upon the division in the ranks of American labor. The members of the Committee for Industrial Organization at its inception desired only to work within the framework of the existing Federation for the benefit of the unorganized workers in the United States. They were not permitted to do so. Our organizations were suspended from membership. After this action, we determined to extend our educational activities by independent organization of workers in the name of the Committee for Industrial Organization. The results of our efforts are apparent. In two years we have attained a membership of four million.

WANT ORGANIZATION

It has been urged that labor should make peace. We are willing to do so. We believe that the craft unions have a definite place in the structure of our labor movement. We will not, however, submit to the destruction or to the dismemberment of our constituent industrial unions as the price of peace. The workers of the United States want to be organized. We purpose that they shall be organized. If this might be done under the aegis of a united labor movement, the members of the Committee for Industrial Organization would be more than jubilant, but since it cannot be so, we shall not submit ourselves and the welfare of the yet unorganized millions to the treacherous mercies of those false and feeble leaders who have spurned our honest overtures.

The character and the success of the work of the Committee for Industrial Organization may be measured by the virulence of its enemies. We have been criticized by communists and fascists, by the National Association of Manufacturers, by elements of the public press, and by reactionary public representatives. The Committee for Industrial Organization has been called dangerously radical and dangerously conservative. The police forces of corrupt cities and the soldiery of some states have been marshaled against our people in their efforts to obtain for themselves increased wages, shorter working hours, better working conditions and a recognition of their right to bargain collectively.

To be brief, we have been belabored by the abuse of all those who do not desire that the workers of America should improve their economic condition and by all those who do not wish these workers to proceed in an orderly fashion toward the attainment of such objectives.

Our work will speak for itself. The activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization have raised the wages of American workers by billions of dollars. We have shortened their working hours and we have immeasurably improved their working conditions. We have provided for the adjustment of their grievances in their places of work. In many communities where workers have even been forbidden to exercise their right of political franchise, the oppressive political organizations of industry have been completely destroyed. Not less in importance to these chronicled accomplishments, is the fact that labor has become organized and articulate. It is henceforth capable of assuming a major degree of responsibility and leadership in the rehabilitation of economic America.

Thirteen million Americans are now unemployed. Their numbers are steadily increasing, as the nation drifts with terrifying and deadly sureness to the never, never realm of financial bankruptcy, economic collapse and human tragedy. This is appallingly true, despite the fact that government has dipped into the public purse to make possible the granting of huge subsidies to industry, agriculture, banking and finance.

Since 1933 the so grants, directly and indirectly, have amounted to the enormous total of twenty-two billion dollars. Our national internal economy has attained the amazing condition where it appears that practically all of our major enterprises are unable to exist or function on their own resources. Our banking structure is supported by federal funds. Our great shipping industry since 1917 has squandered nearly three billions of dollars, derived during that period from direct and indirect government aid. In addition, it has squandered its own revenue and its capital assets, and a recent report of a governmental agency startlingly reveals its financial prostration. Agriculture is the recipient of direct government aid, and the financial structure of our railway system is such as to require constant increases in freight and passenger tariffs to continue them in operation, all of which is added to commodity prices which inevitably increases the burden borne by the population. Countless business units in sundry industries are the recipients of huge government loans, given under circumstances where the borrowing corporations are unable to qualify for loans from our banking institutions, which are themselves overflowing with money upon which they cannot pay depositors interest.

GOING BACKWARDS

Since 1933, approximately seven billions of dollars of government money has been paid to the unemployed, in the form of direct or work relief. Most of this vast sum has trickled through the tills of the nation's shopkeepers, and thus has become a subsidy to our merchants and professional men.

America is moving in economic reverse. Our consumer goods industries began to slow down in June, 1937, and by October of the same year, our heavy industries began to feel the icy hand of the depression. Since that time, the drift has been constant — shutdowns in industry being the order of the day—while the number of human beings being thrown out of employment was augmented day by day. In the months that have ensued, neither industry nor government has come forth with constructive proposals, designed to meet the problems of the depression. The federal congress, lacking adequate or competent leadership, in continuous session for months past has failed to devise or enact a single statute that would cause a glimmer of hope to penetrate the minds of millions of despairing Americans.

Meantime, cavilling and confusion prevails, and our statesmen, and those carrying the responsibilities of the nation's manifold enterprises, are reviling each other with an anger and bitterness that defiles, sears and destroys. Meantime, the population suffers, and a creeping paralysis progressively impairs its functions.

What is to be done?

Reason calls for a change. More rational policies are indicated. America is menaced, not by a foreign foe that would storm its battlements, but by the more fearful enemy of domestic strife and savagery. It is time for Americans to cooperate. It is time for Americans to recognize each other's right of individual existence. It is time for capital to recognize labor's right to live and participate in the increased efficiency of industry and the bounties of our national resources. It is time for labor to recognize the right of capital to have a reasonable return upon its investment. It is time for statesmen to recognize their nation's peril and to decide to cooperate with labor and industry, to rationalize the nation's processes and alleviate a nation's distress.

Labor is willing to cooperate—now. Let the leaders of the nation's business step forward. Let the statesmen of the nation do the same. Let the council of reason and mutual toleration be convened. American leadership can accomplish this task, and in so doing will preserve its governmental structure and its democratic institutions.

High Points of Speech

"American labor is today in the throes of the greatest struggle in the history of the United States."

"If the democracy of the United States is to survive and if its government is to be a true expression of the ideas of its citizens, there are abuses which must be corrected."

"The workers of the United States want to be organized. We purpose that they shall be organized. If this might be done under the aegis of a united labor movement, the members of the CIO would be more than jubilant, but since it cannot be so, we shall not submit ourselves and the welfare of the yet unorganized millions to the treacherous mercies of those false and feeble leaders who have spurned our honest overtures."

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Mooney Case In Congress

Washington.—The long fight to free Tom Mooney, victim of California's most vicious labor frame-up, moved into new ground here as the House judiciary committee appointed a subcommittee to hold hearings and report on the O'Connell resolution, memorializing the Governor of California to pardon the famous prisoner.

Meanwhile, at Sacramento, Cal., the State Senate had turned down a proposal for a legislative pardon for Mooney, after the State's lower house had voted in favor of the measure.

Mooney, brought from San Quentin to address the State Assembly, faced a jammed chamber and overflowing galleries and declared once again his innocence of the San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing in 1916.

Tells of Plot

Referring to the famous picture of Market street, in San Francisco, which shows him far away from the scene of the bombing only a few minutes before it took place, Mooney charged that the State prosecutor of his case had sought to bribe a photo-engraver into changing the hands of a clock in the picture in order to incriminate Mooney.

His plea turned down by the State Senate, Mooney's remaining chances for freedom rest in Washington, where the Supreme Court will be asked to review his case.

The resolution in the House, introduced by Representative Jerry O'Connell, of Montana, is a companion measure to one filed in the Senate by Senator Murray of Montana, that a sub-committee of the committee hold hearings and report on the O'Connell resolution.

Though no one appeared to oppose the Murray resolution in the Senate, Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, a close friend of Publisher William Randolph Hearst, is seeking an opportunity to oppose the measure behind closed doors.

NLRB Gets Vanadium Case

Niagara Falls, N. Y. — Charges against the Vanadium Corporation of America for unfair labor practices and for encouraging the growth of a company union in their Niagara Falls plants will soon be heard by the National Labor Relations Board at Buffalo. Board officials in Washington are expected to set a date for the hearing in the very near future.

The charges were filed by Local 12067, United Mine Workers of America, Chemical Division, accusing the company of fostering a company union under the guise of the Vanadium Workers Association, a so-called "independent union." The company is also charged with intimidating and discriminating against CIO members in the plant.

Dist. 50 Confident

The CIO local, which has a majority of the employes signed, is confident that the Board will order the dissolution of the company union as a result of hearing the evidence against it. Many affidavits have been sworn proving that the company agents coerced workers into joining the "independent union," and it is clear to any impartial observer that the so-called union is an illegal attempt to evade the Wagner Act.

With the company union out of existence and intimidation stopped, the Vanadium workers intend to continue their efforts to win recognition through their own genuine union, Local 12067, U.M.W.A.

Lewis Backs Youth Act

Washington.—Full endorsement for the American Youth Act, a measure designed to provide jobs and education for young people, was voiced by John L. Lewis, CIO chairman, in testimony read before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor during the recent Youth Pilgrimage to Washington.

Lewis's endorsement was made in a letter to Senator Josh Lee, of the Committee, and to William Hinckley, of the American Youth Congress, sponsor of the pilgrimage.

"The provisions of this bill meet the policy of the CIO as adopted at its Atlantic City conference," Lewis stated, "where it was expressed that 'Federal funds should also be appropriated sufficient to afford opportunities for work and education to the youth of this country unable to find a place in industry or without sufficient funds to obtain an education.'

"It is my feeling that this legislation is very necessary and urgent at this time in order that full opportunity for work and education be provided."

Backed By Labor's League

E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, also testified in support of the Youth Act. Pointing out that the WPA program is inadequate for adults, he called for increased appropriations for the unemployed as a whole, as well as for youth.

"We find an amazingly large percentage of the unemployed and needy in this country are in the younger age brackets," he added. "The Federal Government has done little more than make pious gestures toward solving this problem."

"The American Youth Act has the support of Labor's Non-Partisan League and organized labor in general," Oliver declared. "It is a proper extension of the National Youth Administration and the WPA program, and, to some measure, acknowledges society's debt to youth."

CIO unions endorsing the Youth Act include the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, whose president, James B. Carey, testified at the hearings; the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, the Automobile Workers, the Cannery and Agricultural Workers, the Radio Telegraphists, the United Mine Workers, the National Maritime Union, and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

CIO Unity Stand

BUFFALO, N. Y.—"The C.I.O. wants unity," Director John Brophy declared here, "but it must be effective unity."

"Until the A.F.L. leadership is prepared to recognize the C.I.O.'s stand for national industrial unions—in principle and in fact—there can be no peace," Brophy said.

Brophy said that the red-scare used against the C.I.O. was a tool in the hands of the enemies or organized labor, who use it as a "bugaboo for the purpose of smoke-screening the real issues."

Carborundum Men Fight Low Pay

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Despite huge layoffs affecting as many as two-thirds of their number, workers at the Carborundum plant continue to build themselves an organization in order to fight for security and better working conditions.

The approximately 1000 employees remaining after the layoffs are working on short time, many of them receiving only one to three days every two weeks.

Citizens' Committee Activities Told to LaFollette Group

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

Washington — The LaFollette civil liberties committee of the Senate, digging deeply into the muck of industrial anti-unionism, this week brought to light for the first time the activities of the so-called Citizens' Committee which had fought against the Little Steel strikers last summer.

The Bethlehem Steel Corp., the testimony brought out, had pledged $25,000 to the citizens' committee.

This revelation came from the lips of Francis Martin, chairman of the Johnstown Citizens' Committee, who said the offer had come from Sidney Evans, Bethlehem personnel manager, at a meeting of the Committee's executive group, a week after the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee strike had got under way.

The alleged purpose of the committee, it was learned from Lawrence Campbell, its secretary, was to "stand ready to protect the sanctity of our homes and our community at all times . . . we feel that a man has a right to work and should be protected in that right."

Two Resigned

But two former members of the committee, who resigned in protest against its policies, told a far different story about the organization's aims.

Rabbi Abram Granowitz told the LaFollette hearing that he had resigned from the Citizens' Committee when it became apparent that it was designed only to get the strikers back to work, break the strike and smash the union.

Former Sheriff Michael Boyle of Cambria County, another one-time member of the committee, told a similar story.

When the strike got under way, he added, the company officials requested him to hire deputies, and upon his refusal, suggested that the national guard be asked to enter the situation. But when the guard came in and kept the factories closed, the Citizens' Committee asked that the guard be removed and plans be inaugurated for re-opening the mills.

How Awful!

A self-styled "friend of labor" brought smiles to spectators when he outlined his activities during the walkout. Rev. John H. Stanton, curling his arm over his head to avoid being photographed, declared, "My heart is with the laboring man but here was a strike that was breaking the rules of a strike." He explained that the strikers were demanding a contract with the Bethlehem management!

David Watkins, SWOC district director, had approached the company several times in an effort to reach an amicable understanding, but on each occasion the company had refused to discuss the situation, it was revealed.

Shields on Spot

Mayor Shields, of Johnstown, most outspoken foe of the SWOC during the strike, had a difficult time explaining to the Senate Committee how he had come to pay off some $23,000 worth of debts shortly after the strike.

He claimed that the money had come from his wife who had enjoyed a "windfall."

But Shields, who had allegedly received some $30,000 to combat the strike, declared that he had destroyed all records of the hiring and paying of some 500 special officers sworn in during the walkout.

"I personally destroyed them because they were finished business with me," he asserted.

Asked if the city always destroyed its records, Shields said, "This was an emergency."

SAN FRANCISCO—The United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers, C.I.O., has filed charges of unfair practises with the N.L.R.B. against 15 major canneries in northern California.

2,000 to Vote

New York. — Two thousand shipyard workers in the three repair shops of the United Shipyards, Inc., will vote in National Labor Relations Board elections to determine their collective bargaining agency.

On the Spot

Mayor Daniel J. Shields of Johnstown, Pa., (left) looked worried as he prepared to take the stand as the Senate LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee probe of vigilante activity during the Little Steel strike. Shields is getting a last-minute bit of advice from his attorney, Samuel King, who looks a bit disturbed himself.

Niagara Falls CIO Thaws Out Relief

Niagara Falls, N. Y. — Speedy relief for the unemployed of Niagara Falls was promised to a delegation of CIO representatives this week by officials of the city department of public welfare.

Delays in unemployment compensation checks have been causing acute suffering among the unemployed, the delegation informed Carlos Lacy, head of the welfare department, who informed them that welfare officials would cooperate with the CIO in acting quickly on any cases of this kind brought to their attention.

The delegation, which was led by Peter Vaccarella, secretary of the provisional CIO Council, and Albert Pezzati, organizer of District 50, United Mine Workers of America, was the first public action taken by the new provisional council of CIO unions in Niagara Falls. The council, consisting of representatives from chemical, auto, transport and insurance workers unions, was organized last week to strengthen the march of the CIO toward organization of this industrial community.

To Organize Chemicals

The council is at present laying plans for an organizing campaign centering on the great chemical plants of this open-shop town dominated by the Morgan and Mellon interests. Included among the plans is a projected conference on unemployment, which is causing great distress among thousands laid off in the last several months, and wide-spread public action to make effective the CIO slogan of "The right of every man to a job."

At its second regular meeting the Council extended a helping hand to the newly organized AFL union of city employees, by calling upon the City Council to grant recognition to the union and to reinstate several members discharged for union activity.

HOPEWELL, VA.,—Final preparations are being made for a National Labor Relations Board election in the Hopewell, Va., plant of the Solvay Process Company, a subsidiary of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation.

The two organizations appearing on the ballot are Local Union 12103, affiliated with District 50, and the Works Council, affiliated management.

The CIO Moves Forward!

Brophy Points to Recent Gains

(Excerpts from a speech delivered to the convention of the Ohio Industrial Union Council at Columbus, February 26, 1938.)

By JOHN BROPHY

Director, The Committee for Industrial Organization

This demonstration of yours, I take it, is a testimonial of your confidence in the program, policies, and leadership of the CIO. It gives the answer, it seems to me, to those doubters who seem to think that the CIO is a temporary movement rather than a permanent, active, militant organization here now and always to advance the ends and purposes of labor.

This CIO movement is the most important development in the labor world during our lifetime. Nothing equals it. Nothing is as important as the rise of the CIO movement and its leadership of this great upsurge of labor activity throughout the country.

We are engaged in an historic movement and the labor records of the future will point to the past two years and to this movement as one of the great turning points in the history of labor. You men from the various industries throughout this great state know something of the record and achievement of this mighty dramatic movement of which we are a part and to which we are all making our contributions.

As a public man of by-gone days used to remark, "What is the record of accomplishment?" I am going to refer to it briefly.

At the present time there are some thirty-five unions comprising the CIO. It started out with eight and today there are thirty-five and practically all of these unions that have been added to the original ten are new unions, unions that have been created within the last two years—thirty-five great national unions united together in a combination for the purpose of bettering the conditions of the mass of workers.

135 COUNCILS

In addition to that there are at the present 135 city and state councils already set up. Every week new city and state councils are coming into being. In fact, at present the job of the CIO is to consolidate the great gains that were won organizationally in the first year and a half of our existence. Adding to that are some 600 local industrial unions organized in various miscellaneous trades and callings where as yet there are not sufficient locals organized to establish national unions. We are constantly building new national industrial unions.

Now this is just the arithmetic, just the bare record of what has been the results in material things for the workers. Last year the gains won by the CIO unions, that is the advances in wages, totalled an increase of one billion dollars at least, as well as a shortening of the work day and work week. Furthermore, a billion and a half dollars have been added to the other workers outside of the CIO unions as a result of CIO unions for better conditions and higher wages.

AFL CAUSED SPLIT

Unionism means power not only for social well-being, but also in the way of building up individual status and collective self-respect. And so the area of individual and mass freedom has been widened throughout this country as a result of the formation of the CIO and its drive for better conditions and a greater amount of human freedom. These things, I repeat, are solid achievements that mean much in bettering the life of the masses of the people throughout the land.

We are told by some that there is a split among the forces of labor. It is true that there is a split and that is unfortunate, but the split in the ranks of labor is not our making. Let it be noted, we were suspended and expelled by the AFL.

After all, we have added to the original million workers who comprised the CIO when it was first formed, three million more who previously were unorganized. We have now a membership of four million workers—a great army—and we have that four-million army of labor because we declared for a principle of industrial organization that was essential to the task of organizing the unorganized in the great basic industries, such as steel, rubber, etc.

The CIO came into being to do the job that the leaders of the craft unions in the AFL had failed to do. If they had done their job reasonably well, there would have been no occasion for the setting up of the CIO; but it was because of the continuous failure year after year to face the task of organizing steel, auto, rubber, the great machine manufacturing industries, that a group, a forward-looking group, within the AFL set up the CIO.

The results have justified the courage and determination of the original group in setting up the CIO. The record is there. It is a record of accomplishment. It is a record that wins the loyalty and devotion of the workers and all understanding and socially-minded people.

NO FLASH IN PAN

It simply had not been done and could not be done, so they said. Well, time has given them the lie. Events have proven that it could be done. We secured agreements with the great steel manufacturers of the nation. Then these melancholy "ravens," I might term the AFL Council who said it could not be done, had another line. "It is only a flash in the pan," they said "after a while the CIO will fade out."

And lo and behold, what do we find? After a year of collective bargaining in steel we find that agreements are renewed a second time with the greatest steel concerns in the country. We find that collective bargaining continues in autos. For the first time a national agreement in glass manufacturing takes place. In General Electric a national agreement is obtained by CIO.

No, the CIO is not a flash in the pan. It is too close to the hearts of the workers. It has won the right to permanence and it is exercising all of these democratic rights and social gains and goes steadily forward. But that is not all that the CIO has been concerned about. It has not only dealt with the problem of the worker on the job in the way of extending, organizing, and winning better conditions, it has dealt also with the problem of unemployment.

We declared at that time that the worker had inherent right to a job and if private industry was unable to provide him with a job then it was the responsibility of government to provide work or with the means to sustain life. As the recession crept on us and began to devastate the lives of the workers and their families, then we declared for the need for adequate extension of WPA and PWA works projects. We called upon government to do its part before the unemployment situation grew more intense and conditions got too bad.

It took some time to impress government with this. Mass meetings were held by CIO up and down the land to discuss with the people this question and the importance of calling government attention to this obligation. Finally as a result of the leadership of the CIO on this subject of aid for the unemployed the President of the United States called upon Congress to appropriate an additional sum of money, two hundred and fifty million dollars, to provide additional jobs for the unemployed for the balance of the fiscal year.

NOT ENOUGH RELIEF

We do agree two hundred fifty million dollars additional is substantial and important. We don't think it is enough however.

I mention this, my friends, that you may be conscious of the fact that CIO is not solely concerned with the narrow problem of taking care of people who are on the job. We have a responsibility to all workers whether employed or unemployed.

This, of course, is a new movement, a new movement with vision with a program and with leadership, and it is fortunate for the people of America—fortunate for the maintenance of democratic institutions — that the CIO came into being and was administered by men aware of their social responsibilities and with the courage to go forward.

A GREAT LEADER

I say that we are doubly fortunate to have as a leader of this great movement a man with the imagination and courage and determination of John L. Lewis. His service is not only to labor, to the trade union movement, but his service is also to his country and to the citizenship generally.

Only through adequate facing of social problems do we avoid the danger of great social disruption and chaos, and when we have a man who sees this and takes the necessary steps that the needs of the masses be cared for wisely and well, such a man, such a leadership renders service to his nation in a special degree.

This convention is epoch-making in the sense that you are taking on another task. You are building another segment in the great structure of the CIO. Your state, I have indicated, has been a pioneer in labor action. You in this convention in the setting up of your council, will give an impetus to other CIO groups in other states to do likewise. Pennsylvania will next month set up its State Council. Indiana will follow. All over this land this CIO movement of ours will consolidate its forces, will extend its influence for human betterment.

This task of ours, of course, is a continuous job. It is a job which brings great benefits in human and social well-being. This union of ours, as John Lewis said in one of his addresses—is a great crusade to win security and well-being for the masses and for the maintenance of democratic institutions. You people in this convention are making your contribution in this job of building and perfecting a great institution."

Will the CIO keep its strength?

This was a question asked eagerly by anti-labor employers and reactionary officials of the AFL as the depression cut across America, throwing millions out of work, shaking the union movement to its very foundations.

That question is asked no longer.

For in the last six months the CIO and its affiliated unions have shown the Nation that the structure of industrial organization of the mass production industries is here, and here to stay.

The CIO has not gone backward. It has moved ahead into new fields.

The story of this amazing progress was told to the 1,000 delegates at the convention of the Ohio Industrial Union Council a short time ago by John Brophy, Director of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Reprinted here are important excerpts from his speech.

John Brophy

Who told Ohio Industrial Union Council of important CIO gains in recent months, and promised further progress.

Toledo CIO Observes Birthday

Toledo—The Toledo Industrial Union Council of the CIO celebrated its first anniversary this week, able to look back at a substantial growth in membership and constantly increasing importance in the community.

Formed by nine CIO locals in six industries, the Council has increased its number of affiliated unions to 31 with a membership of more than 35,000 workers.

At the present time the CIO in Toledo has contractual relaxtions with 53 concerns, 19 of which are operating under the closed shop and checkoff.

Shorter hours and increases in pay "to the extent of $700,000 are some of the benefits gained for more than 4,000 workers who were organized under the banner of the Council in its first year of existence," Kenneth Cole, executive secretary of the council, declared.

"The council has established an unprecedented record for living up to the contracts signed with employers.

"Thousands of petty grievances were settled by union committees during the past year, satisfactory to both labor and employer."

Locals Build New Halls

WASHINGTON — What happens when real estate owners in a community refuse to rent their halls to C.I.O. unions, or when such halls are too expensive?

Here is what two District 50 locals are doing: They are building their own halls.

In Saltville, Virginia, every available meeting place was refused to the members of Local 13002, Mathieson Alkali Works, even the two schoolhouses. The members are now adding a story to the Variety Store in Allison Gap and are holding a drive to raise the necessary funds.

Chinese ILGWU Local Strikes

San Francisco. — The first Chinese local union in the country—organized by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, CIO—is waging a spirited strike against the National Dollar Stores here.

Though the pickets are Oriental, they are fighting the same sort of battle that thousands of American workers have had to wage to bring about higher wages and better living conditions, according to ILGWU officials here.

The Chinese local, organized early in the year, won agreement from the concern to its demands for closed shop and wage raises. But immediately afterwards, the shop was "sold" to a dummy concern of the chain store group, which then refused to deal with the union.

CIO Wins Again

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Local 13, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America won its third labor board victory, when it triumped over Joe Ryan's "General Maintenance Workers", 68 to 6, in the Stephen Ransom ship repair yards, here.

The two previous victories were in the Atlantic Basin Iron Works, where Local 13 won over the A.F. of L. craft unions by a vote of 236 to 26, and in Ira S. Bushy & Sons where the vote was 112 to 58.

CIO Asks 3 Billion For Relief

(Continued from Page 3)

Short time workers should be given supplemental jobs where needed.

4. Relief funds should be available to meet current needs as they arise.

The fourth point was seen as an attack on the principle of the present Woodrum Amendment to the Relief Act, which requires that 1937-38 funds be spread over a period of 12 months, without regard to increased need during the recession.

Lewis's letter follows out the program that the CIO has undertaken to help the unemployed workers of America secure a measure of economic security. It carries out the promise made by Lewis at the convention of the United Mine Workers of America last February, when he said:

"The CIO has taken upon itself the duty of presenting the case of the unemployed."

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3-19

Steel Workers Gain $200,000

Anti-Labor Employers Paid Heavily For Illegal Firings

By HOWARD J. McCARTNEY

Pittsburgh — Upwards of $200,000 in back pay has been won for members of the CIO's Steel Workers Organizing Committee through charges filed with the National Labor Relations Board by the steel union.

The charges were filed against companies which had discharged union members. In addition to winning back pay the fired unionists were ordered reinstated to their jobs.

The exact amount of back pay —$203,000—is merely a cross-section of some of the cases. There were scores of smaller cases settled by mutual agreement and involved many more thousands of dollars in additional plants.

Significantly, in every case, the award has acted as a springboard for the SWOC campaign. Without an exception, membership greatly increased after each was announced and powerful unions have sprung up under the impetus given the union by the cash awards.

Typical of the sizeable amounts awarded, a check for $1,936.35 was received recently by a member of SWOC Lodge 1528, Milwaukee, Wis. He was discharged for advocating a wage raise before SWOC took the field. His check, in addition to back pay, covered a wage boost and a bonus previously granted the balance of employes.

The largest bulk amount was ordered paid to 67 discharged employes of the Fansteel Metallurgical Company in Waukegan, Ill. These men were discharged because of the important roles they played in a strike that hit the Nation's front pages last summer. The back pay due runs more than $70,000.

Over $15,000 was awarded to 10 discharged workmen at the Aliquippa, Pa. plant of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., and $15,000 was divided among several union members at the Peoria Cordage Co., Peoria, Ill.

It cost Tulsa Boiler & Machine Co., of Tulsa, Okla., $674.00 in its unsuccessful attempt to defeat the union. Six discharged employes were ordered to be given back pay totaling that amount.

Little Steel Case Up

Republic Steel Corp., through a large subsidiary — Union Drawn Steel Co., Beaver Falls, Pa. — was ordered to reinstate, with all pay lost, five union steel workers. The case is still in the course of litigation and a definite amount has not yet been specified.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Weirton Steel Company and Republic Steel Corporation, the backbone of "Little Steel," have all been the target of charges filed by the SWOC, and involve some 600 union men who were fired for joining the union.

When the decisions are eventually handed down by the Board in these three cases the total back pay awards may be greatly increased.

27 More Pacts

Meanwhile, the SWOC national headquarters announced that 27 steel manufacturing, fabricating and processing firms were negotiated during the week. These 27 agreements cover 25,375 employes.

Approximately 273,430 steel union members are covered by new agreements. These, together with some 225,000 under agreements not expiring until later dates, bring over 498,000 SWOC under contract. The balance will be effected by contracts yet to be negotiated.

Only 122 firms out of a grand total of 514 have not yet signed a new agreement. Most of these are being handled by sub-district offices of the SWOC and are now in the process of negotiations.

Some of the larger steel firms signing recently include:

Pittsburgh Steel Co., Pittsburgh (7,000 employes); Sharon Steel Co., Sharon, Pa. (3,000 employes); Cooper-Bessemer Co., Grove City, Pa. (2,000 employes); Page Steel & Wire Co., Monessen, Pa. (1,200 employes); National Can Co., New York City (1,100 employes); Latrobe Electric Steel Co., Latrobe, Pa. (750 employes); MacIntosh-Hemphill Co., Pittsburgh (650 employes).

Two Canadian Firms

Two Canadian steel firms have renewed their agreements with SWOC. They are the Ontario Malleable Iron Co., Ltd., employing 225, and the Fittings Limited, employing 200. Prevailing wage rates are maintained in both contracts.

Negotiations looking toward a union contract are under way at the Chicago plant of International Harvester Co., where the SWOC won a sweeping victory in a government-supervised election. The vote was 3,255 for SWOC and 1,821 for an "independent" union.

At the same time, a significant decision was handed down by the National Labor Relations Board in answer to a petition filed by an "independent" union at the American Steel & Wire Co. plant at Waukegan, Ill.

That organization—Steel & Wire Workers' Protective Association— petitioned the Labor Board for an election in an attempt to "chisel in" on the SWOC agreement with the company—a U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiary.

The Labor Board ruled that the proper method of bargaining collectively with a U. S. Steel subsidiary is on a nation-wide basis and refused to consider an election limited to one of the company's plants.

This action was a major victory for the CIO steel union which has contracts with all U. S. Steel subsidiaries.

Boss Out $148,000

Seattle, Wash. — The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board here ordered the Carlisle Lumber Company to pay $148,413.76 in back wages to workers who went out on strike on May 3, 1935. Highest payment ordered was $3019, while the average was $1100.

ACWA Builds NecktieCo-op

New York.—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, is planning to enter the necktie business.

Immediately following ratification of the plans by its affiliated Men's Neckwear Union, the A.C.W.A. will establish a cooperative, non-profit manufacturing unit to enter the low-priced neckwear industry.

The project, according to Louis Fuchs, union manager, will be able to offer employment to members who would otherwise be jobless. The cooperative factory, he added, would strictly adhere to union working conditions, and would be under contract with the A.C.W.A.

The purpose of establishing the factory for 25c ties, which are not being produced in New York at the present time, is to take up the slack in unemployment, popularize the union label, and offer competition to wage chisellers in the low-priced necktie field.

Stock valued at $10,000 will be sold in $10 shares to union members, and the capital gained will be used to install 40 machines in the factory. The product will be sold to bargain basements, and later, it is hoped, to chain store groups.

TWOC Fights Wage Cuts

By VALERY BURATI

BOSTON, Mass.—A movement to cut wages in the woolen and worsted industry, starting in New Hampshire and Vermont, and threatening to spread to every mill in that branch of Textiles, has been stopped by the prompt action of the Texile Workers Organizing Committee.

Striking at the very source of the wage cuts, the TWOC forced six manufacturers to withdraw them and organizers are now campaigning against another half-dozen mills where reductions have been posted. This action has given pause to other manufacturers who contemplated similar action. The employes of three New Hampshire mills forced restoration of the old rates by strikes; negotations succeeded in the other three.

Though averaging about 12½ per cent, the cuts ranged from 9½ to 27 per cent. The TWOC's first action against reductions in woolens and worsteds came in Central Maine about a month and a half ago.

Seek to Use Slump

The manufacturers are taking advantage of the depression, and are trying to stampede the workers into supine acquiescence. Apparently they did not count on the rock-firm opposition of the TWOC.

The 12½ per cent wage cut in the cotton branch could have been prevented by the same methods except for the betrayal by the leaders of the New Bedford Texile Council.

They agreed to a 12½ per cent cut in secret with the manufacturers without first consulting their membership, and after they had promised Hyman Blumberg, regional director of the TWOC, that they would not agree to any cuts at all.

145 Seamen Ordered Retired

Washington — Reinstatement with back pay of 145 seamen, members of the National Maritime Union, CIO, was ordered this week in a decision handed down by the Labor Relations Board against the Peninsula and Occidental Steamship Co. of New Haven, Conn.

The Board's decision stated that the men were fired because they switched their union membership last June from the discredited Intl. Seamen's Union, A. F. of L. affiliate, to the NMU.

Used Intimidation

Testimony cited by the Board proved that officers of the line tried intimidation in an attempt to keep the men of the CIO. Captain Lord of the S. S. Cuba said to one of the men: "The NMU—all they want is to get you into the union and then get half your wages."

Referring to Marcus Elliott, NMU organizer, Capt. Lord said, "He looks like a Russian. He can't speak English."

In Tampa, First Mate Donovan of the S. S. Florida said that unless the men changed their affiliation back to the ISU, they would be discharged. Immediately the deck crew stepped forward in a body, accepted their discharges, and left the ship.

Call Farm Confab

Camden, N. J.—A state wage conference of New Jersey farm hands has been called by the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, CIO, for March 20 in this city. The conference will establish union rates for all classifications of farm labor and will plan further organization of farm labor by the CIO.

Insurance Men Flock to CIO

New York. — Company union strategy by the John Hancock Insurance Company seems to have a strange effect on the employes, according to Leon Berney, of the insurance division of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO. It makes them join the bona fide union.

In Attleboro, Mass., Berney reported, 26 of 29 insurance agents joined the CIO immediately after a company union talk by the local manager. Before the manager called his meeting, CIO membership in the branch was zero. In Brockton, UOPWA membership jumped from eight to 34 as a result of an intensive company union drive.

The same story is true in Boston, Waltham, Malden—all Massachusetts cities — where the best laid plans for Charlie McCarthy unions were upset by the employes flocking into the CIO.

Charges Filed

The Office and Professional Workers have filed charges against the John Hancock Company with the Labor Relations Board, pointing out that the "independent" unions all have the same constitution and by-laws. The CIO union has applied for certification from the Board.

According to the insurance drive director, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, biggest of all in the business, is the grand daddy of company union efforts in this field.

Metropolitan's anti-union plans however got a set-back this week when Father Boland, chairman of the New York Labor Relations Board, ruled that it could not be represented on a ballot for a collective bargaining election.

Oil Workers Progress In Southwest

Port Arthur, Tex.—The Oil Workers International Union, pushing its organization drive in the important southwestern oil district, expects a series of National Labor Relations Board cases will speed up the drive to win better wages and working conditions for employes of major petroleum companies.

In the hearing on the Southport Petroleum Co. case, it has been learned, the trial examiner of the NLRB has filed an intermediate report calling for the reinstatement with back pay of three men who the union declared were fired illegally for union activity. The recommendation will call for restoration of seniority rights.

Violate NLRA

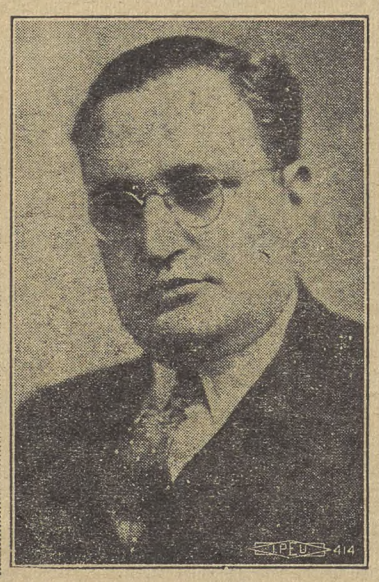
At the present time the board is hearing charges against the Humble Oil Co. at Baytown, and immediately following that will take up the case of the Magnolia Petroleum Co.

This corporation has been cited by the Board on charges of aiding and abetting a company-dominated union, interfering with the organizational work of the Oil Workers Union, intimidating and coercing members of the CIO union and discharging its members because of their union activity.

The Oil Workers, according to E. W. Johnson, representative in this district, are signing up new members rapidly. He pointed to the fact that office workers in oil refineries are also anxious for union organization.

The Oil Workers are also aiding in the formation of a CIO Industrial Union Council and are fighting for higher wages for WPA workers.

Oil Union Leaders



Harvey C. Fremming, president of the Oil Workers International Union (right) and E. C. Conarty, Secy-Treasurer (left), who have just returned from a nation-wide tour of the seven districts of their union. They report a fine response from the oil workers at all the meetings they addressed, and found the union functioning in good shape and offering a firm bulwark for the maintenance of wages and hours, despite the business recession.

A new local has been established at Wichita Falls, Texas, Fremming and Conarty report, and particularly large and enthusiastic meetings were held at Hammond, Ind., Long Beach, Cal., and Port Arthur, Texas. The oil union leaders met with district councils and local unions wherever they went to plan a national organization program and to establish a uniform bookkeeping system.

Washington—In an effort to educate the public about one of America's most deadly industrial diseases, the U. S. Department of Labor is issuing a new one-reel motion picture entitled, "The Story of Silicosis."

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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RUBBER UNION CHECKS SLASH IN WAGE RATES

Dixie---
Land of Cotton

Home of hundreds of thousands of loyal, enthusiastic CIO members. Newly organized textile workers.

In the deep south, where President Roosevelt warned that wages must be lifted, hours shortened, where working conditions must come into line with the rest of the nation — here the Textile Workers Organizing Committee is playing a major part in winning new conditions for literally millions.

"When you come down to it," said the President, there is little difference between the feudal and the fascist system. If you believe in the one, you lean toward the other."

The CIO and the TWOC do not believe in either.

So, they are together bringing about — in many cases, for the first time — an end to industrial feudalism and supplanting that semi-fascist system with industrial democracy.

To learn what is happening in the south in 1938, turn to page seven and read about the progress of CIO southern unionism.

John A. Phillips

Head of the Industrial Union Council of the CIO in Pennsylvania, who has issued a call for a State convention to adopt a constitution for the new organization. Formation of the Council followed an order by AFL President Green to expel CIO unions from the State Federation of Labor. The State body refused and instead transferred its affiliation to the CIO.

Opens Drive on Anti-Union Propaganda

AKRON — Hurling back an attack upon their union and living standards, Akron rubber workers have carried the fight to the anti-labor interests which plotted the war against them.

Here is what they have done:

1. Called off the election on the Goodrich 17½ per cent. wage cut proposal at the request of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

2. Filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board charging the Goodrich Co., the Akron Chamber of Commerce and numerous other organizations with conducting a propaganda campaign to coerce and intimidate Goodrich workers prior to the scheduled election. They also charged that Goodrich's threat of moving 5000 jobs out of Akron if the wage cut was not accepted was coercion, and a violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

3 — Organized a Congressional drive to secure passage of legislation to curb "run away" plants from moving out of Akron.

4 — Staged a monster demonstration against wage cuts—the biggest Akron has ever seen. Two days later the Goodrich Co. announced that the wage cut notices, scheduled to go into effect that day if the workers had accepted them, would not go into effect, even if the vote had been called off.

Situation Tense

The demonstration, which was addressed by Vice-Pres. Frankensteen of the United Auto Workers and Rep. John T. Bernard of Minnesota in addition to local speakers, was called in the midst of what observers said was Akron's most tense labor crisis.

All week employers had staged an anti-labor propaganda drive which created near hysteria among business men and unorganized employes. Rumors were prevalent that if the Goodrich workers voted no, vigilante groups were ready to start violence against union members.

Labor countered with a newspaper and radio drive which built up union morale and had an effect even on certain sections of small businessmen. At the last moment a group of them, feeling the local drive had failed, went to Washington in an attempt to secure government backing for their campaign to allow non-union workers to vote in the wage cut election.

They were turned down.

Rubber workers are jubilant at their success in holding the CIO line firm against wage-cuts. In the words of their President, S. H. Dalrymple, they know, "It is a good deal easier to take a wage cut than it is to get it back!"

Will Speak

Swings to CIO

Susanville, Calif.—Employes of the Lassen Lumber and Box Company held a meeting of their company union here, and voted to join the International Woodworkers of America.

The company union had masqueraded under the guise of an "independent union." With a full crew the plant employs 300 men.

At one meeting alone following the disbanding of the company union, over 50 men signed up with the IWA.

CIO Wins

Camden, N. J.—By a vote of 68 to 6, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers won its third election in a row in New York Harbor, by defeating the AFL at the Stephen Ransom, Inc., marine repair shop.

Local Bucks AFL

Seattle, Wash.—When the reactionary officials of the Seattle Central Labor Council mailed a resolution to AFL Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local No. 2519 of this city, calling for the deportation of Harold Pritchett, president of the International Woodworkers of America, the local almost unanimously voted the resolution down.

Fight Wage Cut Threat

CIO rubber workers in Akron, Ohio, found a 100 per cent. successful way of checking a 17½ per cent. wage decrease. This picture shows part of a mass meeting of several thousand union members who held a demonstration in the rubber capital to forestall the cut planned by Goodrich Rubber Co. The following Monday the company decided it wouldn't cut wages, after all!

Aluminum Union to Hear Murray

New Kensington, Pa.—Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, will address the first annual convention of the Aluminum Workers of America, CIO which convenes here April 4.

He will speak at a mass meeting in the evening at the high school auditorium.

Director John Brophy will represent the national CIO at the convention.

The union, which held its constitutional convention about a year ago, now has 20,000 members in 18 locals.

It is applying for Labor Board certification as sole bargaining agency in all plants where it is organized and is pushing out to organize new territory, at the Aluminum Ore Co., Mobile, Ala., and at Lafayette, Ind., where a new extrusion plant is being erected by the Aluminum Co.

URW Wins

New York — The United Rubber Workers, CIO, ended a strike against the Rand Rubber Co. here when they gained an agreement providing for sole bargaining rights for the union, seniority rights and improved working conditions.

New York — The Steel Workers Organizing Committee won the check-off in a pact signed with the Art Steel Co. here.

NEED FOR RELIEF SHOWN

Social Workers' Report Shows Distress

By Edward Leavitt

New York — (FP) — Revealing dangerously low levels in welfare practices in many parts of the country, the American Association of Social Workers, in a report released here, strongly urged a system of Federal grants-in-aid to impoverished localities to insure a humane program of general assistance for those not cared for by a government work program.

The report, based on a recently-completed survey of 28 states, shows that "insufficient funds available locally in many states have dictated a whole sale reduction of relief grants, the elimination of essential items from relief allowances and harsh policies governing acceptance of applications designed to make relief hard to get and difficult to endure."

The Association found employable workers being denied relief in many sections, wholesale evictions of relief families, and malnutrition everywhere.

Low Allowances

Migrants from dust bowl region live in ditch-bank camps in a sea of mud in San Joaquin valley in California. Couples receive $12.40 a month for all needs in Colorado.

Average monthly grants for all relief are as low as $5.87 per case in Georgia; $6 in Arkansas, $8 in Alabama, and $12 in Nebraska.

WPA wages fail to provide minimum subsistence to large families in many sections. Periodic stoppages of relief are common in many large areas. Eligibility rules are tightening, with in many large areas. Relief elegibility rules are tightening, with relief harder to obtain and allowances more and more meager as funds run low.

Many receiving as low as $11.90 a month a family for food are doomed to rations even poorer than those described as a "restricted diet for four persons for emergency use only" by the bureau of home economics of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

NLRB Poll at Firestone

AKRON, Ohio.—One of the National Labor Relations Board's major polls will be held here soon when workers at the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company vote to see if the United Rubber Workers of America, CIO, shall be sole collective bargaining agency for workers in Firestone's plants.

Opposing the URWA on the ballot will be the "Firestone Employes' Protective Association."

The vote, asked by the CIO union, will precede the negotiation of a new contract with the company to supplant the agreement which expires April 28. The URW won its first contract with the company following a strike here last spring.

Des Moines, Ia. — Don Harris, CIO regional director here, has announced plans to run for state representative in the June primaries.

Insurance Union Files Charges

BULLETIN

The New York State Labor Board has accepted jurisdiction in the case against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Elections have been ordered.

New York.—Charges of unfair labor practices have been filed against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company by the Albany and Boston locals of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, Leon W. Berney, insurance division director, announced here.

The union now has petitions for collective bargaining certification in the Metropolitan agency offices pending before the New York State and Massachusetts Labor Relations Boards.

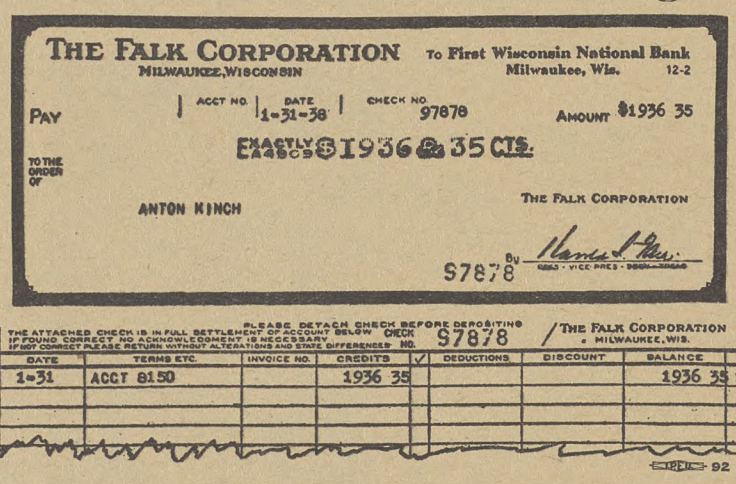
Berney said the intimidation and coercion of union members is most intense in New York City, where the home offices of the Metropolitan are located.

Charges "Slanders"

Metropolitan managers, he charged, "in an attempt to stem the tide of organization among insurance agents, are indulging in a campaign of slanders and falsehoods directed against the entire CIO movement."

The insurance organizing drive is progressing rapidly in a number of cities throughout the nation, according to reports reaching the union headquarters here. In many cities, groups of union members who hold insurance policies are banding together to help force the company to deal with the UOPWA.

The Proof of the Pudding


THE FALK CORPORATION
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
To First Wisconsin National Bank
Milwaukee, Wis. 12-2
PAY
ACCT NO. | DATE 1-31-38 | CHECK NO. 97878
AMOUNT $1936 35
EXACTLY $1936 & 35 CTS.
TO THE ORDER OF
ANTON KINCH
THE FALK CORPORATION
By
97878
PLEASE DETACH CHECK BEFORE DEPOSITING
THE ATTACHED CHECK IS IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT BELOW CHECK NO. 97878
IF FOUND CORRECT NO ACKNOWLEDGEMENT IS NECESSARY
IF NOT CORRECT PLEASE RETURN WITHOUT ALTERATIONS AND STATE DIFFERENCES
THE FALK CORPORATION • MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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1-31	ACCT 8150		1936 35				1936 35

92

Anton Kinch, a member of Lodge 1528 of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, found out what a union could do for him when he was handed this check for $1,936.35. Kinch had been fired for union activity, but the SWOC took his case to the labor board and won reinstatement and a year's back pay. Altogether the SWOC has won upwards of $200,000 for its members in this fashion.

Guild Complains

Pittsburgh — The American Newspaper Guild has filed complaint with the National Labor Relations Board here, charging that the United Press, major wire news service, violated the Wagner act when it dismissed Edward McCann a month ago. The Guild asserts that McCann was fired because of his election as chairman of the union unit at UP.

Independents Go to CIO

Susanville, Calif. — Workers of the Lassen Lumber and Box Company, employing 300 men normally, voted at a meeting of the "independent union" to join the International Woodworkers of America, CIO.

Guild Members Get Dividends

New Guild Local

Syracuse, N. Y.—The Syracuse Newspaper Guild, with units on the Herald, Journal and Post-Standard, has been chartered by the American Newspaper Guild, CIO.

Los Angeles—Members of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild don't need to be told that unionism pays.

Their proof is based on recent Guild negotiations through which two of its members received over $1000 in cash.

James Parent, an editor of the Daily News, received $955 in severance pay, when he was discharged from the paper. The severance rates had been established by the Guild. Parent's dues during the period that he had been a Guild member cost him $10, leaving him with a net profit of $945.

The Guild won another victory when Art Koontz, a worker on the Evening News, was reinstated and paid $204 in back salary. He had been discharged for organizing workers in the circulation department some time ago.

Conference Asks Funds

Washington. — The need for a government co-ordinated program covering work relief, unemployment assistance and social security was voiced at the National Conference on Work and Security, called by the Workers' Alliance here.

The program, similar to that worked out by the CIO, calls for a 3½ billion-dollar relief expenditure program and the adoption of a five-billion-dollar housing program.

Delegates representing a number of CIO, AFL, jobless and civic groups attended the meeting.

CIO Utility Workers Seek Contract

Los Angeles.—As sole bargaining representative for the large part of the production workers in the Central Division of the Southern California Gas Company, Local 1414, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO affiliate, is negotiating for a contract with the company. The union is demanding wage adjustments, including equal pay for equal work and an increase in the base rate.

The "Old Man" Guesses Wrong

Open - Shoppers Still Stick to Out-Dated, Musty Arguments

CIO Success Gives Answer to Silly Charges of the Tories

By McAlister Coleman

Did you see that full page advertisement headed; "The Old Man"? It was put out by a New York advertising agency. And it was as crude a piece of Open Shop propaganda as has appeared in recent years.

It was so good that labor-baiters all over the country have been writing for copies of it and sending it around to other labor-baiters and their help.

It was about the "Old Man," the boss of a factory, looking out of his window at the lunch-hour and watching an "agitator" go to work. The agitator had long whiskers, of course, and he had a soap-box, naturally, and he was making a speech at the gate telling the boys to snap out of their dope and join a union of their own choosing.

The "Old Man" was very glad to see that one of the audience, who was a special pet of the "Old Man's," a guy named Tom or Jerry—I've forgotten now—wasn't taking this agitator seriously. Tom or Jerry or whatever, was thinking about how he was going to be in the "Old Man's" swivel-chair in the front office some day, looking down into the factory yard.

Long Hours

Tom was thinking about what a great chap the "Old Man" really was, providing a nice, cool factory for all the boys to work non-union hours in, and taking the last possible cent out of their slim pay-envelopes so they wouldn't get into trouble and get running around with CIO and such. Or so the "Old Man" guessed.

So there was the "Old Man" up in the window and there was this poor sap down in the yard and they had one common interest, which was to work hard as anything so that the "Old Man" could sit up in the window and cheat hell out of his help and his competitors and his customers. Because when everyone worked hard for the "Old Man" it was good for everybody in this fine, old America of ours. Or so the moral of this ad seemed to run.

I'll bet when the bespectacled copy-writer got back to his stuccoed home in a Westchester suburb after finishing up that mulligan, he stuck out his puny little chest and strutted up and down in front of his dumpy wife and said: "Darling, I helped stop John L. Lewis today."

Few propagandists find much nourishment in facts. They live by their illusions and just now the anti-unionists are maintaining such life as is left in them by chewing on the illusion that they have the CIO stopped. They figure that the repeated shocks of recession shut-downs, lay-offs and lock-outs, the stirring up of internal strife in the labor movement, the vigor and viciousness of the propaganda drive against the CIO—all this will suffice to check the onward march of the greatest labor movement in American history.

There was never such a group of bum guessers as the economic autocrats lined up against us today. They have guessed wrong with astonishing consistency about every major event that has taken place here and abroad since the Armistice.

They do no better when they go out and hire professional guessers in the shape of confidential services, news-letters etc. to guess for them. Because their guesses are colored, as any of their high-brow psychologists could tell them, by what they want to be true, not what may be true.

Childish Stuff

If these enemies of labor are counting on such childish stuff as the "Old Man" ad to influence any considerable number of American workers, it is just too bad for these enemies. American workers are not quite the saps that the bespectacled galley slaves in advertising agency offices figure them out to be.

They know why it is that spying on his overworked employees, up in the front office window, the "Old Man" moves uneasily these days. They know that it doesn't take any soap-boxing, bewhiskered "agitator" to send them to CIO headquarters.

They know that all the agitation needed is the sort of hours, wages and conditions in most non-union plants today. And all the fancy writing of all the bright ad men in the country can't change the collective mind, nor bend the collective will of labor on the march towards the peace, plenty and freedom that genuine industrial unionism brings with it.

More Steel Pacts

Pittsburgh. — Steel companies never before under contract with the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee are now signing up with the union, according to SWOC officials. In addition, the number of renewals of agreements continues to mount each week.

Two recent companies to sign first contracts with the union are the Oil Well Supply Company, Oil City, Pa., U. S. Steel subsidiary, and the Wilson Snyder Company, Rankin, Pa., subsidiary of the Oil City company. About two dozen contracts altogether have been signed in little over a week.

40-Hour Week

The agreements are similar to the one signed with U. S. Steel, providing for the 40-hour week, seniority rights, maintenance of present wage scales, vacations with pay and machinery for the settlement of disputes.

Negotiations for further contracts are being scheduled continually, one of the most recent being a conference with officials of the American Bridge Company, Pittsburgh.

CIO Backs New Wagner Bill in Senate

Washington—Representatives of the CIO this week told the Senate of the desirability of passing the new Wagner Bill (S. 3390), designed to require all firms getting government contracts or loans to observe the collective bargaining provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

This measure is probably one of the most important pieces of pending labor legislation.

Testifying before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor were John Green, president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, and Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel; Larry Davidow, counsel Auto Workers; Henry Freming, Oil Workers; John Walker and James Robertson for Local 290 of International Mine and Mill Smelter Workers.

Senator Robert Wagner of New York, sponsor of the bill, spoke in its favor early in the week.

Later Green told the committee that the union of which he is head "has had a long and bitter experience with the private shipbuilding and repair industry of this country, and especially with those shipyards which do a great deal of government work."

Taken Millions

"A brief summary of our experience will show that while these companies have taken millions of dollars from the Federal government for naval and other construction, they have flagrantly defied the labor policy of the government as exemplified in the Wagner Act."

Bethlehem Shipbuilding, Bethlehem Steel, Electric Boat Co., Republic and Weirton Steel were pointed out by Pressman as typical of the companies which have always fought the Wagner Act and yet get the benef' from government contracts running into millions of dollars.

The passage of the bill was seriously threatened by President Green of the AFL, who, assuming his customary role of flaying legislation favored by the majority of union workers, had called for an amendment to the bill requiring administration of its provisions by the court rather than the NLRB. This amendment was supported by witnesses for contractors and surety companies who opposed the bill.

Would Cause Delay

Pressman said that the CIO was desirous of having the bill administered through the Board, so that when the NLRB declared that corporation tax was violating the law, the government would automatically cancel its contract with the offender.

Green's amendment would bring endless delays in court procedure, and permit conflicting court decisions, it was pointed out, and would in reality kill the entire purpose of the bill.

"Since the government of the United States clearly has the power to establish conditions in its contracts consonant with its declared public policy, and make those conditions immediately effective," Pressman told the committee, "the employer who has been found guilty of a violation of the Act must immediately comply under penalty of losing the benefits which he has thus far received from the government and of being disqualified from receiving benefits in the future."

The CIO attorney recalled that although steel companies objected violently a year ago to the Walsh-Healey Act, they nevetheless changed their practices to conform with it. They would do the same thing with the new Wagner bill, he predicted.

CIO Still Ahead in NLRB Polls

Washington — Votes in Labor Board elections throughout the country continue to pile up evidence of an overwhelming preference for CIO unions.

The Board's latest list of recent polls issued March 22, discloses that out of a total of slightly over 5,000 votes cast, nearly 4,000 were for the CIO.

Approximately 500 were for AFL unions.

From silver mines in Colorado, textile mills in Carolina, ship yards in Virginia and New York, and silk plants in Pennsylvania, workers went to the polls to register their desire to have CIO industrial unions in their industry represent them as sole collective bargaining agency.

CIO Wins 14

Out of a total of 21 elections in which they participated, unions affiliated to the CIO won 14.

AFL unions took part in nine elections, winning four and losing five.

The total number of votes cast in the 22 elections was 5,421. Of these 3,973 were for CIO unions, 504 for the A. F. of L. and 944 for an independent union.

She Died-- She Did

Hershey, Pa.—CIO union leaders in Hershey, Pa., hailed the annulment of the chocolate concern's contract with the Independent Chocolate Workers of Hershey as the beginning of the end of another company union.

Charging that the Hershey Chocolate Company virtually admitted by its action that it was guilty of unfair labor practices, as claimed by the CIO local industrial union, CIO officials said that the company was trying to avert hearings before the National Labor Relations Board.

They declared, however, that the union would continue to press for hearings before the board. The CIO has been conducting an intensive organizing campaign in Hershey for the past year.

Pennsylvania Unions Meet In Convention

Harrisburg, Pa.—Meeting to set up a permanent CIO council, 2000 delegates are expected for the first convention of the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council in this city March 29, according to John A. Phillips, president of the CIO body.

John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, has been invited to address the convention, as well as Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America and labor's candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Presidents and other officers of a number of CIO national and international affiliates have also been invited to speak, making the convention a high-light in Pennsylvania labor history.

Splitting Order Rejected

The call for the convention was sent to all unions in the state earlier this month, shortly after the formation of the Council, which was formerly known as the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

The State Federation became a CIO council when President William Green of the AFL revoked its charter because it would not obey his order to split off 80 per cent. of its membership, in CIO unions.

As stated by the executive council of the State Federation, the new CIO group was set up to protect the vital interests of organized labor in Pennsylvania, which would have been left without a delegate body by the illegal action of Green.

To Protect Labor's Interests

The executive council of the Federation described the step as "an essential means of protecting the interests of the preponderance of the membership of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, the charter of which stands revoked by President Green."

"The need for the continuance of State-wide organization for the protection of this group is clearly evidenced," the council added, "especially in view of the fact that this group represents 80 per cent. of the membership of the Federation."

"The officers of the Federation were duly elected in convention to administer its affairs," they said, "and feel in duty bound to protect and defend the interests of all organized labor."

Council spokesmen pointed to the special significance of the convention at this time, when the campaign for Kennedy as governor is getting under way. Organized labor is the largest unified force in Pennsylvania, they added, and as such a force that must occupy an increasingly important place in the social and economic life of the state.

Formation of the Pennsylvania Council brought the number of CIO delegate bodies to close to 150, organized in cities and states throughout the nation.

Heywood Broun

On World Peace

All American trades-unionists should keep a weather eye on the affairs of Europe.

No matter what policy labor follows, it ought to be a program based upon every bit of information which is available. Mental isolation will not be profitable.

Trades unionists probably have a bigger stake in peace than anyone else. Labor not only provides the sinews of war, but is also largely represented in the front line trenches. And so labor should be organized at all times to make its voice heard for the preservation of peace.

But the world in which we live has moved into a mood where a single nation, even a large and powerful one, may find that while some individual imperialist can easily start wars, two or more countries may be required to make peace.

Labor is right in feeling that it has had its fill of diplomats. The wire-pullers of the world have brought little into being but confusion. Even those who had hopes of the League of Nations are ready to admit that it does not function effectively.

It seems to me that we need an entirely different sort of League. I have faith in the potentiality of a League of Labor.

One of the most powerful moves for peace would be an international conference of trade union representatives. And in my opinion the Committee for Industrial Organization might well take the initiative in bringing such a congress about.

Peace should be put squarely in the hands of those who prize it most.

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Stop Runaway Plants, Unions Tell Ohio Congressmen

WASHINGTON — Ohio Congressmen heard from Ohio union leaders this week of the pressing need for wage-hour and other remedial legislation to prevent industry from seeking refuge in the non-union, low-wage sections of the south.

Arranged by Labor's Non-Partisan League, the confab here brought together almost every member of the Ohio congressional delegation and representatives of some of the Buckeye State's most important unions.

Included in the labor delegation were President Sherman Dalrymple, Vice-President Thomas Burns and Thomas Owens of the United Rubber Workers; Merle Vincent of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and others.

The Congressmen were told of 93c-an-hour wage rates in the Akron rubber industry, compared with 63c-an-hour pay in the south for the same tasks. Burns told the legislators that minimum wage legislation would tend to boost southern wage rates in all classifications of work.

Urge Legislation

At the same time he called for a Congressional probe of emigration of industry from northern states to the south. Vincent urged passage of a federal law to prevent companies from evading their union contracts by moving their factories to gain lower wage costs.

In the past few years, the Congressmen were informed, the manufacture of 10,000 rubber tires a day has been moved from Akron to southern localities in order that the manufacturers might benefit by freedom from taxes, the barring of unions and consequent exploitation of workers.

Showing the need for the wage-hour bill, President Dalrymple pointed to the fact that some workers in the reclaiming end of the tire industry are paid as little as 10c an hour.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Charging that they were unable to secure work or food, hundreds of hungry cotton pickers and farm laborers protested to the Governor of Arizona.

CIO Councils Planned For Michigan

DETROIT—The Committee for Industrial Organization this week took steps towards the formation of affiliated Industrial Union Councils in Detroit and in the state of Michigan.

Formation of the councils, declared Adolph Germer, CIO regional director here, will aid the CIO to consolidate its strength in what was once an unchallenged open-shop area.

The Detroit-Wayne County Council will be formed at a meeting on April 10, according to notices sent out by Germer to all CIO local unions in the city.

The object of the Council, Germer declared in the call, is "through united action to protect, maintain and advance the interests of all working people in its territory, to extend unionism on the basis of industrial organization, to secure and to enforce legislation in the interest of the working people, to promote recognition and acceptance of collective bargaining in industry, and to increase public understanding of the labor movement."

Meet April 23

There are several thousand CIO members in Detroit, not only in the auto industry but in numerous shops and stores as well.

The State CIO convention will take place two weeks later, on April 23-24, at Lansing, the state capital.

More than 1000 delegates from the 300 CIO unions throughout the state will attend the meeting.

Furniture Union Grows

Philadelphia—The four-month-old United Furniture Workers, CIO, reviewed its recent organizational gains at a conference of its eastern seaboard locals here last week.

The new CIO affiliate now has a total of 32,000 members in 46 locals throughout the country.

"Despite every handicap and obstacle put in our way by the AFL Upholsterers International Union and other AFL affiliates, and their use of terrifying tactics, our growth has been steady and our union has consolidated its strength enormously," declared President Morris Muster of the UFWA.

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The CIO Has a Program

The general editorial comment on the recent radio broadcast of Chairman Lewis of the CIO (printed in the last issue of THE CIO NEWS) is significant chiefly for its omissions and its insinuations.

Lewis delivered a grim warning against the "financial bankruptcy, economic collapse and social tragedy" toward which the country is headed in the present crisis of depression and unemployment.

He indicted both private industry and government for their failure to advance any constructive or adequate proposals to cope with the situation.

As might be expected, the business and conservative press did not relish the indictment.

But in all its comment, it made little or no attempt to question the accuracy of the picture drawn by the CIO leader.

It made some effort to shift the blame for the crisis from big business to labor or the government. But in general the main line of its "defense" was to insinuate that if industry and government have no program to meet the crisis, no more does labor .

* * *

Yet ever since its Atlantic City conference last year took note of the growing depression, the CIO has had a clear-cut program to cope with it.

This program has taken concrete legislative form in the present Congress. It is advocated in nearly every official CIO pronouncement or speech by a CIO representative. The business press has no excuse for pretending to ignore it.

The CIO program places first emphasis on immediate relief for the human tragedy involved in unemployment. It calls for a job for every person willing and able to work —to be provided by the government where private industry fails to provide work.

To make this "right to work" effective, the CIO calls for passage of the Schwellenbach-Allen amendment requiring the WPA to give work to all who need it; and it demands that adequate appropriations (estimated at $3,000,000,000 for the next fiscal year) be provided for this purose by Congress.

To prevent the chiseling down of wages to starvation levels and cut-throat competition, the CIO is campaigning for immediate passage of wage-hour legislation—which will also give more employment through shortening of working hours.

To set the wheels of industry turning again, the CIO calls upon the government to assume its full responsibility by launching a huge housing program and other useful public works.

* * *

These are but some of the main planks in the CIO program for meeting the present emergency, before it goes from bad to worse.

The whole program, including aid for the farming population, is a concrete and constructive effort to meet the growing crisis. Chairman Lewis has called on all who have their country's welfare at heart to cooperate with labor in making this program effective.

Industrial Blackmail

No element in the population of any city has a greater interest in the welfare of that community than the working people. Business may have dollars invested in the community but their workers have their homes, their jobs and their very livelihood involved.

Union labor is therefore usually the first to act in defense of a community's real interests; and there is something essentially phony when employers' associations cloak attacks on labor standards behind slogans about "community interest."

Such a situation has arisen in Akron, Ohio, where the CIO scored its first successes in 1936 and where the anti-labor forces are now concentrating their main attack on the workers' hard-earned gains.

The B. F. Goodrich Co. has threatened to move 5000 jobs out of Akron if the rubber workers' union does not accept wage cuts ranging from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent.

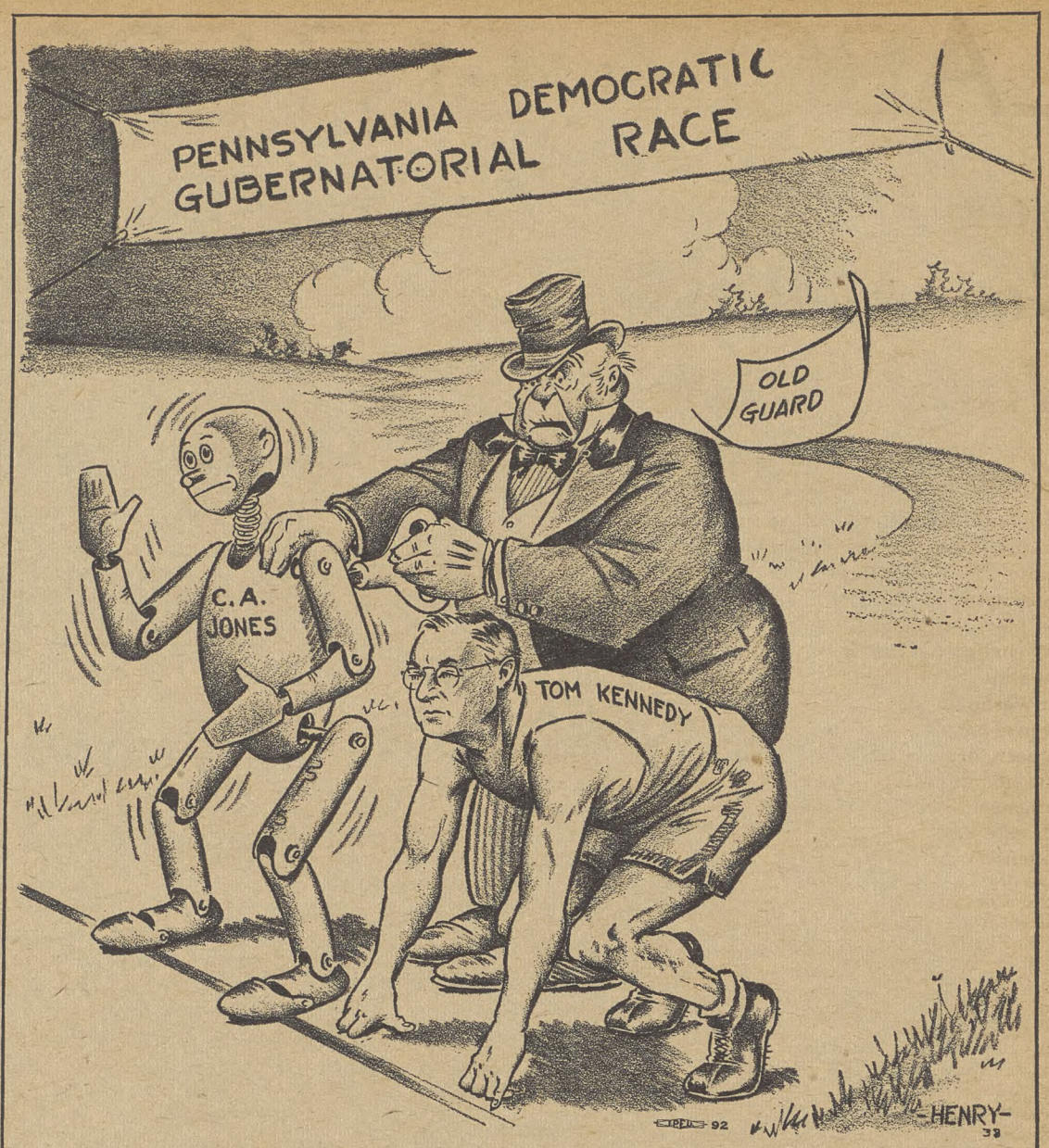
It has mobilized the chamber of commerce and various businessmen's associations, together with the local press, for an unprecedented campaign of wage-cut propaganda. Organization of vigilante groups has been called for, and even the milk ompanies have been urged to deliver the mental poison to the workers' families along with their milk.

To this campaign Akron labor recently gave an answer in one of the most imposing demonstrations the city has seen. Thousands upon thousands turned out to proclaim their resistance to wage reductions.

The union points out that the proposed cuts are justified neither by competition nor by the company's financial position; that the real welfare of the city calls for maintaining purchasing power; that there is no guarantee in the company's proposal against its moving work from Akron; and that such cuts do not improve a company's competitive position but merely lead to a vicious circle of wage-cutting that leaves competition as it was before.

Further, the union has made charges to the National Labor Board that the whole campaign is designed to break the union chosen by the workers (by a vote of 10 to one) and thus to interfere with their collective bargaining rights.

It vividly describes such tactics as "industrial blackmail"—a hold-up directed against a whole community, and more particularly against those who have most at stake in the community, its working population.



Man vs. Machine

Looking Ahead By LEN DE CAUX

CONFUSING PUBLIC OPINION

THAT the press is not all-powerful in forming public opinion was decisively shown in the last elections by the Roosevelt majority achieved in spite of the opposition of most of the big dailies. .

But the extent to which the press can confuse public opinion is indicated by the results of many of the poll of opinion conducted by various publications.

Every such test has shown a large majority in favor of unions and collective bargaining. Yet a poll just conducted by **Fortune** is held to show a great demand for "laws to curb labor organizations."

This is but one sample of the many contradictions that appear in the results of such polls.

Without estimating the accuracy of these polls of opinion, it is obvious that the results will depend on the way a question is put—and on the degree of confusion which has been created on controversial issues.

If the nature of present efforts to curb and hamstring labor unions were fully and accurately described in the press, there is little doubt that any fair test would show majority opinion as solidly aligned against such efforts.

Partisan Publishers

But the publishers of the country's press are not interested in presenting such issues impartially. As big employers themselves, most of the publishers are partisans of every move to regulate, incorporate or otherwise cripple labor unions.

They not only campaign editorially for such legislation, but they treat labor news in such a way as to point their moral.

When a strike occurs, the blame for public inconvenience is seldom placed on employers who refuse to grant employes their collective bargaining rights.

On the contrary, the emphasis is constantly placed on the union pickets. Headlines on any violence that occurs give the impression that labor is to blame, though study of the facts—as by the La-Follette committee, for instance—will usually show that the instigation comes from employers' gunmen and provocateurs or from authorities they have corrupted.

Similarly disputes between CIO and AFL are played up as examples of labor's inability to order its own affairs and of the need for more regulation—though observance of existing Labor Board regulations would soon resolve such disputes.

The west coast boycotts against the CIO, for instance, with all the public inconvenience they have caused, could all have been avoided, if AFL officials had not received encouragement from employers and local authorities in their defiance of board elections in which the workers decisively chose CIO representation.

The Press Is Big Business

But the biggest confusion of all that the press seeks to create in the public mind is the idea that it itself reflects or represents public opinion.

"The big city newspaper represents an investment of millions of dollars," Irving Brant, St. Louis Star-Times editorial writer pointed out, in a speech at the Cleveland City Club. "Dependence on advertising ties it more closely to the business world. The typical large-city publisher lives and things in terms of million-dollar finance.

"In nearly all the relationships that affect his political and economic opinions, he stands in the same position as the steel manufacturer, the bank president, the mine operator, the public utility magnate.

"The newspaper publisher has an interest identical with that of any other big business man in matters affecting stability of investments, the weight and purposes of taxation, relations with labor and redistribution of wealth."

These facts are obvious to any thoughtful person. Yet the editorial line of the big-time press is constantly referred to as if it were public opinion—instead of merely the opinion of a sector of big business which concerns itself with influencing and often confusing the public.

LABOR ENTERS POLITICS

Non-Partisan League Gains Power in Many States

Nineteen thirty-eight is an historic year for Labor's Non-Partisan League, the political arm of the organized labor movement in the United States.

Millions of union members have mobilized their political strength in state and local affiliates of the League in recent months. Conventions have been held in virtually every industrial state and many farm states.

In Washington and at state capitals over the nation the League has been in the forefront of the battle for progressive legislation and against all legislative attempts to shackle labor.

Extensive plans have been mapped by the League for participation in the Congressional, state and local election contests to be held this Fall when thirty-four Senators, thirty-four governors, the entire House of Representatives, and hundreds of local officeholders must face the voters.

For Labor's Non-Partisan League 1938 is the most crucial year since it was born in 1936 to resist the fury of the reactionary attack on President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Role Decisive

The role of the LNPL in the Roosevelt-Landon campaign was decisive in state after state where organized labor is a large factor in the voting. Since then the League has adhered to the plan laid down by its founders, i. e.—**"to continue to support progressive and labor legislation, as well as to assure labor's recognition in any political realignment which might later develop."**

Today, as a result of this policy, the League is recognized as a major force in the nation's political life. It is the balance of power in many key states of the nation.

Candidates supported by the League, or its affiliates, have demonstrated labor's pivotal influence at the polls in such states as Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, Illinois, California, Washington, West Virginia, Connecticut, and in scores of local contests elsewhere.

The 1938 program of Labor's Non-Partisan League is three-fold: Organizing, Legislative, Campaigning. Here, in brief outline is a picture of what is going on over the nation under these three heads:

ORGANIZING

Paralleling the swift advance of union organization in recent years, Labor's Non-Partisan League has marched steadily ahead in forming strong state units all over the union. Every industrial state and many farm states now have permanent League affiliates.

Hundreds of local meetings and a score or more state conventions have been held in recent weeks. Some of these are: California, where 400,000 voters were represented by delegates; New Jersey, 200,000 voters; Michigan, 400,000 voters; Illinois, 350,000 voters; South Carolina, 200,000 voters; Vermont, 100,000 voters; Maryland, 300,000 voters, and many more. Forthcoming state conventions include Ohio, Massachusetts, Indiana, Colorado, etc.

Similar meetings have been held in Utah, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, where a drive to solidify the upstate organization of the American Labor Party, League affiliate, is in progress, Rhode Island, Iowa, Missouri, Florida. The League is busy even in Vermont and Maine and the Solid South.

National headquarters of the LNPL in Washington issues twice monthly a national bulletin reciting the League's stand on vital legislative questions and summarizing the organizing activity in progress over the nation.

Link With Farmers

Ward and precinct organizations have been formed in many cities. League membership is being expanded in many places by issuance of cards for individuals in addition to those who join through their unions. Farmers' groups are being invited to send delegates to League conventions.

Outstanding among the achievements of Labor's Non-Partisan League during the past year has been the development of a formal working alliance with the most progressive group of organized farmers in the United States. Representatives of the League entered into an understanding with the national officials of the Farmers' Union, in a pact signed at St. Paul, Minn., on December 12, 1937. The agreement provides for mutual legislative support both at Washington and at state capitals for co-operation during the election campaigns of 1938.

Any person desiring to obtain more information about the League, or wishing to be placed on the mailing list to receive all its literature, should write to national headquarters of Labor's Non-Partisan League, Hotel Willard, Washington, D. C.

All segments of organized labor are represented in the League's membership lists and active officers. This includes Committee for Industrial Organization unions, American Federation of Labor affiliates, Railway Brotherhoods, and some independent units such as the Workers Alliance. The League forces represent a broad segment of labor-pregressive sentiment.

CAMPAIGNING

The reckoning day of the 1938 elections this Fall will find the League prepared to throw its weight against labor's enemies and to support labor's friends. Already, the League at Washington has compiled the voting records of Senators and Congressmen on the issues vital to labor and progressives. Copies of these voting records are being distributed in every Congressional district in the United States.

With this voting record before them, the voters will be able to cast intelligent ballots, based not on pre-campaign promises, but on what Congress did after it got to Washington. Twelve votes are listed in the Senate and a like number in the House. The League's position on each of these issues is listed along with a tally of how the Congressmen and Senators voted.

New Handbook

The League has just released to its affiliates generally a unique handbook, "How to Organize and Conduct a Local Political Campaign." This is a practical working manual for the use of campaign managers and tells them how to set up a precinct organization, how to organize the campaign, and other details.

Registration drives are now in progress by most League affiliates. Committees are being named to check the registration laws and to see to it that every eligible labor voter is registered.

Some time within the next few weeks the League will broadcast generally a list of Congressmen and Senators it endorses for re-election. League affiliates will get behind these candidates all over the nation.

LEGISLATIVE

On the Legislative front, in Washington and at the state capitals, the League is engaged in a thousand battles.

Its No. 1 item in Congress is the wages and hours bill, pledged by President Roosevelt in the 1936 campaign and repeatedly demanded since by him.

Pressure by the League which mobilized a barrage of thousands of letters and telegrams on Congress forced this bill past the reactionary clique on the House Rules Committee and out for a vote in the special session.

It was recommitted then by the slender margin of eighteen votes, but the issue is now as live as ever. A sub-committee of the House Labor Committee is now revising the measure and prospects are good for enactment this session.

Warning has been issued by the League that no Congressmen who opposes the wages and hours bill can receive labor votes in the elections this Fall. Thousands of copies of the roll-call vote on this issue in the special session have been distributed. The League has published a pamphlet, "Support Fair Labor Standards in Industry" which gives facts and figures on the appallingly low wages in many areas.

The new Wagner act, applying the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act to government contractors and loans, is also being supported vigorously by the League. Other items which the League is backing include: Investigation of mergers in the telegraph industry, more funds for the Senate civil liberties inquiry, the Fine Arts Bureau proposal; the anti-lynching bill, and progressive measures generally.

Relief Appropriation

Next to the wages and hours bill the No. 2 item on the League's legislative calendar is adequate appropriations for work relief. It led a nation-wide drive on behalf of a deficiency appropriation and was an important factor in obtaining the $250,000,000 supplemental sum voted. The League fought against curtailing the funds of the National Labor Relations Board and was successful here also.

An item to which the League is strongly opposed is the vicious Shepherd-May bill which would set up a dictatorship in the United States on the day war is declared. League affiliates have sent thousands of letters opposing this measure.

Throughout the last two sessions of Congress, E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of the League, has worked hand-in-hand with the liberal bloc of Congressmen on Capitol Hill. Many of these Congressmen have spoken from time to time before League meetings over the country.

In addition to fighting for or against legislation, depending on its effect on organized labor and the people generally, the League has been active as a Washington information bureau and service agencies for affiliates and unions. It has taken up with government bureaus countless matters in which labor is interested.

There's a new deal in politics.

That fact is known to every union man—and to every potential candidate for office in the nation.

For labor has come of age. For the first time it is finding that organization means powers, both in the shop and at the polls. Through Labor's Non-Partisan League, the forces of unionism are gaining strength—both on Capitol Hill in Washington, and in every ward and precinct where working men and women are to be found. What has the League been doing since the history-making 1936 elections? Where is it going this fall in the important voting contests ahead?

The answers will be found in the article on this page.

Ohio League Ready For Action

Columbus, Ohio.—Moving rapidly to build its strength in this important industrial state, Labor's Non-Partisan League of Ohio met in its first constitutional convention here to map out plans for the coming state election campaign.

More than 400 delegates, representing close to half a million organized workers throughout the Buckeye state, adopted a declaration of principles which stated that the "power of public office has been abused in Ohio to create unnecessary suffering," and added that "corruption and graft are rampant."

The League declared it necessary to "defeat those responsible and place progressive forces in public office."

The delegates came from practically every union in the state. CIO unionists, representatives of a number of AFL union and delegates representing members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen were present.

Members of the American Student Union, the One-House Legislature League and the Workers Alliance were also present. It was obvious that a letter sent out by Tom Donnelly, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio Federation of Labor, who called for a boycott of the convention, had proved a dud.

Owens Elected

They elected John Owens, president of the Ohio Industrial Union Council, CIO, to head the league, and named Elmer Felhaber, of Cleveland Newspaper Guild, as full-time executive secretary.

E. L. Oliver, vice-president of the National League, advised the delegates to align themselves with whichever political party would work most effectively to further labor's aims.

Owens declared, "Some persons think the plain people can't intelligently participate in politics. We are now serving notice on the vultures in public office who have betrayed us that we are going to exercise our full franchise in the future."

The Ohio League's executive comittee will meet in the near future to determine what position is to be taken in the primaries next August. It is certain that labor votes will be used to defeat Martin Davey, incumbent governor, who turned traitor to union people when he called out the National Guard to help break the Little Steel strike last summer.

Davey at that time made no apologies for his turn against labor, which had supported him in the 1936 elections. In the meantime a number of revelations have shown the Davey administration to be honeycombed with graft and corruption, and few believe that he will be re-elected.

List Principles

The Leagues statement of principles, aimed at uniting the support of all people against Toryism in public office declared in part:

"1. Democracy in our industrial and comercial life, including the protection of small businessmen against the unfair practices of monopolies.

"2. To strive for a tax program based on the ability to pay, with high taxation upon speculation, idle wealth and monopoly.

"3. Political action to elect and aid in the election of persons who will strive to carry into effect the principles and purposes herein stated, to unite in a comon movement all societies and associations for like purposes and to establish branches of Labor's Non-Partisan League throughout the state."

Workers Win Pontiac Vote

Pontiac, Mich.—Three members of the United Automobile Workers, CIO affiliate, running on a labor ticket, were nominated for the City Commission at the March 7th primary election in Pontiac.

The candidates, Arthur J. Law, Walter Hardin and Charles Barker, are all active members of U. A. W. Local 159. Law and Barker are seeking election to the two three-year terms on the Commission. They will be opposed by Roy S. Strausser, a banker, and Maurice Baldwin, an engineer, both outspokenly anti-labor.

Explain Platforms

Hardin, who will run for a one-year term against a business man, is the first Negro ever to be nominated for the City Commission in Pontiac.

Date for the final election is April 4.

The union political action committee has announced that the candidates, all of whom have been residents of Pontiac for many years, will explain their stand on decent housing and other civic improvements before various groups throughout the city.

Detroit League Backs Murphy

Detroit.—Labor's Non-Partisan League of Wayne county (Detroit) went on record last week to support the re-election of Governor Frank Murphy.

The endorsement was in the form of a recommendation to the state executive committee of the league.

Richard Frankensteen, vice-president of the United Automobile Workers, was elected chairman of the county league by the 138 delegates from 55 local unions. Other officers represented the mine workers, steel workers, electrical workers, rubber workers, municipal and state employes and the mine, mill and smelter union.

Bethlehem Paid $30,000 to Johnstown Mayor During Strike

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

Washington—The old baseball combination of Tinkers to Evers to Chance found a modern parallel in Johnstown, Pa., during the Little Steel strike last summer, evidence uncovered by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee revealed for the first time.

Mayor Shields, the Citizens Committee and the Bethlehem Steel Corp. comprised the strike-busting trio which operated in Johnstown against the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

As exposed by the committee headed by Senator LaFollette, Shields made the requests for money to fight the strike, leaders of the vigilante Citizens' Committee carried his requests to the company, and brought back from Evans bags of currency to pay Shields.

That Shields was not bashful about asking for large sums, and that the company showed no hesitation about parting with plenty of cash, was obvious from the record.

Last June 17, Fulton Connor, finance director of Johnstown and treasurer of the Citizens' Committee, told Evans that the Mayor needed $10,000. Evans handed over that amount, receiving a receipt, and the money went into the vault in the Mayor's office.

On June 18, another $15,000 went into the Mayor's office from the same source, although Shields sought to give the impression that he thought the money was coming from the Citizens' Committee.

On July 12 the combination went into action, this time transferring $5,621.25 to the Mayor's office, allegedly to pay bills incurred during the strike.

Again and Again

On July 23, the Mayor once again accepted the good will of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, this time to the tune of $4,372.

Again, on July 29, Bethlehem sent over $1,457 to the Mayor's office, once more "to pay bills."

How the money was spent is a question that has puzzled investigators.

Federal Laboratories, for instance, sold tear gas valued at $5,300.33 for use in Johnstown.

The Mayor claims he has the receipt for the payment, but his testimony fails to jibe with statements by C. R. Ellicot, Bethlehem general manager, who charges that the tear gas concern sold its product to a man named Adams.

Bethlehem Paid $30,000

Whatever the details, however, it is certain that the steel corporation turned over more than $30,000 to Mayor Shields.

That was just a drop in the bucket for Bethlehem.

For the records show that $75,637.05 was paid to maintain the commissary inside the company's Cambria plant during the week of June 10, 1937. This amount did not include expenditures for the company's regular restaurant at the mill.

In the one week, the company spent $48,063 for food, $14,766 for cots and bedding, $920 for soap, towels and matches, and $494 for ice!

How many people helped consume the $48,000 ration of food has not been determined.

Tory Allies

But the steel company found numerous Tory allies in its fight against organized labor, the LaFollette committee revealed, and many of these contributed substantial amounts to aid the Citizens' Committee anti-union battle.

From Robert S. Waters, president of the National Radiator Corporation, the committee learned that the citizens behind the Citizens' Committee were economic royalists and their would-be brothers.

Contributors of $1000 included the Mesta Machine Company, which makes steel mill equipment; J. T. Tierney, president of the Koppers Company, a Mellon subsidiary; E. T. Weir's National Steel Corporation and one anonymous donor.

Most of the money so collected was used to finance the "We Protest" advertising campaign of the committee, which tried to give the appearance that it was sponsored by the humble citizens of Johnstown. The committee still owes $17,597 to the John Price Jones advertising and publicity firm in New York City.

The Jones outfit, in a confidential memorandum, had suggested that the Johnstown strike-breaking incident be used as the basis for a national campaign to revise the Wagner Act in favor of employers.

Embarrassment!

Washington (FP).—The LaFollette committee revealed that Shields received $35,450 from the Johnstown Citizen's Committee and that shortly thereafter was able to liquidate $23,485 worth of personal obligations, paying off three mortgages and back taxes, in some instances unpaid since 1931.

Careful to avoid any direct charge that Shields appropriated the funds gathered by the Citizens' Committee to his own purposes, the Senate Committee nevertheless expressed considerable interest in the nature of the "windfall" to Shield's personal fortune.

After studying the ceiling, the floor, his shoes, the scenery outside the windows and the faces of the committee, Shields finally declared that the payments were made by his wife, who, he said, confidentially, is a "woman of property."

$30,000!

Money in sizeable quantities was passed from the offices of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to Mayor Shields, of Johnstown, Pa., during the strike last year, the LaFollette committee revealed at hearings in Washington. Many wonder how Shields was able to pay off a lot of old debts after the strike was over—and most think they know the answer.

Hiawatha, Kans.—The right of county officials to deport a non-resident family because it may become a public charge is involved in a suit here. Members of the family contend they have a constitutional right to live where they please.

Engineers Vote on CIO

DETROIT. — Affiliation with the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO, is recommended by the executive board of the independent Society of Designing Engineers.

The society has a considerable membership among the technical employes of the automobile industry in this area. Members of the organization are now voting on the affiliation issue.

The SDE executive board pointed out in its statement that unity of technical men is "highly desirable" and that formal relations with industrial organizations are "vitally necessary."

Brophy Raps Lynching at Negro Parley

Washington—Delegates from 20 states and 30 organizations heard John Brophy, CIO national director, denounce lynching as a weapon of anti-labor employers at the conference of the National Negro Congress on the anti-lynching bill held this week in Washington.

"The crime of lynching has a definite economic base," Brophy told the delegates. "Unscrupulous elements in the south and elsewhere have used it for generations as a device to split white and Negro workers."

"It is as much a weapon in the arsenal of anti-union terror as clubbing, tear-gassing and other ways of breaking picket lines and destroying union organization," he declared.

"Behind every lynching is the figure of the labor exploiter, the man or the corporation who would deny labor its fundamental rights."

Support Anti-Lynch Bills

Brophy explained that the CIO supported anti-lynch legislation as part of its program for the organization of all workers, regardless of race, nationality or political belief. The AFL, he pointed out, had a long record of discrimination against Negro workers, which was a serious factor in its failure, after 50 years of existence, to organize industrial workers.

Broph: cited the record of the CIO in organizing Negro workers, pointing to the large numbers elected as officers of their local unions, and quoted the stand of the CIO at its Atlantic City conference against lynching and all types of terrorist acts on the part of employers.

Labor's Non-Partisan League promised its full support for the anti-lynching bill, stating that voting records of Senators and Congressmen were being closely watched for their action on this and all similar progressive labor legislation.

BROPHY TO SPEAK

Milwaukee.—John Brophy, director of the Committee for Industrial Organization, has been invited to address the National Catholic Social Action Conference in Milwaukee early in May.

CIO National Postal Workers Get Raise

New York.—Fifteen thousand Postal Telegraph workers are looking over their new pay checks this week, raised a total of $600,000 by action of the American Radio Telegraphists Association, CIO.

The raises came through as a result of ARTA work last December in securing an agreement with the company.

This was the first national agreement in the communications industry, and was secured after a brief series of "work demonstrations" in 15 cities.

BACK CONFAB

Seattle, Wash.—The Seattle Industrial Union Council of the CIO has endorsed the call of President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico for a world conference of labor organizations in Mexico to work out a program against foreign oil interests which have been exploiting the Mexican workers.

AFL Plan Goes Boom!

CIO Workers Take Over Meeting

Birmingham, Ala — It's very very doubtful if the AFL will try holding any more mass meetings for CIO steel workers in the Birmingham area.

Last week AFL organizers distributed hand bills at the gate of the local steel plants containing a vicious attack on the CIO, announcing that a mass meeting would be held in a local hall to organize the steel workers in the AFL.

On the night of the meeting the hall was filled with CIO men. Included in the crowd were Noel R. Beddow and Thomas Pate of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Vice President Heathcock of Alabama Industrial Union Council and President W. H. Crawford of the Birmingham Industrial Union Council.

Only about five AFL officials were present. The AFL organizer in charge saw that he had little chance of winning new recruits, and so he tried to bring the meeting to a close with an announcement about the location of the federation's offices in Birmingham. He refused to answer questions about the AFL, despite a notice on the handbills that this would be a feature of the evening.

When the AFL officials' delegation walked out, Crawford took the chair and Beddow spoke about the CIO and its organizing campaigns.

The meeting ended with the passage of a resolution thanking the AFL for paying the hall rent for a CIO meeting.

U. S. Court Rules For CIO

New York—The CIO gained a major victory here when the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a National Labor Relations Board ruling which ordered the Consolidated Edison Co. to cancel its contract with the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL.

The court declared that the utility company had in effect signed a company union agreement with the AFL union and had helped it to organize Consolidated Edison workers following the signing of the pact.

The IBEW officials made the agreement with the utility management shortly after the utility workers section of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers had inaugurated a bona-fide membership drive among the company's employes last year.

Five Ordered Rehired

The court order also upheld a labor board ruling that five discharged members of the UERMW be rehired with back pay.

The company was ordered to cease and desist from interfering in any way with future union organizing work. The court found that the AFL union had no majority of the workers when it entered the agreement with the company, and was not entitled to speak for all the workers.

David Moscowitz, counsel for the regional office of the NLRB here, hailed the decision as the most important for the government agency since the Supreme Court upheld the Wagner Act. Company officials indicated they would appeal the decision.

In holding that the NLRB had jurisdiction in the case, the Federal circuit court delivered an opinion which many observers saw as the establishment of a new precedent governing the board's limits.

The Consolidated Edison Co., the court declared, served railway and communications companies engaged in interstate commerce, and as a result a stoppage of its power would seriously affect such commerce. The court held, therefore, that the power company came within the jurisdiction of the labor board.

Maryland League Maps Course

Baltimore, Md. — Labor's Non-Partisan League got off to a flying start in this state when representatives of 80,000 organized workers adopted a constitution, elected officers and worked out a platform for the state election campaign.

Some 400 delegates attended the one-day meeting here. They represented both CIO and AFL unions.

Drew Elected

Unanimously chosen president of the state league was Thomas Drew of Baltimore, international representative for the Printing Pressmen's Union, AFL.

Clyde Lucas, of the TWOC in Cumberland, was elected secretary, and Ulysses De Dominicis, manager of the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Baltimore, was named secretary-treasurer.

Chart Activity

The League will devote its efforts during the 1938 campaign to supporting those candidates for office who advocate labor and social legislation, a resolution declared.

Other resolutions called for quick passage of the wages-and-hours bill and for the release of Tom Mooney.

SWOC Wins

Sterling, Ill.—The Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, was named sole collective bargaining agency for the 1400 workers at the Northwestern Barb Wire Company plant here. The SWOC gained 687 votes in the labor board election, with the AFL getting only 482 .

TWOC Organizes the South

CIO Campaign Brings Hope to Workers

By HERMAN WOLF

The Textile Workers Organizing Committee is active in every textile field, but nowhere may it leave so far-reaching an imprint as in cotton.

First, cotton has long been known as a low wage industry; second, as cotton goes, so goes the South. If cotton textile pay can be raised and its labor practices standardized, other southern industry will inevitably follow suit.

In tackling cotton the CIO is incurring the active opposition of all the combined interests of southern capital. It is significant that the TWOC, contrary to the trend of earlier southern textile unions, is not disintegrating in the current recession, but is consolidating its gains through National Labor Relations Board cases, and is a strong enough threat to help prevent wage cuts.

Head of the southern division of the TWOC is A. Steve Nance, who has the majority backing of the craft of unionists in his state. In each of 30 major textile centers Mr. Nance has established headquarters in charge of sub-regional directors.

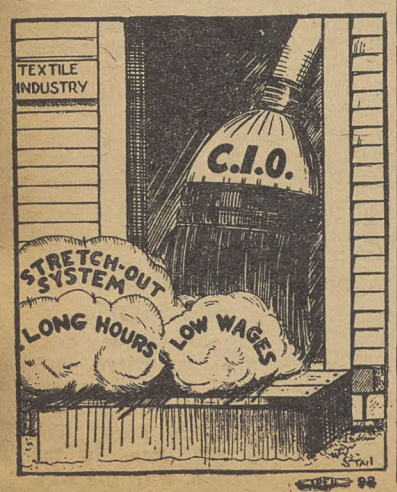
The sub-regional director's first move is to contact mill workers who have written to headquarters for information, or whose names have been culled form old union lists. In some milltowns it takes days of careful search and cautious injuiry to locate one contact who can be trusted. Doorbells cannot be rung haphazardly where it is a simple matter for company guards and spotters to trail an organizer and note each employe upon whom he calls.

Work Quietly

Often an organizer dares not enter a town in daylight; he relies upon a union-minded merchant or a handful of keymen to keep in touch with those workers who are sympathetic with the union. Mass meetings are seldom held, except in large cities, and unionists in the same village may not even know their fellow union members. In many areas, mill workers provide organizers with day and night bodyguards for there have been beatings and shootings by mill police, thugs and vigilantes.

Southern textile workeres do not hold the American Federation of Labor in high regard. They recall that the federation refused them financial assistance in the 1934 general strike, and that some of its leaders actually went into seclusion at that time, so frightened did they become at the mass proportions of the walkout. Despite a good deal of newspaper publicity the AFL is not waging a genuine textile drive today.

Union leaders are always described as "from the North" or, if southerners, "under dictation from the North." No mention is made of northern capital, yet twenty of the larger and many of the smaller Georgia mills, to take but one state, are wholly or partly con-



The CIO NEWS herewith prints excerpts of an article appearing in Survey Graphic Magazine.

trolled by northern interests. Four South Carolina mills pay their office workers with checks mailed from New York City; and some southern mill owners protest the TWOC in the South, yet sign with the union for their plants in the North.

The cry that CIO-ism is communism is shouted on every side. "The CIO is another of those 'foreign entanglements' General Washington warned us against. It is Soviet Russia's bid to control the United States and overturn our laws, our liberties, our morals," reads one newspaper editorial typical of a hundred others. "Our officers are from the South," boasts the Southern Golden Rule Association, an incorporated company union in Gastonia, N. C. "They are not from Russia, England, Italy, or Germany nor tainted with communism."

Many ministers and evangelists have taken up the communist refrain, and revivalists by the score erect their tents on company property to preach an anti-union gospel to the workers.

The red scare has been overplayed, however, and not even those workers who are honestly opposed to the TWOC believe the communist-CIO stories.

THOROUGH CAMPAIGN

The current CIO campaign in cotton textiles is the most thorough union move ever witnessed below the Mason-Dixon line. Upon its outcome may depend not only the employment conditions of the cotton mill workers over the next decade, but of all southern labor as well. A CIO victory here will lay the base for a mass labor movement among the most underpaid workers in the country —workers on tenant farms, and those employed in power, paper, chemicals, fertilizers, lumber, meat packing, shoes, furniture, pants, hosiery, dresses fruit orchards, department stores and other retail establishments.

In the present business slump there are signs of the stabilizing effect of the TWOC on the cotton textile industry's wage-hour structure. Major TWOC moves are now being carried on not on picket lines but before Labor Boards in the South, and union officials are bold enough to state that the business recession, far from wrecking the union, is proving for the first time that the TWOC and a genuine southern labor movement are both here to stay.

The TWOC has taken full advantage of the National Labor Relations Act. Labor Board decisions in all the regions covering the South substantiate charges of employer coercion and discrimination. Reinstatements have been won for more than 300 employes fired for union activity or refusal to join a company union, and back wages in excess of $60,000 have been recovered.

The union is attempting to stabilize the cotton textile industry by standardizing working conditions as between competing mills and competing geographical areas. It would eliminate chiselers through joint union-management, collective bargaining agreements. The importance of such stabilization from the employe's pay standpoint cannot be overemphasized in an industry where his full time wage was $685 in 1936 and $750 in 1937.

SIGN CONTRACTS

Signed agreements have brought wage increases ranging from 5 to 10 percent, and have set hours at 40 a week. In a number of instances chiselers have been brought down to this level from fifty and fifty-five a week, thus benefitting decent employers and their employes.

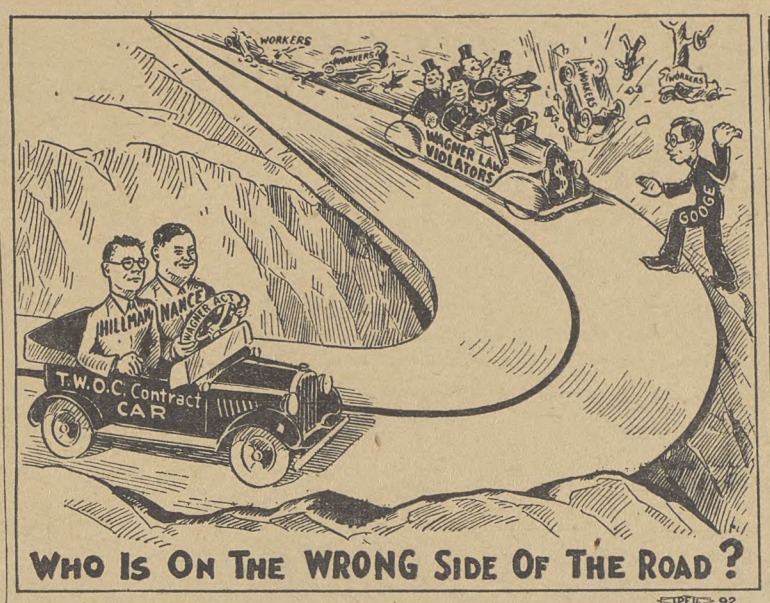
Excessive machine load-stretch-out and speedup—is an oft-heard employe complaint. In one mill, weavers working with the same machinery and grade of goods as five years ago are now tending 120 instead of 40 looms. In another mill, new and faster machinery has cut more than a third of the 2500 employes off the payroll.

Other contract terms cover overtime pay, seniority rights, and equal distribution of work, and provide arbitration machinery to adjust disputes. From the employer, the union has usually obtained agreement on a "majority shop" clause, and in return promised co-operation in disciplining union members who violate the pact, and aid in seeking enactment of tariff laws and other legislation benefitting the industry.

Charles K. Everett, manager of the new uses section of the Cotton Textile Institute states:

"Here in the United States there is a great and only partially developed market for cotton, represented in the lower income or so-called underprivileged group, whose needs and desires, as its economic status continues to improve, will absorb many hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton annually."

Clearly, higher wages mean a better market for cotton textiles, whether the increases are due to union-management agreements, federal wage-hour legislation, co-operative stabilizing policies among manufacturers themselves, or to a combination of all three.



CIO Wins First NLRB Case in DuPont Duchy

Wilmington, Del. — The first Labor Board case in the state of duPont has been settled out of court, with a victory for the CIO workers involved, members of the Bakelite and Fibre Workers Union of Wilmington.

The settlement binds the employer, the National Vulcanized Fibre Co., to reinstate 12 workers previously fired, without laying off others to make room for them, and with full seniority rights and no union discrimination, and to pay close to $1000 in back pay.

The victory was hailed by Miles Sweeney, CIO regional director in the state, as "a big step forward in our organizational work

The Mill Village

"In discussing wages, which average 25 per cent. lower in the South than in the North, management points to the expense of maintaining mill villages, and claims with this burden off its hands, wages could be raised to a level comparable with the North. A dozen or more villages have been sold or partly sold in the last few years, with employes paying for them over a long term at twice the usual weekly rental of 25 cents to $1 a room.

"The employes dislike the villages for their company-run schools, churches and stores, and ill-insulated homes, often lacking running water, tubs and toilets. Employers want to be rid of their villages, but sole prospective purchasers are their employes, who do not wish to buy because their pay is too low even for instalment buying, and because such purchases would keep them tied to the mills."

Farmers, CIO Work Jointly in South

Birmingham, Ala—Evidence of co-operation between small farmers and the CIO was seen in the joint campaign between the CIO Cannery and Agricultural Workers and the Farmers Union in Alabama for a large turnout in the vote on the crop control plan under the AAA act.

Leaflets, meetings, and other publicity activities were arranged for by a joint committee of the two organizations, resulting in one of the largest proportionate votes in the nation at the time of the Administration's ballot.

Follows Agreement

The co-operation is a result of the agreement signed last December by the Farmers' Union, the Cannery and Agricultural Workers, and Labor's Non-Partisan League, in which mutual aid was pledged on all matters affecting small farmers and workers.

The Alabama district of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers reports four locals set up among the wage hands and sharecroppers since last month, with eight more ready for charters.

TWOC Certified

Washington. — The Textile Workers Organizing Committee has been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the sole bargaining agency for employes of the Union Buffalo Mills Co., Fairmont, South Carolina.

Out of a total of 189 ballots cast, 118 were for the TWOC and 70 against.

TWOC Wins in Silk Plant

Hazleton, Pa.—A stronghold of anti-unionism for many years crashed with the winning by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, CIO affiliate, of an election at the plant of the Duplan Silk Corporation in Hazleton, Pa.

Out of a total of 1,034 votes cast, 763 were for the CIO union. No other union was on the ballot.

The South Speaks

Lucy Randolph Mason, active in the TWOC campaign, in a widely quoted letter to southern editors, thus analyzes the end results of current anti-union policies:

"Southern labor should have the same right to organize as labor in other sections, and southern workers should have protection through labor legislation. The economic level of southern purchasing power could be materially raised by giving southern labor more adequate returns from the profits of industry in periods of normal production, and while less money would go out in dividends to other sections, more would stay in circulation in local communities.

"We in the South have got to face and correct certain facts before we can expect the rest of the nation to understand our problems. Southern industry has successfully fought state hours and wage legislation; our Congressmen have so far defeated enactment of a reasonable federal wage and hour law; and employers have solidly combined to prevent labor's exercising its right to organize and bargain collectively.

"As a sporting proposition, the South might persuade its industrialists to lift their heavy hands from the steadily growing southern labor movement and request its Congressmen to accept a sound federal wage and hour bill, while it continues to fight against any and all real discrimination whether in freight rates or other matters."

More TWOC Victories

Washington.—The Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, CIO, has been certified as sole collective bargaining agent for the workers in two more southern mills. They are the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills at Fitzgerald, Ga., and the Beaumont Mfg. Co. at Spartansburg, S. C.

In the Fitzgerald mill, the TWOC recently won a Labor Board election by 197 to 22, in the Spartanburg mill by 291 to 208.

UAW Seeks Poll at Chrysler

85,000 Workers to Vote If Election Order Is Given

Detroit—The National Labor Relations Board last week received a request from the United Automobile Workers, CIO, for an election among the 85,000 employes of the Chrysler Corp., to determine their choice for sole collective bargaining agency.

The election, when held, will be the largest in the NLRB's crowded history. Previous record-holder was the election at Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., last summer, when about 20,000 workers were polled.

R. J. Thomas, UAW vice-president in charge of Chrysler locals, said the petition was in answer to one filed by the "Independent Association of Chrysler Employes" last week. The "independent" group asked for a vote to determine the bargaining agent in Detroit Chrysler plants.

Seek to Hit UAW

"The question of the independent union is being revived at a time when it is thought it might be embarrassing to the UAW during its current negotiations with the corporation," Thomas said.

"We are therefore willing to have this thing settled once and for all by the NLRB so there will be no further doubt as to who represents Chrysler employes.

"We have asked an election on a national basis to remove any doubt that might remain if we only asked for an election in Detroit. The independent union petition covers only the Detroit area."

The UAW branded the "independent association," a company union when it first claimed representation in Chrysler plants.

CIO, AFL Unions Cooperate

Eureka, Calif.—CIO lumber and sawmill workers in the Redwoods area are establishing unity with AFL rank and file workers in both union and political fields, in spite of opposition from the Hutcheson machine of the Carpenters Brotherhood.

This week the second meeting of the newly formed council of CIO Intl. Woodworkers and AFL Lumber and Sawmill Workers of Northern California took place.

On the political front, the two union groups are working toward the establishment of a branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League in every nothern California lumber town.

Similar political action, initiated by the CIO Woodworkers and involving Farmers Union and Grange locals as well as AFL unions is under way in the lower Columbia River Valley of Oregon.

In Crescent City, Calif., Teamsters Local 415 recently refused to recognize a scab local chartered by Hutcheson after a successful strike of Woodworkers in which Local 415 joined, along with CIO longshoremen.

Pecan Strike Victory Hailed

San Antonio, Tex. — Twenty-five thousand pecan shellers with their families crowded San Antonio's main plaza this week in a victory celebration and dance after winning their six weeks strike for union recognition and an end to wage cuts.

Massed under banners proclaiming, "Viva CIO" the workers heard J. Austin Beasley, Cannery and Agricultural Workers organizer in charge of the strike, warn enemies of labor in San Antonio to cease their attacks on the right of workers to organize for a better way of living.

1000 Jailed

Close to 1000 workers raised their hands when Beasley asked the audience to tell how many had been jailed during the strike, which was met with extreme police terror from the city authorities.

Futher meetings are being arranged throughout Texas, in which pecan workers will tell of their victory and aid in the organization of other workers similarly exploited throughout the state.

Observers testified that the San Antonio meeting was the largest labor gathering over held in the southwest.

Fur Workers Talk General Strike

New York—A general strike in the fur industry will be called March 31 unless the lockout of 2,000 workers in New York shops which was declared more than a month ago by the fur manufacturers association is called off and an agreement signed with the International Fur Workers Union. Decision to call the strike was made at a Joint Council meeting attended by 2,500 shop chairmen.

Full support and co-operation of all CIO unions in the New York area was promised by Allan Haywood, regional director.

"The demands made upon the employers by the fur workers," he said in a statement to the fur union, "are calculated to eradicate evils of long standing in the fur industry and to provide the workers with a measure of security on the job which they have a right to expect from the industry.

Demands Refused

Equalization of work and job security were the principle demands made by the union in bargaining for a new agreement with the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers. The employers group turned down the demands and locked out the workers in more than 1000 shops.

Several days before the lockout occurred, the employers association also refused to take part in a conference proposed by Mayor LaGuardia and the State Mediation Board. Union officials called the lockout a "bosses sit-down strike."

There are 14,000 fur workers in New York shops, according to Harry Begoon, secretary-treasurer of the Furriers Joint Council. During 1937 they earned a total of about $16,000,000, he said, their average weekly earnings ranging from $23 to $25.

Stability Impossible

Begoon thinks it is ridiculous for the fur employers to talk about stabilizing the industry when they permit "petty chiseling manufacturers" to come into the industry and ruin it.

"They work all day and all night," he said of the 'chiselers,' "and can't manage to exist." The result is that they drag the entire industry down to the level of the 'good old days' of the sweatshops."

Die Casters Launch Drive

Toledo — George Peacock of Pottstown, Pa., was elected national president at the fourth annual convention of the National Association of Die Casting Workers, CIO, which met in Toledo March 19-21.

It was decided to launch a nationwide organizing drive, in conjunction with the CIO, to bring all the unorganized die casting workers into the organization.

Retiring President C. B. Henri presided over the convention. He was given a rising vote of thanks for his services and presented with a gold watch.

Henri stressed the assistance given by the CIO to the union since its affiliation six months ago and gave an encouraging report on the progress made.

Re-elect Ramsey

Wm. Ramsey of New York was re-elected national secretary-treasurer for his third term, and T. Neill of Local 2, Garwood, N. J., was elected to the new office of general executive vice president, to take over the duties of either president or secretary-treasurer in the event of a vacancy between conventions.

The convention was addressed by Len De Caux, CIO publicity director and editor of The CIO News, who brought the greetings of Chairman John L. Lewis on behalf of the national CIO; by August Scholle, CIO regional director in Toledo, and by K. L. Cole, secretary of the Toledo Industrial Union Council.

Nine Contracts

Secretary Ramsey reported on organization activities during the past year. These included the winning of a 22½ weeks' strike and the signing of nine contracts, all bringing wage increases and one including a preferential clause for hiring.

"All of these nine contracts were signed without the loss of one day's time to any of the men employed, through shop meetings and with the assistance of a negotiating committee," Ramsey said.

Vote For UOPWA

Boston.—Employes of Sampson and Murdock Co., of Boston, publishers of city directories, voted 32 to 7 in favor of Local 3, United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, at a recent Labor Board election.

The company which was established 92 years ago, is the second largest directory publishing house in the country.

ARTA Demands Win Senate Utility Probe

Washington. — A resolution to investigate the telegraph industry has been introduced into the Senate by Senator Matthew M. Neely as a result of information placed before him by the American Radio Telegraphists Association, CIO.

The resolution calls for an inquiry into three main aspects of the industry which the union charges has been seriously dislocated by the undercover manipulations of the telegraph companies. These aspects are the eficiency of service, tendencies toward monoply, and the conditions of labor.

The companies, particularly Western Union Telegraph, have laid off so many employes in the last few months that they do not have enough workers to handle the current volume of business, ARTA claims, and as a result employes remaining on the payroll have been speeded up almost beyond endurance.

Despite this speed-up there has been a decided slow-down in service as a result of the lay-offs, union spokesmen say. They charge that the companies are enabled to decrease their efficiency at the expense of labor and the public because they are no longer in competition with each other, and call attention to the fact that recently the companies have taken steps to consummate an unsanctioned merger without any consideration for the employes in the industry.

In preparation for a merger and as a result of new improvements in transmitting apparatus ARTA spokesmen declare that the companies have fired or "furloughed" thousands of employes, and yet have refused to shorten the 48-hour work week which still prevails in the industry.

Guild Certified

Washington.—The American Newspaper Guild has been certified as collective bargaining agent for Associated Press workers in three AP offices in Washington, D. C., Boston and Philadelphia.

Certification follows overwhelming majorities for the Guild in recent Labor Board elections.

Distribute the CIO News

Representatives of the Glass Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, distribute copies of The CIO News to workers at the Crystal City, Mo., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. The papers proved so interesting that the management's main office asked for 12 copies!

15 Shoe Workers Win Back Pay

Washington.—United Shoe Workers, CIO, have won reinstatement and back pay for 15 members of the union in a decision of the Labor Board handed down this week against the General Shoe Corp., of Nashville, Tenn.

The order followed revelations of company unionism by the corporation, violence against CIO members, and the use of goon squads recruited by the company union, known as the Shoe Makers Assn. Foremen acted as bouncers, attacking union men in the plant and as they were leaving work. Girl workers were also mistreated.

Following these strong arm tactics, the company signed an agreement with the Association, gave it free space in the factory for an office, and allowed dues collections on company time.

The Board's order also called for dissolution of the stooge union.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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SUPPORT FOR KENNEDY GROWS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Sheep -- In Wolf's Clothing

The Wagner Act and the growth of CIO industrial unionism sounded taps for the little-loved company union in America.

But like the pre-historic dinosaurs which didn't know when they were dead, company unions still pretend they're alive—as "independent unions.

Weak, but still potentially dangerous, these fake unions are trying to hold together. For the last few months they have been seeking to form a new "federation" of labor, but with little success.

On page 5 the CIO NEWS tells the story of this attempted survival of the most "un-fitted."

61 Canneries Face NLRB Charges

San Francisco, Calif. — Hearings affecting 61 west coast canneries and 60,000 cannery workers began this week as the National Labor Relations Board acted on charges of anti-union activities filed by the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, CIO.

The charges are an outgrowth of AFL collaboration in trying to foist company unions on the workers, according to the UCAPAWA. Edward Vandeleur, California State Federation secretary, aided the bosses in forcing workers into "closed shop" contracts that gave them little but the privilege of paying dues to the AFL.

Workers who refused to join the AFL were fired by the companies. Originally the workers had organized AFL Federal Labor unions, which fell out of favor with Federation officials when they voted by overwhelming majorities to affiliate to the CIO.

Cannery Workers union spokesmen stated that the cases will have a chastening effect on the AFL campaign being carried on throughout the west coast.

Leaflet Campaign In Jersey

Jersey City, N. J.—Taking advantage of the Supreme Court decision which ruled unconstitutional any attempt to abridge the right to distribute leaflets, the CIO announced it would start a vast leaflet campaign in Mayor Hague's Jersey City.

A wire to Hague, now vacationing in Florida, was sent by William Carney, New Jersey CIO regional director, and Roger Baldwin, head of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Fight Wage Cuts

Members of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers outside their strike headquarters in Cincinnati. They took to the picket line when the management of the Cambridge Tile Co. offered drastical wage cuts.

Cleaners Vote For Strike

New York — Pending the result of negotiations for a new contract to replace the one which expired March 31, 2,500 members of Local 239, Cleaners and Dyers Union, affiliate of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, voted to strike if their demands for improved working conditions and wage adjustments were not granted.

The union is seeking to renew an agreement with the Cleaners and Dyers Board of Trade, which represents about 60 wholesale firms. There are some 25,000 workers employed in the industry in the area.

Seek 40c Minimum

Alexander Hoffman, general manager of the CIO Dyers, said the union was demanding 40 cents an hour minimum wage, a 40-hour week, 15 per cent. wage increase for inside workers, drivers and commissioners, week's paid vacation a year, and time and a quarter for overtime.

He accused the wholesale plants of working many of their employes from 70 to 90 hours a week, and paying less than 30 cents an hour for unskilled labor.

Hoffman said the union was trying "to improve wages and working conditions in wholesale plants as the foundation necessary for the stabilization of the entire industry."

He claimed that "the present chaotic conditions in the industry are due to cut-throat competition," and that uniform wages and working conditions sought by the union would help eliminate this. The union is also negotiating for a contract with some 30 firms operating chain shops and employing about 2500 workers.

Fight Tariff Cut

Washington.—Protesting against any cut in the aluminum tariff, President N. A. Zonarich, Secretary George Hobaugh, and John Haser of the Aluminum Workers of America appeared before the state department committee considering the reciprocity agreement with Great Britain.

The state department has proposed a 50% cut in the 7c a pound tariff, but the union points out that imports have been increasing and more than two million pounds of foil came in from Switzerland in nine months of 1937, causing lay-offs among American workers.

Favor Bill

Washington—The United Federal Workers, CIO, is organizing support of H. R. 1543, which provides decent living wages for government workers, particularly those in the immigration and naturalization service of the Department of Labor, where employes have been working at their meagre entrance salary for from 10 to 15 years.

CIO Council on Record For UMW Leader

Harrisburg, Pa.—New signs of favor for the candidacy of Thomas Kennedy, United Mine Workers' secretary-treasurer, for Governor of Pennsylvania, appeared this week.

The newly-organized State Industrial Union Council of the CIO, meeting in Harrisburg, went on record for Kennedy in his fight against the bosses of the Pennsylvania Democratic party.

Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia cast his lot with the Kennedy group. He will run for Senator against George Earle, the present Governor.

Meanwhile, from scores of sources throughout the State came pledges of support, and offers to work in behalf of the UMW official.

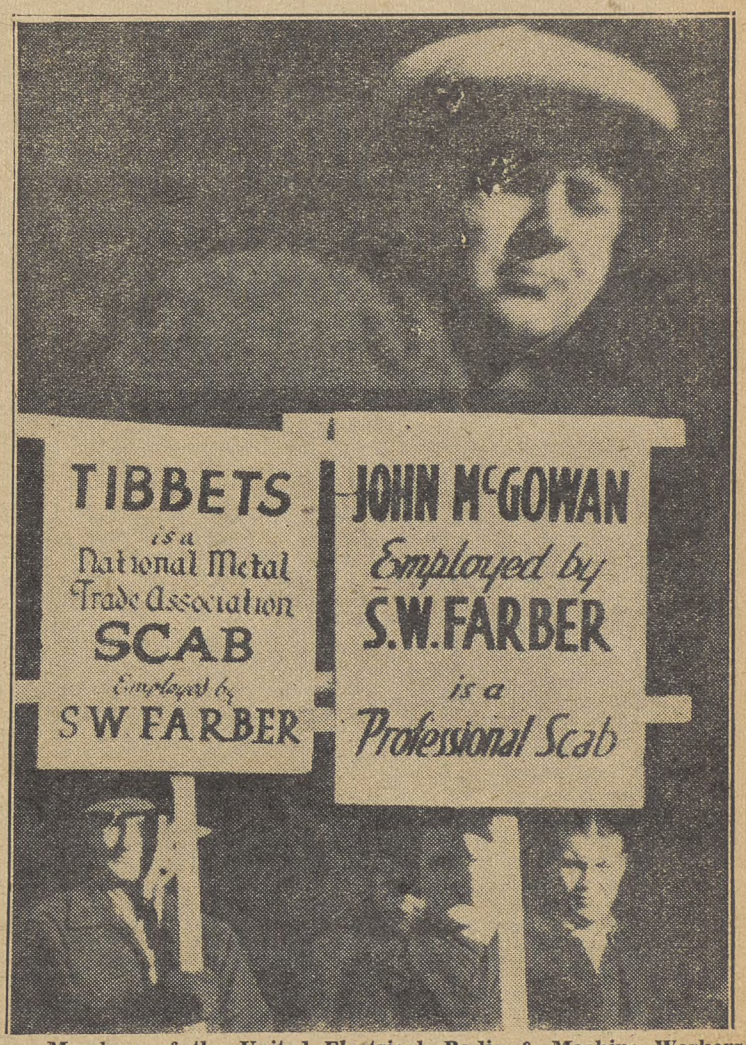
Every indication points to a Kennedy victory at the primary elections next month.

Full details of Pennsylvania CIO activity will be found on Page 3.

CIO union members in picture below are fighting members of America's meanest industry — the spy and strike-breaking business.

Read about new spy revelations made by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee. Turn to page 6.

Strikers Fight "Pro" Scab



Members of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, who have been on strike against the S. W. Farber Co. in Brooklyn, N. Y., rallied to protect themselves from "Fink" Tibbets, one of four strikebreakers sent in by the National Metal Trades Association. Picture at top shows Tibbets; at bottom are pickets who greeted the srikebreaker when he stepped from a car near the plant.

CIO Aids Stranded Workers

Wins Relief Funds For 10,000 In Arizona

Phoenix, Ariz.—The CIO won a victory here for 10,000 stranded cotton pickers who were left to shift for themselves in hundreds of camps throughout the Salt River Valley after wealthy cotton growers had finished with them.

From Governor Stanford of Arizona and relief officials, E. A. Kope, international organizer for the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America won the following agreement:

1. That relief, immediate relief, with trucks and case workers working to the limit would be given on a mass scale in all the cotton camps of the Salt River Valley.

2. That the governor and the various Government officials officially recognize the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, CIO, as the agency for employed and unemployed cotton workers.

3. That arrangements be made for definite future relief for these workers.

4. That the governor would cooperate with the union in gathering evidence for an official public exposure of the methods resorted to in fooling cotton pickers to come to Arizona.

At the same time UCAPAWA national headquarters got busy in Washington, D. C. The result was that the stranded cotton pickers were certified for WPA jobs in Arizona and relief will be made available by the Farm Security Administration.

Union Spreads

The organization of Salt River Valley cotton workers began when 500 of these stranded people camped on the capitol grounds of Phoenix. Refusing to put up with starvation and neglect, workers planned to picket the capitol until something was done for them and the thousands of others who were in the same plight.

E. A. Kope, of the UCAPAWA, took the matter in hand. He led them to the union hall, organized them and helped then plan action. The following day 1000 came to the hall. Since then unionization has been spreading among these 10,000 cotton workers. There are now three or four union representatives in over 100 camps.

Cotton workers come from Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Illinois and other states. When they go back home they intend to spread the union there.

False Promises

For several years cotton growers in the Salt River Valley of Arizona have lured thousands of cotton workers from all points in the states to their rich fields with false promises.

Workers are promised good housing, good wages and transportation home. When they arrive they find themselves forced to live in unsanitary camps. They cannot earn more than $1 per day and at the end of the season they are left stranded.

Vigilantes Foiled

As usual city officials, police and growers tried to stop organization with vigilante terror. Their efforts were in vain. Kope was arrested twice and his room searched without a warrant. These actions made the cotton workers all the more determined to build the union fast.

One of the cops made the following statement to Kope while taking him to jail:

"If you don't get out of here in 48 hours, we'll pull our badges off and show you what a real mob is and run you out. We don't want you G——D—— organizers and rats in this state organizing these scum and trash that can't pay dues, anyhow. I'm a union man. I'm a member of the Teamster's International and we'll organize and run you out of town."

TWOC Asks Vote

Claremont, N. H.—A National Labor Relations Board election held among the employes of the Dartmouth Woolen Company this week marks another step in the fight of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee against wage cuts in the woolen and worsted industry.

This election will determine the sole collective bargaining agency in arbitration proceedings now pending to settle a dispute between the union and the management over a 9½ to 12½ per cent. wage cut.

36 Rehired

Upon petition of the union the National Labor Relations Board in February ordered the Dartmouth Woolen Mills to reinstate 36 discharged union employes and to pay them wages totalling $9000. One man, Peter Delage, received back pay amounting to $1000.

The dispute over the wage cut arose shortly after the NLRB decision on the discharge cases.

Louis J. Guilmet, in charge of the work in Claremont, is certain of a TWOC victory. The wage cut dispute will be arbitrated for all employes immediately after the election. Mr. Guilmet said he is confident the TWOC will be able to restore wages to their former level in the Dartmouth Mills just as it did in seven other New Hampshire woolen and worsted plants.

"The union does not propose to allow such practices to go unchallenged, and is now preparing to press charges against the management of the Verd Mont Mills for failure to observe the mandate of their workers who voted 3 to 1 in a National Labor Board election for the TWOC as their exclusive bargaining agency.

"Reprehensible"

"The manner in which the management of the Verd Mont Mills imposed this wage cut on the workers is so reprehensible and in violation of all the rules of collective bargaining that it stands out as a classic example of what methods employers ought not to use.

Minor bosses called at the homes of the workers, informing them that they could go back to work if they accepted a 15 per cent. cut in wages. These bosses told the workers they had better take it, or they might find other workers on their jobs.

It is clear that there is no more conceivable form of intimidation than this one . . . Instead of meeting the issue squarely and dealing with the union officially, the management chose to use coercive methods coupled with cunning and deceptive statements."

URW Wins

Akron, Ohio—In the face of a concerted propaganda campaign against unionism, workers at the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company this week voted the United Rubber Workers their sole bargaining agency.

The vote was 3696 for the CIO union, with only 2564 casting ballots for the "Firestone Employees Protective Association," an independent group.

Libel Suit Filed

Cumberland, Md.—Libel suits totalling $30,000 have been filed by John T. Jones, CIO regional director in western Maryland, against a Cumberland newspaper and the local radio station, WTBO, for false and slanderous statements made against him by the defendants.

The suits are an outgrowth of the recent mayoralty campaign, during which anti-labor forces in Cumberland stooped to every trick of libel and slander in an effort to defeat labor.

According to the complaint, Jones and other leaders of the CIO were openly called traitors to their country, atheists, despoilers of liberty, thieves, and similar names.

UERMW Wins at GM

Washington—Local 717 of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, became the first union to win exclusive bargaining rights in a General Motors plant when the Natl. Labor Relations Board announced its certification in the Sunlight Electric Division of GM here.

A comparison of union membership cards in January showed that 381 out of the firm's 627 production workers had signed up with the UERMW, while only 86 held membership in the Sunlight Electric Workers, Inc., an incorporated "independent" union.

CIO Union First in Dwight

Dwight, Ill.—The CIO has come to Dwight, bringing trade unionism to the town for the first time in its history.

The new union is a local of the United Federal Workers, CIO, and has just been chartered in the Veterans hospital here, an institution employing 125 workers. Charles Ely is president and Victor Youngquist, commander of the local American Legion Post, financial secretary.

The local is the newest addition to the UFWA drive among veterans facilities throughout the country, where the twelve-hour day and the sixty-six-hour week were common before CIO organization got under way.

Four hundred veterans in the hospital at Danville, Ill., have already won an eight-hour day with no reduction in wages through the UFWA, and similar progress is reported in other sections where the drive has been successful.

SWOC Wins Strike

Muncie, Ind. — A strike at the Indiana Steel & Wire Mill, Muncie, Ind., won the promise of a signed contract within 30 days between the company and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Another Indiana plant, the E. C. Atkins Saw Co., of Indianapolis, has renewed its contract with SWOC for a year, granting the CIO union sole bargaining rights.

Kokomo, Ind. — Continental Steel of Kokomo, Indiana, has entered into and signed a contract with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Buffalo CIO Unions Demand Work

Buffalo, N. Y.—Declaring that unemployment is the creation of business, and calling on the government to take its proper responsibility in providing jobs for jobless workers, John Brophy, CIO director, addressed 1,500 workers this week in Buffalo's largest meeting devoted to the present industrial crisis. The meeting was called by the CIO.

"Unemployment today is the nation's crisis" Brophy said. "Throughout our country—usually described as the richest and fairest in the world—we have the specter of unemployment and want haunting every household."

Purchasing Power The Problem

"If we can increase purchasing power to the point where American workers can buy the things that American workers can make, "Brophy said, "we will have achieved the answer to this problem of recurrent crisis."

This solution would be achieved, he pointed out, when the CIO program for American workers was carried out in full. He recalled the main basis of this program in the right to work, quoting from the CIO platform as formulated at the Atlantic City conference last fall:

The CIO Program

"The CIO now announces that the basic feature of its legislative and economic program is: Each worker has a right to a job and must be guaranteed security of employment."

Supplementing this, Brophy pointed out that the CIO in its fight for wages and hours legislation, for the NLRA, for the Wagner bill to require compliance with labor laws, for a $3,000,000,000 relief appropriation, and similar measures, was making a real contribution to the struggle for higher incomes and standards of living for American workers.

Quotes Lewis

Quoting Chairman Lewis of the CIO, Brophy stated on the unemployment problem: "The Administration has taken on itself this obligation, and the workers of America expect it to fulfill its promise. The CIO has taken on itself the duty of presenting the case of the unemployed."

Frankensteen Speaks

Richard T. Frankensteen, vice-president of the United Automobile Workers, advised unemployed workers in Buffalo to demand from their city officials and local business men that they find funds for relief, in spite of protestations that the city was broke.

The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Herman J. Hahn, Charles A. Maxwell and Harry Richmond, who warmly supported the unionization drive of the CIO, declaring that it was the duty of all workers to join the organizations of their free choice.

Hugh Thompson, Buffalo CIO regional director, acted as chairman.

Shoe Union Stops Wage Cuts

New York. — The United Shoe Workers, CIO, won another battle in its war against wage cuts, when seven New York orthopedic shoe firms signed agreements with the union providing for establishment of the work-week system and increases in pay.

The pacts followed a strike of 300 workers employed by the companies. Months of negotiations had failed to bring any concession from the employers.

Four Strikes

Meanwhile the USWA called strikes against four slipper concerns which had refused to renew existing contracts and had sought instead to institute wage reductions.

The union is also negotiating with the employers of 475 shoe repair shops throughout the city.

LAUNCH DRIVE

Seattle — Immediate launching of a drive to organize the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company offices in Seattle was announced here by the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO.

ALP Criticizes N. Y. Legislature

Unions Win McNaboe Veto

New York — Governor Herbert Lehman vetoed the McNaboe bill, barring "Communists" from holding state office, following protests from CIO and progressive organizations, which maintained that the bill seriously destroyed civil liberties in the state.

The Governor's veto message declared it would "abridge freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of press and freedom of assembly."

Commenting that the 1938 session of the legislature was "marked by an absence of any real decisive labor legislation," the state CIO called the McNaboe bill a "menace to the civil and political liberties of all.

"While it seeks to curb one group, it can just as easily be used to jeopardize the liberties of the rest of us, and is a very convenient method of attacking progressives and labor unions.

"Should this legislation be adopted for civil service, it would not be long before repressive legislation is extended to cover all workers".

Progressive organizations throughout the state have been fighting the bill.

Failed to Act on Important Issues

New York, (FP)—While raising red scares to "subject those in civil service and in the teaching professions to spiritual and intellectual blackmail," the recently-adjourned New York State Legislature failed to meet the "pressing problems which beset our people," according to charges made by Alex Rose, executive secretary of the American Labor Party.

Tasks the legislators ignored include the high cost of living, a workable solution of milk costs, utility rates, high rentals and prompt construction of low-cost housing.

ALP Will Fight

The Legislature also voted against ratification of the child labor amendment.

"The ALP will carry the fight for measures killed in the Legislature," Rose predicted.

"The Labor Party's proposal is to elect more laborites to the Legislature. In support of this contention there can be cited the liberalizing effect the presence of five ALP members in the assembly has had on their colleagues.

"The ALP accepts the minor accomplishments of the 1938 Legislature as a victory and the major failures as a challenge."

"Elect Kennedy" Campaign Gains Speed

Harrisburg, Pa.—Moving rapidly ahead in preparation for the May primaries, the campaign of Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, gained added strength this week as prominent Democrats throughout the State moved into his camp.

Backed by Sen. Joseph Guffey, by Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia, who will run for U. S. Senator on the Kennedy ticket, and by a growing number of politically prominent figures throughout the Keystone State, Kennedy gained new pledges of strong union support from CIO and AFL unions alike.

Form Committee

In Philadelphia John Edelman, regional director for the CIO, announced the formation of a committee of 20,000 CIO and AFL unionists to support Kennedy.

"The rank and file of Philadelphia trades unionists will support Kennedy," Edelman stated.

He rapped a couple of inconsequential union leaders in the city whose announcements that they would support Charles A. Jones, Kennedy's machine-backed opposition, had been given considerable prominence in local papers, always eager to spot a non-existent "revolt" against labor-endorsed candidates.

Edelman pointed out that "we in the labor movement are supporting Tom Kennedy because of his splendid trade union record and necessarily because of his CIO affiliation. Had there been an AFL representative more capable than Kennedy, we of course would have endorsed him."

Edelman announced that a door-to-door campaign will be undertaken by the unions to win Democratic support for Kennedy and to induce Republicans to change their registrations to Democrats so that they may cast votes for Kennedy in the primaries.

In Wilkes-Barre, the Luzerne County Labor's Non-Partisan League swung into action on behalf of Kennedy.

League Active

The league will circulate petitions in the country's farm communities pledging support to the labor leader and his ticket.

"This is labor's fight, and if labor is to survive and progress in maintaining the American standard of living, we must nominate and elect the Kennedy candidates," the league said.

In western Pennsylvania, too, there was evidence of increasing activity in behalf of the Kennedy ticket.

Local 700 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Braddock endorsed Kennedy, pointing out that to elect men whom "labor can trust" is the "best means to defeat wage cuts."

Wilson's decision to run on the Kennedy ticket followed a statement by Governor Earle, who has the backing of the badly-discredited state machine, in which he attacked Kennedy. The UMW leader now has a full slate in the campaign to buck that of the boss-controlled state Democratic committee.

Union Backs Kennedy

Reading, Pa.—Gathering here for a one-day legislative session, 45 delegates of Pennsylvania locals of the United Retail and Wholesale Employes, CIO, representing several thousand members, endorsed the candidacy of Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy of the United Mine Workers for governor of Pennsylvania.

The union representatives heard reports showing the formation of 17 locals throughout the State since last July. Some 6000 members are now working under closed shop contracts in the State.

State Council Convention Hails Kennedy For Governor

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Lieut.-Governor Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, was unanimously endorsed for Governor by the 1280 delegates attending the first convention of the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council.

The delegates represented 508,000 workers organized in CIO unions throughout the State. More local unions were represented than were affiliated to the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, which the new CIO Council succeeds.

The State Federation decided to reconstitute itself as an Industrial Union Council of the CIO rather than to drive out 80 per cent. of its membership, as ordered by President Wm. Green of the AFL. It was thereupon joined by many large unions which had not been affiliated before.

President John A. Phillips and Secretary-Treasurer Lester Thomas of the old Federation were both elected by the convention to similar offices in the CIO Council.

The resolution on Kennedy pledged support to his candidacy "to the extent of our resources and the utmost of our devotion, to vindicate the faith of the people in democratic government, to fulfill the promise of industrial stability and economic security, for the advancement of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Received with an enthusiastic ovation, Kennedy pledged himself to serve the interests of both labor and the people generally of Pennsylvania.

"You cannot draw a line between labor and the people generally," he said, "because labor makes up the bulk of the population generally, whether it is represented in conventions like this or in the farming, medical, legal, small shopkeeper, white collar classes. We are all of labor."

Lewis Sends Greetings

John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, was unable to attend the convention, but he wired his greetings and delegated Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, and CIO Director John Brophy to represent him.

"They said, 'Labor, you can sweat, you can fume, you can break your limbs, you can lose your life, you can starve, but for God's sake don't run for public office,'" Murray declared.

'Follow Through,' Says Murray

He stated that the CIO has elected 172 public officials in Pennsylvania, mayors, justices of the peace and other local officials and "now we should follow through."

Brophy related the successes of the CIO in organizing the mass-production industries and emphasized that the splitting of labor had been caused entirely by the suspensions and expulsions ordered by the AFL executive council. William Green, he said, "talks unity and practices division."

Resolutions were adopted in support of Labor's Non-Partisan League, to which locals were urged to affiliate; calling for a $3,000,000,000 relief fund and for a big housing program; and urging immediate passage of wage-hour legislation. The Shepherd-Hill-May bill was denounced.

Fascist Aggressors Hit

Special attention was paid to the menace of Fascism, and a resolution was adopted denouncing the Fascist aggressor nations and calling for passage of the O'Connell resolution to amend the neutrality act.

The Spanish Fascists were assailed in a separate resolution, which urged support for the Loyalist government in putting down the Fascist revolt.

Besides electing Phillips and Thomas, the convention picked the following vice-president from the main industrial groups, to constitute an executive board:

John Kmetz, anthracite miners; James Marks, bituminous miners; Charles Weinstein, needle trades; James Thomas, steel; Harry Boyer, textiles; W. B. Gravatt, aluminum; Wm. J. Collins, glass; Harry Bloch, radio and electrical; David Kanes, state, county and municipal workers; and John W. Edelman and Tom Shane, for the remaining miscellaneous industries.

Workers Back Kennedy

Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, received enthusiastic backing from thousands of CIO union members in his campaign to win the Democratic nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. CIO Industrial Union Council in the state, as well as numerous other groups, have endorsed the Kennedy candidacy.

Aluminum Union Meets

New Kensington, Pa. — Delegates representing some 20,000 aluminum workers throughout the nation will meet here for the annual convention of the International Aluminum Workers of America.

Celebrating their first anniversary as an international union, the delegates will review activities which have carried their organization into practically every important aluminum center and established it as sole bargaining agency in many plants of the Aluminum Company of America, as well as in several independent firms.

Murray to Speak

Representatives will be present from New Kensington, Fairmont, W. Va.; Badin, N. C.; Eau Claire, Wis.; Pittsburgh and Logan's Ferry, Pa.; Alcoa, Tenn.; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Edgewater, N. J., and Massena, N. Y., according to President N. A. Zonarich.

Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee; John Brophy, CIO director; William Carney, New Jersey regional director, and Representative Robert Allen, liberal Congressman from this district, are to address the convention.

The convention will discuss the importation of foreign aluminum, the southern wage differential, and organization of unorganized workers in the industry.

"Despite the existing recession," President Zonarich declared, "we will see displayed at the convention more unity and progress among the aluminum workers than ever before."

Sign Agreement

Ottumwa, Ia. — An agreement has been signed between the United Packing House Workers, CIO, and the Morrell Packing Company, covering more than 2200 employes. The union was made sole bargaining agency.

BACKS KENNEDY

Pittsburgh—Judge M. A. Musmanno, prominent liberal, has endorsed Thomas Kennedy for governor of Pennsylvania.

CIO to Meet

The Committee for Industrial Organization will meet Tuesday, April 12, at 11 a. m., in the Board room of the United Mine Workers Building at Washington. . .

Heywood Broun

On Political Strategy

It has always seemed to me that labor should proceed along the political as well as the economic front.

But various tough problems come up in the political field. What I have in mind is the danger of depending too much upon governmental agencies. Trade unionists ought to be squeamish of the risk of ever getting on the reservation and becoming wards of the great white father after the manner of the Indians.

Still there is also the danger of demanding and getting too little by law. I have specifically in mind the attitude of unionists toward the National Labor Relations Board. On the whole I think that the Board has been distinctly useful to the cause of organization.

Some of its decisions have not been helpful to industrial unionism. It is the opinion of the American Newspaper Guild that some of the agents in various regions have been dilatory in arriving at decisions. But it is well to remember that the chief opposition to the NLRB has come from the forces of reaction.

And so I think that the CIO should be careful in the kind of criticism which it makes. Obviously unionists have a right to holler about a ruling which seems to be unfair and ill judged. But is is a bad thing to join in any general attack which strengthens the hands of the stand patters.

I have much the same feeling about Frances Perkins, the Secretary of Labor. The lady has done some things which I don't like. And yet when her record is set beside that of her predecessors it must be admitted that she is more friendly and useful to labor than anyone who has recently held the same Cabinet position.

The very fact that Girdler and Weir hate her vitals ought to indicate which side she is on. Miss Perkins has much courage, a lot of wisdom and no tact whatsoever. Leaders of labor should not be too much concerned about charm and suave manners.

We ought to remember our friends. And a pat on the back is often more useful for a cause than a punch in the nose.

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FAECT Signs Pact

Oakland, Calif.—The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO, has signed its first contract in the Bay district with the El Dorado Oil Co.

The pact covers the company's Oakland and Berkeley plants, and provides for the closed shop, $25-a-month pay raises, the 40-hour week, seniority rights and a month's dismissal notice.

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

John L. Lewis ..... **Chairman**
Charles P. Howard ..... **Secretary**
John Brophy ..... **Director**
Len De Caux ..... **Editor and Publicity Director**

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Labor's Interests Are the People's Interests

Democratic government, industrial stability and economic security were the three main principles advanced by the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council, in the resolution with which it endorsed Lieutenant Governor Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, for governor.

A great labor convention, representing nearly 500,000 workers organized in CIO unions throughout the State and voicing the sentiments of countless other workers both in AFL unions and unorganized, gave its unanimous endorsement to a union man for the highest political office in the State.

* * * *

Although Kennedy was the logical candidate and the one who could command the widest support on his record, the Democratic party State Committee refused to endorse him, for no other reason than that he was a "labor man."

Corporation lawyers and millionaires can be endorsed without qualms, according to the reasoning of this committee, but to run a labor man forsooth is to put forward "a representative of a special group or class interest!"

There are perhaps a few hundred corporation lawyers in the average state and certainly no more than a baker's dozen of millionaires. The group or class interest they personally represent through their own background and associations is that of a tiny minority of wealthy people in the State.

A labor man like Kennedy by personal background and association comes from a group consisting of literally millions of working people and their families throughout the State.

Yet a labor man, we are asked to believe, is suspect as representing a special group or class interest, while the corporation lawyers and millionaires are not!

* * * *

Any citizen of Pennsylvania who may have been fooled by this line of propaganda would certainly have had their eyes opened if they had attended the convention of the State Industrial Union Council.

They would have found that this special group interest which organized labor is supposed to represent was strangely similar to, in fact identical with the interests of the overwhelming majority of the people of the State of every walk of life.

In all the speeches and resolutions on the subject they would have heard the interests of farmers, professional people and the citizenry generally stressed along with those of labor as needing the services of a candidate like Kennedy.

And they would not have heard a single speech or resolution in which any special labor interests were advanced that ran counter to the interests of the whole Commonwealth.

On the other hand, if the same skeptical citizens could somehow gain entry into the exclusive clubs where the corporation lawyers and millionaires so favored by old-guard political machines discuss their political interests, we are willing to bet they would hear plenty of selfish minority group interests being advanced that run directly counter to the welfare of the citizenry generally.

* * * *

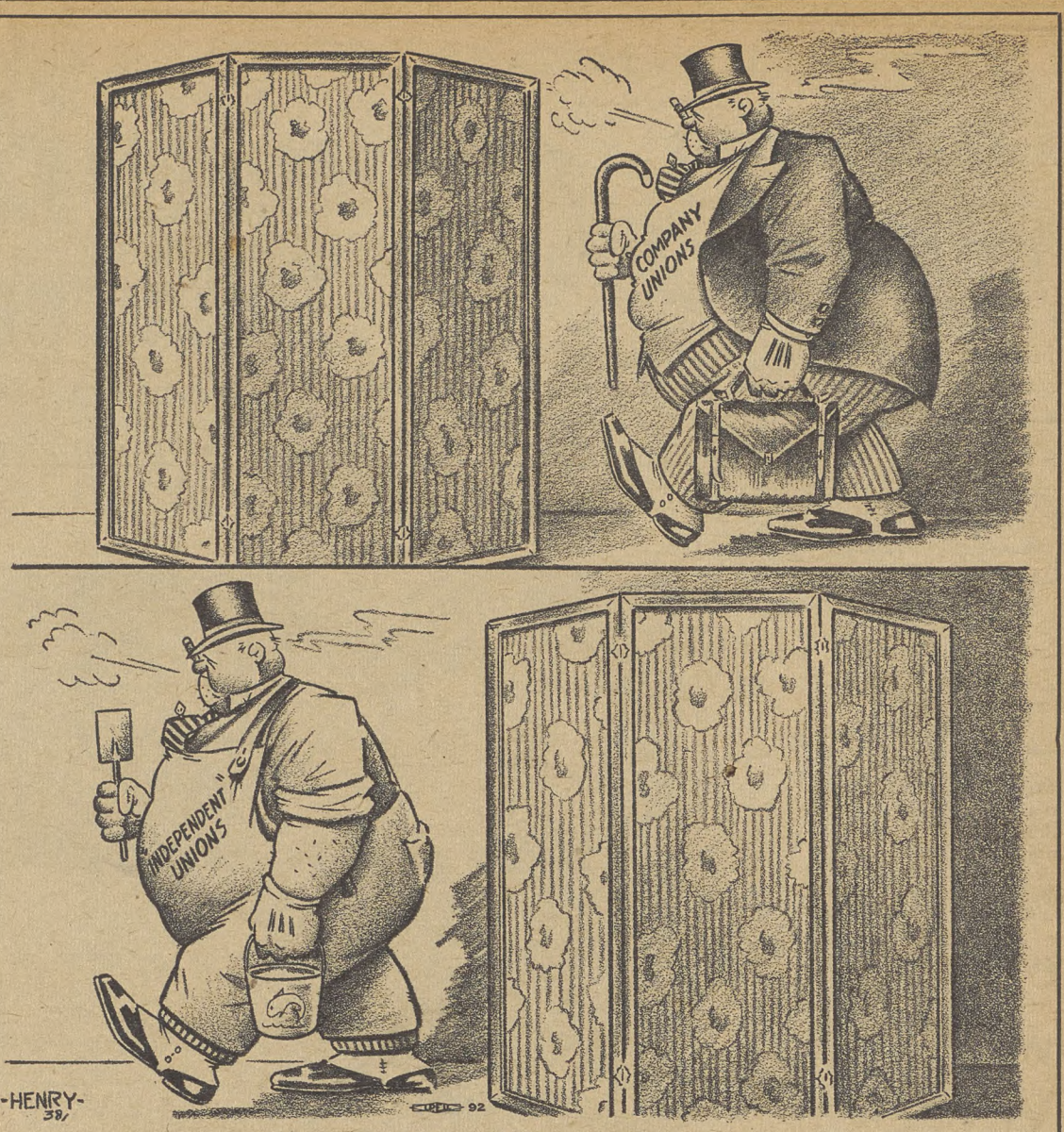
What are the main political interests of labor, as advanced by the Pennsylvania State Council or by any other similar labor body throughout the country?

Democratic government, industrial stability and economic security. These are also the main poltical interests of the great mass of the people of every state.

It is entirely natural that the best interests of labor should also be the best interests of those of the whole community or state in which they reside. For the working people have most to gain from general prosperity, stability and security; and they are too large a part of the generality to be able to have any anti-social interest from which they might profit at the expense of the general welfare.

Th interests of the people are the interests of labor, and the interests of labor are the interests of the people.

That is why the election of a tried and true labor man to public office is one of the best assurances that not selfish group interests but the general welfare will receive the first consideration.



The Quick Change Artist

Looking Ahead By LEN DE CAUX

On Freedom of the Press

"FREEDOM of the press" is generally interpreted as freedom for the wealthy to put out all the propaganda their money can command, and freedom for the poor to read this propaganda.

Of course, the poor are also free to buy million-dollar papers in order to give their point of view an equal circulation. All they need is the necessary millions of dollars.

Lacking these millions, the poor and their organizations are usually compelled to confine themselves to leaflets or pamphlets, or at best small weekly papers.

When it comes to circulating their free press, the poor have equal freedom with the rich to engage the services of the big commercial distributors.

All they need is sufficient money to break into the charmed circle of clients of the distribution monopoly, to get their papers on all the news-stands and street-corners-or else a few more millions to set up an independent distribution system of their own.

If they lack these millions of dollars, as sometimes happens with the poor, they are then free to get out on the streets themselves and dodge the cops while they pass out their little papers and leaflets.

So freedom and equality of opportunity prevail. The million-dollar publisher has equal freedom with the poorest union organizer to go out himself in the cold dawn and violate anti-litter ordinances and the like before the factory gates.

Or alternatively, the organizer is as free as the big-shot publisher to clothe himself in the fullest respectability and legality by purchasing a million-dollar publication and a million-dollar distribution system.

The Press of the Poor Has Its Rights Too

The United States Supreme Court, in its wisdom, has recently taken note of this freedom of the press for which our constitution calls.

It found that a humble minister of Jehovah's Witnesses at Griffin, Ga., desired her share of this freedom but lacked the wherewithal to partake of it in the million-dollar style.

So she went out herself and began distributing some pamphlets—only to find herself confronting a 50-day jail sentence for violating a city ordinance against the distribution of literature without written permission from the city manager.

The Supreme Court declared that the ordinance is unconstitutional because it "strikes at the very foundation of freedom of the press by subjecting it to censorship and license."

The Court asserted that "the liberty of the press is not confined to newspapers and periodicals. It necessarily embraces pamphlets and leaflets.

"These indeed have been historic weapons in the defense of liberty, as the pamphlets of Thomas Paine and others in our own history abundantly attest."

In other words, the Supreme Court rules that freedom of the press applies to the poor man's press as well as to the press of the rich—and that is distinct progress.

Good News For Union Organizers

This Supreme Court decision will be welcome news to union organizers throughout the land.

They cannot reach the workers with their message of freedom through organization, by placing it in pay envelopes or in the editorial columns of the daily press. For the most part, they are dependent on distributing leaflets at the factory gates.

And in the exercise of this poor man's freedom of the press, union organizers have been harried and driven and pushed about and jailed, on every kind of pretext and under every sort of ordinance that the minds of petty dictators can devise.

A Mayor Hague has openly refused to permit freedom of the press for any but millionaires or their stooges. He has brazenly set his cops upon union organizers who exercise their constitutional right to distribute leaflets and other union literature.

Now his dictatorship over Jersey City must challenge the Supreme Court itself, if he persists in interfering with labor's little share of freedom of the press.

The same goes for Henry Ford and the Dearborn police, who have arrested union men by scores for seeking to supply to Ford employes reading matter which does not meet with their bosses' approval.

The widow's mite is said to be as precious as the rich man's gift of gold. And by the same token, labor's freedom to distribute its leaflet press is at least as precious to it, as is his million-dollar press freedom to the millionaire.

Loose-Wiles Signs Pact With CIO

Kansas City, Mo.—Sole bargaining rights for 534 workers was won by the United Bakery and Confectionery Workers Local 184 in a contract signed with the Loose-Wiles Biscuit co. here.

The agreement followed a National Labor Relations Board poll in which the union polled 347 votes, to 187 votes for the opposition.

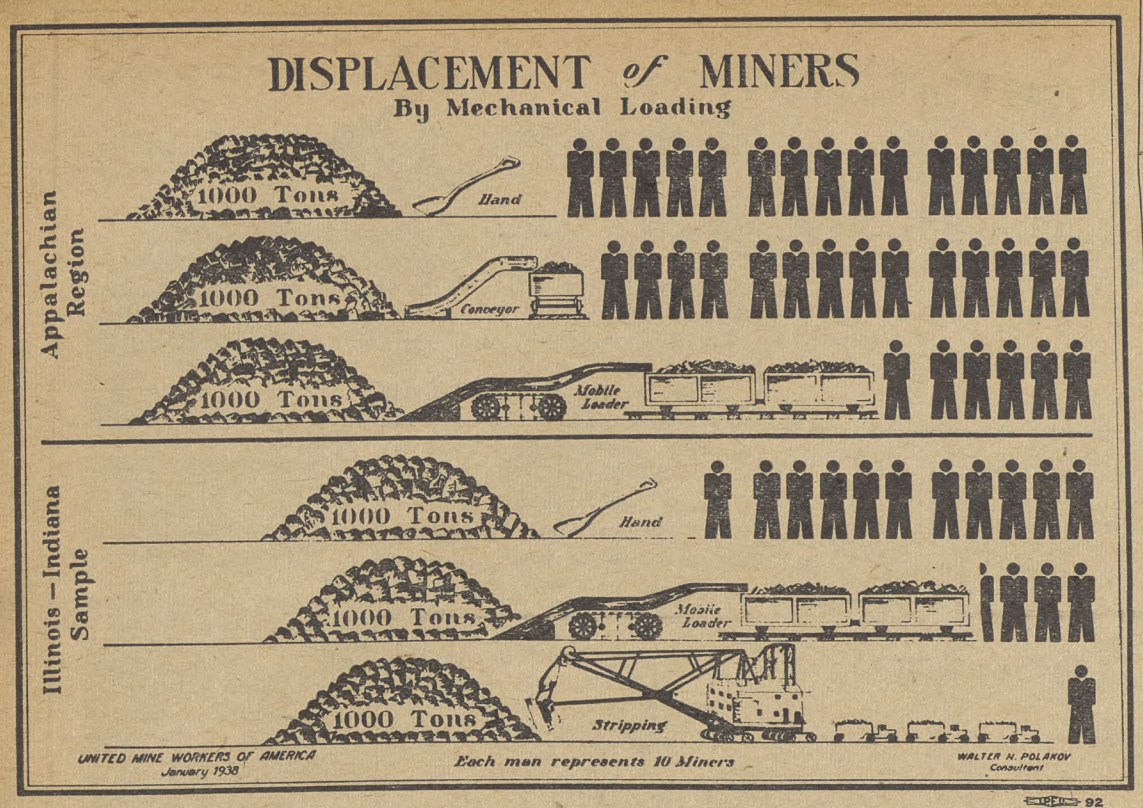
Under the pact the union gained seniority rights, time and a third overtime pay, an the establishment of grievance machinery. The eight-hour day, 40-hour week and previous pay scales were retained.

STFU Passes Anti-War Resolution

Memphis, Tenn—Copies of a strong anti-war resolution passed at the recent convention of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, part of the CIO Cannery and Agricultural Workers, were sent this week to all members of the U. S. Senate by the Union's secretary, H. L. Mitchell.

The resolution urges that the one and a quarter billion dollars asked for armament this session be used to rehabilitate landless tenant farmers rather than for its present wholly destructive purpose.

The resolution further calls for the setting up of a National Tenancy Authority to deal specifically with problems of farm tenancy in the cotton areas, now suffering from the blight of the sharecropping and tenant farm system.



Machines are displacing men in the coal mines, this chart prepared for the United Mine Workers by Walter Polakov, prominent consulting economist, indicates. The chart, made for a study of the problem, reveals that for each 150 men needed to load 1000 tons of anthracite coal, 10 are displaced by a conveyor and 90 by a mobile loader. Tests in the Indiana-Illinois bituminous field showed that a mobile loader cut employment in the mines by over 60%, while a stripping operation cut down the number at work from 110 to 10.

Colorado Unions Plan CIO Council

DENVER, Col.—Colorado CIO unions will meet here April 7 and 8 to form a state Industrial Union Council and map plans for further organization of the state's non-union workers.

The action followed the splitting of the state federation of labor at orders of Pres. William Green and the executive council of the AFL.

The matter, brewing for months because of the resistance of Colorado unionists to Green's splitting tactics, came to a head when Meyer Lewis, Green's emissary, appeared in Denver and announced that he was "temporary president" of the federation.

He succeeded Frank Hefferly, district head of the United Mine Workers, CIO, who had led the battle against splitting the state's labor movement. The state federation, under his leadership, had continually refused to oust the CIO affiliated unions, and had boycotted the 1937 convention of the AFL, held at Denver.

CIO Strong

The CIO is particularly strong in the state's coal mining and metal mining industries. In addition there are locals of the United Packinghouse Workers and of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, which in recent months has been playing an important part in the Colorado beet sugar industry.

The CIO Industrial Union Council, it is expected, will have a membership far higher than that of the AFL in the state.

Hosiery Union Consults Governors

Philadelphia.—The governors of 14 southern, mid-west and eastern states have been asked to participate in planning the organization policy of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in their respective states.

The first of the conferences was held between Governor Harry W. Nice, of Maryland and Isadore Katz, general counsel for the federation and personal representative of Emil Rieve, president of the federation and acting chairman of the Textile Workers Organization Committee.

In the immediate future, Rieve will meet with Governors Holt, of West Virginia; Clyde R. Hoey, of North Carolina and Fred P. Cone, of Florida. Other meetings await replies to Reive's requests for interviews from the Governors of Massachusetts, Delaware, Virginia, Illinois, South Carolina, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Georgia.

The conferences are designed to permit an exchange of views and possible arrival at definite organization plans and methods to be submitted for approval to the annual convention opening in Charlotte, N. C., May 2.

It is the union's first convention ever to be held in the South and will be the opening step in the intensification of the federation's organization activity in that area. The present Southern staff of the federation will be expanded from 15 to 50 organizers with accompanying increase in resources to be devoted to bringing working conditions there to Northern levels. The union asserts 90 per cent. of the hosiery industry in the North is organized and operating under union conditions.

100% Sweet

Sink your sweet tooth in a 100 per cent CIO candy bar!

All employes of the Ziegler Candy Co. are members of the United Candy Workers (CIO). The company makes the Ziegler Giant Bar, Clipper Mints, Half and Half, Cherry Pie, Ranger Bar, and Betty Jane box candies. Wrappings are union-made.

Locals are urged to bring this to the attention of business meetings, to seek to have Ziegler candies installed in shop vending machines and dispensed by shop concessionaries.

Discuss Viscose Pact

New York—Demands to be submitted to the American Viscose Corporation a ter ratification, were drawn up at a four-day conference in New York attended by 35 TWOC delegates representing 20,000 employes. The agreement signed previously between the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and the Viscose Corp., expires May 1.

Among the points proposed for ratification by the delegates were the setting up of a wage scale committee representing all mills in the Viscose chain, suggestions for improving health and safety regulations, wage adjustments, a closed shop, check-off and improved machinery for adjusting disputes.

The Viscose delegates also advocated support of the wage-hour bill, program for adequate legislation covering industrial diseases in the rayon industry for submission to the legislatures of rayon-producing states, and called for full cooperation with TWOC for the entire unionization of the rayon industry.

Local Swings to TWOC

Lawrence, Mass.—Another independent union swung to the ranks of the CIO here when the Independent Rayon Workers Union voted overwhelmingly to join the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

Joseph Salerno, regional director of the TWOC, said that a committee representing the new TWOC local will shortly ask the management of the Pacific Mills to negotiate a union contract.

Second Largest

The action of the rayon workers brought about the establishment of a TWOC local in the second largest textile company in Lawrence. Last September the TWOC won a labor board election in the Wood and Ayer mills of the American Woolen Company.

TWOC officials hailed the affiliation of the rayon workers local as "the most striking victory of the TWOC in New England" since the elections last fall.

Employes of the Pacific Mills' plants in North and South Carolina recently voted to join the CIO union.

New York—Formal signing of the contract between the General Electric Co. and the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, took place this week.

Fur Union Asks Million Dollars Lost in Lockout

New York.—Back pay totaling more than $1,000,000 is due the 3,500 fur workers locked out of New York shops by the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers, Inc., the Joint Council of the Fur Workers International Union charged in a complaint filed with the New York Labor Board.

The manufacturer's association was accused of discriminating against union members by means of the lock-out, which the union charged was called by the employers' group solely "for the purpose of interfering, restraining and coercing the fur workers" in violation of the State Labor Act.

The Furriers' Joint Council demanded in its charges that the Labor Board compel the Associated and its individual members who locked out workers, to "cease and desist from continuing the lockout and all other forms of coercion," It also demanded that the employers be compelled to pay back pay to the locked-out workers in full from February 11, 1938 when the lockout began, to the present time.

The $1,000,000 demanded by the union is for the first seven weeks of the lockout, Louis Boudin, attorney for the Fur union said.

Sioux City, Ia. — Harold N. Sturgeon, a member of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, led the field in the primary elections for Commissioner of Public Safety.

Fight Anti-Labor Order

St. Louis—An order barring WPA workers from wearing union buttons while on the job brought sharp criticism from the St. Louis Industrial Union Council of the CIO this week.

A resolution passed by the body called the action "arbitrary" and "contrary to the spirit and letter of the federal government."

A number of workers have been suspended from their jobs because of violations of the ruling, the resolution declared.

New York (FP)—Most popular workers' education courses are current events, public speaking, principles of unionisms, English and labor drama, according to the WPA workers' education project.

The Company Union Hides Its Face

By C. W. FOWLER

The bosses are trying to fix up new false-faces for their stooge unions. They lump them together and call them "independent federations" now. That's supposed to give them an air of standing on their own feet, without direct control by the company in which they operate.

Two different groups of these so-called federations have been started within the last two or three weeks. One calls itself "The National Federated Independent Union," which seems to have about everything in its title, and the other describes itself more simply as the "National Federation of Labor."

Opposed to Everything

The National Federated Independent Union is made up of about 38 miscellaneous company unions, headed by one Frederick C. Galloway. Galloway stated its aim at a recent "convention" as unyielding opposition to the CIO, the AFL and the National Labor Relations Board, all of which were classified as "outside organizations."

The anti-union nature of this outfit is indicated by its chief units, which come from Remington Rand, notorious for company union strike breaking activities in the past, and Hershey Chocolate, where strikers were driven out with clubs and guns in the hands of "loyal workers."

The National Federation is sponsored by the Society of Tool and Die Makers of Detroit, a group set up originally to keep the auto industry safe for the open shop.

An Outlaw Movement

Everybody knows about company unions. The National Labor Relations Act specifically outlaws them. Progressives everywhere condemn them — as well as the workers who have to suffer from them. The labor movement has fought against them all throughout its history. Hence the need for new names to describe a very smelly institution.

It is doubtful if workers or progressives anywhere will be fooled by the new false whiskers. A recent analysis prepared by a leading economist shows the true nature of these boss-styled 'independents."

Almost all of them, according to the analysis, were started after the Labor Relations Act was passed showing a desire to get around the Act.

Most of them were formed during a genuine union organization drive in the plant or industry where they originated. Many were adapted from strike breaking groups set up during a period of struggle with the employer.

All of them were firmly opposed to "outside organization"—that is, to real unions organized in national and international affiliates of a parent body.

Accept Incorporation

Two-thirds of those studied were incorporated. This incorporation cry is one of the bosses' favorites. Genuine trade unions recognize it as an attempt to muzzle them. Only a stooge outfit would willingly allow this gag to be placed on it.

Further studies of the internal structure of these "independents" show their true structure as company unions.

Dues, when they are collected from the membership, are usually so low as to be incapable of supporting real union activity. Often local banks will lend to these outfits, without security of any kind, indicating that the boss will make good their notes.

"Agreements" between the company and its Charlie McCarthy unions have a lot of words in them but never say anything about wages or hours or essential conditions of work.

Almost none of them have regular membership meetings. Whatever the outfit does is done by a few officers acting in secret.

Meetings are frequently held on company property, and even on company time.

To Fight the CIO

These are familiar company union methods. The success of CIO in organizing the unorganized and in bringing better wages and working conditions to millions of American workers has prompted anti-union employers to drag them out and polish them up to a new high of perfection.

The National Association of Manufacturers, the National Metal Trades Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Liberty League and a host of fascist and near-fascist organizations are at the back of these "independent" unions.

The NAM in a recent issue of its "Labor Relations Bulletin" carried an article praising the "independents," and giving the game away by revealing the true source of such movements. The article was headed: "A typical announcement of the management of one company to its workers to acquaint them with the organization of an independent union."

Giving the Game Away

The Berkshire Employees Association, Inc., also gives the game away in a letter from one of its officials to a brother rat trying to start a similar outfit in another company.

Says the letter: "An alliance between your shop and ours would be the opening wedge that would split the hosiery union (the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, affiliated to the CIO). With the combined strength of our members we could line up the other shops, give them support and soon become a real factor in this affair."

That is why the bosses are trying to spread a layer of "independent" molasses over an old and unsavory mess of company union pottage.

LaFollette Group Opens Probe of Anti-Unionism In Cleveland

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

Washington — Leading officials of detective agencies throughout the Nation started off the year 1937 by destroying all records pertaining to their industrial espionage activities, testimony given to the Senate Civil Liberties Committee here indicated.

Opening an inquiry into anti-labor practices in Cleveland, Ohio, the committee heard from Ralph F. Smith, head of the Corporation Service Bureau of that city, how he had thrown out all evidence of the industrial phase of his business in the first weeks of January, 1937.

Smith, who also serves as secretary of the World Association of Detectives, told the committee that he judged most agencies in the business had taken similar action.

Feared Probe

The activities of the LaFollette committee, he admitted, had caused him to ransack his files. Smith, however, claimed that there had been no "concerted" activity by detective agencies and that he purged his records only on his own hunch.

Smith, a trifle nervous in the witness chair, at first testified that he had done "no industrial work—directly." A moment later he told Senator Thomas, presiding at the hearing, that he was not certain what "industrial detective" work meant, and still later admitted that he had destroyed only the records pertaining to his firm's industrial espionage.

Oral Business

Smith was obviously embarrassed when the senator inquired how he could conduct his business on an oral basis, since the Corporation Service Bureau had no written contracts or agreements with its employers. He agreed that it was a generally unsatisfactory method of procedure.

Spectators at the hearing were provided with an insight into the thought processes of the detective business when Smith told of a resolution passed by the last convention of the World Association of Detectives had gone on record against industrial espionage of any sort.

However, the resolution had had less effect in discouraging that phase of detective work than the LaFollette committee probes, Smith confessed.

Associated Industries

The Associated Industries of Cleveland, backed by some of the nation's largest industrial firms, was disclosed as one of the most brazen anti-union outfits in the country, the LaFollette committee discovered.

William Frew Long, general manager of the organization, admitted without a blush that it undertook to furnish guards for struck plants, supplied scabs, and hired stool pigeons.

The records of the Associated Industries, too, it was learned, had been destroyed. Long claimed they were torn up to prevent their getting into the hands of a police committee investigating the so-called "Secret Seven" of the Chamber of Commerce two years ago.

Long, a member of the resolutions committee of the National Association of Manufacturers in 1935, interpreted all workers' demands for higher wages or better working conditions as the "menace" of the closed shop, said his organization did not oppose "justified" strikes.

He was unable to recall any instances of such "justified" walkouts.

Contributors

By far the largest contributor to the Associated Industries, Long testified, was the Fisher Body Co. of Cleveland, which in 1935, 1936 and 1937 had paid in $9000. Addressograph - Multigraph, Aluminum Co. of America, Chase Brass & Copper Co., Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co., Natl. Acme Co., Natl. Screw & Manufacturing Co., Ohio Rubber Co., Thompson Products, Warner & Swasey Co. and the Willard Storage Battery Co.

Among the contributing members who wished to keep their relationship with the Associated Industries, a confidential matter were the Natl. Lamp Works of General Electric, Grasselli Chemical Dept., a branch of the DuPont corporation, White Motor Co., Chandler & Budd Co., Crane Co., and Westinghouse Electric.

Strikebreaking has taken on new styles, Long said, since James Rand invented the Mohawk Valley formula.

"The technique nowadays," he explained, "is the back-to-work movement. That's the thing.

"After all, these strike-breakers do too much damage—to machinery, I mean."

New York.—The International Ladies Garment Workers Union gained 11,000 new members in 1937, according to a report made by President David Dubinsky. The union's membership now stands at 253,646, he said.

Auto Union Renews Chrysler Pact

Detroit — The United Automobile Workers this week renewed their contract with the Chrysler Corp. The renewal was signed two hours before the pact was due to expire.

The agreement answered management statements in the Detroit press assailing UAW proposals for a new contract, on which negotiations have been proceeding for the last few weeks.

"Chrysler is using the recession as a club to fight any contract modifications asked by the UAW negotiators," R. J. Thomas, union official, had charged.

The Chrysler representatives had attempted to weaken the bargaining position of the union by recalling stoppages and slowdowns some months ago.

The Thomas Statement declared:

"We will not take the discredit for the alleged stoppages and slow-downs. On many occasions the minor supervisory force has pushed the buttons that stopped production when no action of the union was responsible. Many other stoppages were the direct result of ignorance of the contract or flat refusal to abide by it on the part of minor supervision.

Violated Pact

"As to slow-downs—the management has on many occasions labeled a situation a slow-down when the corporation officials tried to speed up the line in direct violation of the agreement and found that the men objected.

"The corporation declared 52 cases of men who have been beaten, coerced, or intimidated are on record. But the corporation didn't say who had done the beating and coercing. We can show that in the last year there were many times—perhaps more than 52 — when union members were beaten, coerced, or threatened by the Corporation's minor supervision.

"As to the charge that committeemen have spent too much time away from work: from my own experience with the old employes' representation plan in effect prior to the UAW the committeemen then

"I would like to suggest the corporation is as much on trial as the union in the present relationship. At the moment it is not fulfilling its part and is acting in a manner which suggests it has very little use for the laws of the United States on collective bargaining."

Worried

Ralph Smith, head of the Cor- Cleveland, wrinkled his brow as he answered questions at a hearing of the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee. He testified that he had destroyed all records on industrial espionage last year in order to thwart the committee's probe.

Discharges Fought By NMU

New York — Charging discrimination against the National Maritime Union, CIO, pickets appeared this week in front of the offices of the Federal Maritime Commission here.

Captain Grenville Conway, local director of the commission was accused of having hired AFL seamen to take the places of NMU members who had been discharged for union activity.

Joseph Curran, general organizer of the NMU, declared he had asked that the "commission maintain a neutral attitude toward the NMU, and not act as an ally of our rival union," but that he had received no satisfactory reply.

41 Reinstated

Indianapolis, Ind. — Forty-one members of the United Packing House Workers here will be reinstated in their jobs with the Kingan & Co., and an election will be held within 30 days to determine if the union shall be exclusive bargaining agency for the workers.

IWA Wins

Milwaukee—Employees of the Roddis Lumber and Veneer Co. chose the CIO International Woodworkers of America in a National Labor Relations Board vote here, casting 72 votes for the IWA and only 24 for the AFL union.

Apollo, Pa. — The SWOC has filed charges of unfair labor practices against the CIO here.

Bay State League Opens Campaign

Boston — Delegates representing 162,569 members of CIO, A. F. of L. an independent unions organized Labor's Non-Partisan League of Massachusetts in a convention here on Sunday, March 27, which for attendance and enthusiasm outdid any other labor gathering in this State in recent years.

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., assistant secretary of state to Gordell Hull, as main speaker said, "Your action today brings New England labor into existence as a self-governing political force. I salute you and congratulate you . . . Labor has been, until recently, merely an organized pressure group in politics. Today you come of age.

"You enter public life in your own way, your own name, and your own right. The effect you will have on public life in this, my native New England, is incalculable."

It was believed to be the first time that a high official of the State Department has appeared at an exclusively labor gathering.

Sweezy Is Chairman

The convention, guided by Eli L. Oliver, executive vice-president of the national League, elected Dr. Alan R. Sweezy, Harvard instructor and labor lecturer as chairman; Joseph A. Salerno, acting TWOC director for New England, as first vice-chairman; Walter Risley, president of the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen as second vice-president; Valery Burati, American Newspaper Guild as secretary, and Philip Kramer, international vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, as treasurer.

It condemned the anti-labor administration of Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts; held him responsible for the fiasco of the Unemployment Compensation Commission and condemned the Republican Party opposition to the principle of the Social Security Act.

Fight Tories

The convention also passed a resolution to "take serious steps to help defeat those Congressmen who have opposed the Roosevelt New Deal program." It began the establishment of a political alliance with the farmers through a mutual attack upon the problem of milk.

Arthur H. Packard, president of the Vermont Farm Bureau, representing Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, attacked the milk monopolies.

Congressman Jerry O'Connell of Montana predicted that some day a man from the ranks of labor would sit in the White House. Congressman Robert G. Allen of Pennsylvania said that "unionization is absolutely essential to the preservation of American democracy" and with facts that punched home, proved that the security of all is dependent upon the security of labor. Attorney George E. Roewer, of Boston, leader of a potential Progressive Club for Massachusetts, pledged co-operation with the League.

Describes League

Mr. Oliver said that 10 votes could have passed the Wages and Hours bill and that 10 votes to defeat it were contributed by Massachusetts congressmen. When he read the names of Massachusetts congressmen who opposed the bill, there were loud booes and hisses.

The League, he said, has fought against the forces of racketeering and corruption in the United States.

"We are forming a political organization,' 'he said, speaking of the League's program throughout the Nation, "that can cope with any other political organization in the country."

A platform was adopted with the following planks: Large scale WPA, real federal public works program, revision of old age insurance law, extension of relief, amendment of state unemployment compensation law, immediate payment of old age insurance benefits, protection of labor's rights and civil liberties, ratification of child labor amendment, wages and hours bill, strengthen existing state minimum wage and maximum hour laws, defeat of the sales tax, establishment of consumer co-operative clubs to buy milk directly from farmers' producer co-operatives, enactment of the President's reorganization bill, preservation of peace, opposition to biennial sessions in Massachusets, a state youth act and opposition to the proposed censorship law.

A State committee of 52 was elected, which at its first meeting will elect 15 to sit with five officers as the State Executive Board. The organization of local branches has already begun throughout the State.

Gotham Unions Fight Spies

New York—Determined to rid the New York labor movement of industrial spies, local unions and progressive organizations are supporting the anti-stoolpigeon conference called by the Book and Magazine Guild Local 18 of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO.

Nineteen unions, both CIO and AFL, and 31 prominent individuals have signed the call to the conference, to be held this weekend.

Counter-espionage tactics and anti-spy legislation are to be discussed.

"There is hardly a local in New York which has not had its quota of spies," the call to the conference declares.

"Some of these spies have risen to high places in the unions.

"The prevalence of industrial espionage has become a matter which trade unions can no longer neglect. It is up to the unions themselves to act to eradicate the espionage menace. Labor must take measures to protect itself. And now is the time to take full advantage of the results of the Sen. La Follette investigation."

Spies in Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Pa..—Charges of espionage on the part of the Philadelphia Gas Works Co, were aired in the State Labor Relations Board hearing this week during testimony showing the firm to be fostering a company union. Charges were brought by Local 12023 of District 50 of United Mine Workers.

George Knott, local president, testified that an executive to whom he complained about a supervisor admitted that the man was inefficient, but said:

"He was appointed to report on infractions of rules by employes. That's his job, and he's doing it."

Urged To Quit Union

James H. Summers, vice-president of the local, testified that a foreman urged him to quit the union and "get on the right side of the fence," and pointed to other workers who he said had received pay increases when they left the CIO.

Organization for the company union was permitted on company property and company time, according to further testimony, though one worker was fired for talking CIO union to a fellow worker during working hours.

Quick Work

BATON ROUGE, La.—The Oil Workers Intl. Union, CIO, signed up a majority of the workers at the Solvay Process Co., here, and called a meeting before employers were able to offer opposition.

"We intend to organize with a minimum of conflict, but we are going to unionize," declared A. R. Kinstley, union representative.

Bankers With Pitchforks

Office Union to Meet

New York.—Plans for the first annual convention of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, are rapidly maturing. The meeting will be held in Washington, May 18-22, with more than 250 delegates expected.

The UOPWA, founded and affiliated to the CIO less than one year ago, has grown from its original sponsoring membership of 8,000 to 45,000, with a reported increase of close to 1,000 members per week Chief. strength today is in insurance, banking, publishing, social service, and commercial art.

Contracts Won

The drive to enroll insurance workers, present spearhead of the organizing work of the union, has already brought results in a number of contracts with insurance companies and progress towards contracts with the larger firms. The recent decision of the New York State Labor Relations Board taking jurisdiction over insurance firms will result in a union victory in Metropolitan Life, largest company in the field, union spokesmen said.

Several contracts exist with publishing houses, and union officials are considering an exhibit of books and magazines for the convention that will be union made in every process. One firm under contract offers books of which even the authors carry union cards.

Lewis Asked to Speak

John L. Lewis, CIO chairman, and Len De Caux, CIO publicity director, have been invited to address the convention, as have Senators Robert F. Wagner of New York and Lewis Schwellenbach of aWshington. Union presidents invited to speak include Jacob Baker of the United Federal Workers, Heywood Broun of the American Newspaper Guild and Abram Flaxer of the State, County and Municipal Workers, all affiliates of the CIO.

Aims of the UOPWA

The convention call stated the aims and purposes of the UOPWA in the folowing words:

"The UOPWA is a foremost Spokesman of both organized and unorganized white collar employes of this country.

"It must become the permanent home of the millions of white collar workers who are daily demonstrating their growing determination to join together for their common achievement."

Renominated

Gov. Elmer A. Benson of Minnesota, Farmer-Laborite, who has been renominated by the state party on a ticket "to carry forward the people's demands for democracy ,social justice, economic security and peace."

Success of the Farmer-Labor party in Minnesota is an indication of the manner in which city workers and the people of the rural districts can co-operate to keep in power an administration which will care for their mutual interests.

Jersey Unions Tell Need of Wage Bill

Washington—Close to a quarter of a million New Jersey workers are receiving less than $15 a week, a group of the State's labor leaders told members of the Jersey Congressional delegation here.

The meeting, the third in a series arranged by Labor's Non-Partisan League to bring union representatives and Congressional representatives together for a discussion of problems, was concerned with the necessity of passing the wage-hour bill.

The union group consisted of Irving Abramson of the TWOC; Harry Wendrich of the printing pressmen; Sadie Reich, of the garment workers, and others.

New Jersey has always been known as a runaway employers' state, members of the delegation pointed out, but nevertheless in recent years employers in large numbers have moved to the south to take advantage of even lower wage rates. The wage-hour bill, they said, would put a stop to this practice.

Big Business, Big Farmers Support New War on West Coast Unions

San Francisco—When farmers fight workers, the controlled press and that section of the community which wants to see both labor and agriculture exploited, makes no secret of its rejoicing.

In California, and in seven other West Coast states, the Associated Farmers have waged an unceasing, violent war on unionism.

Their attack has been hailed by Tories as "proof" that the interests of farmers and workers are divergent, rather than identical.

But the Labor Herald, CIO paper in this city, has brought to the public's attention the fact that the Associated Farmers was organized by the same group of industrialists bankers who have fought union labor in San Francisco for decades.

Front For Big Business

The Associated Farmers was set up with funds provided by the Industrial Association of Assn. Francisco, the Shipowners Assn., the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. and similar groups. The Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads, the Southern California Edison Co. gave support, in addition to the huge farm corporations of the state.

At first, the Associated Farmers pretended that it was not opposed to "legitimate" unions in agriculture.

All such pretense has been dropped.

Philip Bancroft, vice-president of the Associated Farmers, declared in a recent speech:

"We would regard the unionization of farm labor, under existing conditions, as absolutely ruinous to us as well as to the laborers themselves."

More recently the farm bosses' organization moved into a working accord with the Committee of 43, representing San Francisco big business.

CIO Proposes Unity

That tie-up prompted the San Francisco District Industrial Union Council to propose united action with the San Francisco AFL council to protect unionism in the Golden Gate City.

"Behind a smokescreen of misinformation and prejudice, the Associated Farmers intend to form a combination with the city industrialists to make San Francisco an open shop town by objecting to union teamsters hauling products to market," the CIO letter said.

"By objecting to a declaration of support from one union to another, these so-called farmers clearly outlined that their intentions are to destroy the unions."

To aid in the preparation of the anti-labor propaganda, paid personnel of the state chamber of commerce, the California Farm Bureau Federation and the State Department of Agriculture were loaned to the Associated Farmers.

Statements by leaders of this bank-controlled outfit attacked not only the waterfront workers, but the teamsters, the butchers and the milk drivers unions.

"Declaration of War"

The CIO letter to the AFL council warned that "this declaration of war against organized labor should be the rallying standard for all unions, regardless of affiliation or declaration of policy, to unite to defeat this latest attack.

"All organized labor should fully realize the seriousness of the situation. If differences of opinion are not submerged for the common interest of all, this anti-union drive of the Associated Farmers and their industrial-banker allies will be successful."

Name Farm-Labor Committee

Washington.—Labor's Non-Partisan League this week named two union presidents to co-operate with the Farmers' Union to further the growth of consumer co-operatives.

President Jacob Baker of the United Federal Workers, an expert on co-op affairs, and President Homer Martin of the United Automobile Workers, were selected by Vice-President Eli Oliver of the League.

"This action by the League is in accord with the recent program of joint activities agreed on by the League and the Farmers Union," Oliver said.

Wagner Bill Passage Urged

Washington—Wide CIO support for the Wagner bill (S 3390) requiring companies supplying goods to the U. S. government to comply with all the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act was asked in a circular letter sent out this week over the signature of Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel.

The letter points out the importance to labor of the act, demonstrating the benefits to collective bargaining that would result, and urges that CIO affiliates wire to their Senators and Congressmen in support of the bill immediately.

Get Big Profits

Pressman's letter points out that many notoriously anti-union companies now deriving huge profits from government contracts would be forced to comply with the Labor Act which requires employers to bargain collectively with their workers.

The bill would also eliminate present interminable delays in securing enforcement of Labor Board decisions, Pressman stated.

Protest Attack on UAW Pickets

Detroit.—Leaders of the United Automobile Workers sent protests to Detroit public officials following a police attack on the union's picket line at the Federal Screw plant here.

The workers, members of the UAW's West Side local, had gone out on strike to prevent a 10c an hour wage cut. Leaders of the union pointed out that the company made $200,000 in the last two years, cut down its liabilities and piled up cash and inventory on hand totaling three-quarters of a million dollars.

Six pickets were hurt in the clash when the police, armed with clubs and tear gas, broke through the line of strikers.

Woman Hurt

Walter Reuther, president of the local, wired Governor Murphy that police had injured a housewife during the attack, while President Homer Martin of the UAW charged that the cops had clubbed and beaten "peaceful union men at the bidding of the plant's management."

In a communication sent to Mayor Reading, Martin charged that "a systematic attack is being organized by the police department against pickets and members of the UAW."

Some union men are of the opinion that Federal Screw has been pushed out in front in a test of wage cutting in Detroit, perhaps subsidized by all the auto manufacturers.

The Dawn Patrol

A New Hollywood Feature

By HAROLD COY

Los Angeles (FP)—The Dawn Patrol. Or do you like the Fog Lifters better?

Whatever you call them, they're a peppy bunch of fellows and girls who rise at 6, and two mornings a week bring them message of unionism to an unorganized plant in this onetime open shop stronghold of Los Angeles, now on the way to being a union town.

After the Dawn Patrol descends on a plant and electrifies the atmosphere by passing out handbills about meetings, getting labor board petitions signed and buttonholing prospects to sign union cards, its members have well earned the breakfast of steaming coffee and ham and eggs provided for them by the union which is sponsoring the drive.

But they've had one swell time too, these volunteer rank-and-file organizers for the Los Angeles Industrial Union Council (CIO) and they've learned a lot about organizing methods. Without going through the heartaches of the solo organizer learning his job, because they bolster up one another's morale and learn by seeing and doing. Over the breakfast coffee, they diagnose the early morning's work and discuss what was wrong and right about the way it was done.

Numbers 150

The Dawn Patrol, started by a handful of persons on the suggestion of Pat Comorre, Steel Workers Organizing Committee organizer, has grown to number 150 men and women. Before long it expects 500, and then it will be subdivided. At present they go out every Tuesday and Friday morning.

"The Dawn Patrol has pepped up union meetings 200 per cent. in many cases," P. J. McCarthy of the local CIO office told the writer. It brings more people out, and they take a more active interest in union affairs."

In the weeks since its organization the patrol has pushed unionization at foundries and furniture, packing and other plants and is tackling the Southern California Gas Co.

Unions Growing

There was a time when unions, like rainy weather, were unusual in southern California.

Today between AFL and CIO, there are about 100,000 organized workers in Los Angeles and environs. A Southern California Steel Council represents 10,000 workers.

Rubber and autos hum with union activity, and Donald W. Douglas, aircraft magnate called the Tom Girdler of the west, faces an intensive union drive by the United Auto Workers, despite his coup of several months ago in prosecuting 22 strikers.

The San Pedro Industrial and shipping district is a union stronghold, and oil workers in the Los Angeles basin are a third lined up. Garments are unionized here, as most places. So are building trades and various crafts. Utilities and miscellaneous industries are the target of lively drives.

Los Angeles is becoming a union town—and are the vigilantes and frameup artists nervous!

Oregon Unions Fight Anti-Labor Bill

Portland, Ore.—Labor and progressive forces throughout the state of Oregon are mustering their strength to fight an initiative petition aimed at placing in the state law an act designed to cripple legitimate labor activity.

The bill, openly sponsored by four organizations of big farmers, has received the backing of Oreg n Tories in the war against union organization of industry.

The bill claimed to "protect the employe, the employer and the public," is a conglomeration of outright threats and weasel-worded curbs on union labor.

Restricts Unions

It defines as a bona fide strike only one in which a majority of the employes is concerned in a matter of wages, hours and working conditions, and bars a strike in which two unions are seeking recognition, from the "labor dispute" classification.

The law would prevent strikes of any sort in connection with the handling, transportation or marketing of any agricultural product, would limit the amount of money unions might collect from their members, would ban mass picketing or picketing of concerns "not directly involved as a party in a labor dispute," would prevent secondary boycotts and would hold breaking of the law as a misdemeanor.

Demand Relief For Strikers

TWOC Delegation Urges Vermont Governor Order Benefits

Ludlow, Vt.—A delegation of strikers from the Verd Mont Mills here travelled to the State Capitol at Montpelier to lay the facts of the strike before Gov. George D. Aiken and to demand unemployment benefits from the Unemployment Compensation Commission on grounds that their strike was forced upon them.

Frank J. Manning and Louis J. Guilmet of the staff of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee led the delegation.

In their letter to Gov. Aiken they said: "We made every attempt to peacefully settle the wage question at the Verd Mont Mills, but the management stubbornly refused to arbitrate the question.

"It is our belief that the strikers are fighting for just cause and that they are entitled to sympathetic consideration. We are still ready and willing to settle this question with the management itself through any fair method of arbitration."

Struck March 21

The workers, who seven months ago voted three-to-one in a National Labor Board election to designate the TWOC as their exclusive bargaining agency, went on strike March 21, in protest against a wage reduction. This cut of 12½ per cent. on some operations was augmented by increases in work load which resulted in an actual reduction in wages of 40 per cent.

The fight against wage cuts in Vermont is part of the TWOC's campaign to stop wage reductions in woolens and worsteds at their source and thus prevent their spread to the 150,000 workers in this branch of textiles.

Already the TWOC has forced the withdrawal of wage cuts in seven New Hampshire mills in Newport, Guild, Franklin, Tilton, Penacook and Hillsboro. Coincident with its fight in Ludlow it is working to restore wage cuts in Troy and Lebanon, N. H., and in Quechee and Hartford, Vt.

Frisco Strike

San Francisco—Its picket line still solid, Local 50 of the Mine Mill & Smelter Workers Union, CIO, is keeping up its strike against the American Smelting and Refining Co. plants here. The union called its strike in January to win an agreement providing for living wages and improved working conditions.

AFL 'Drive' In Tailspin

Charleston, W. Va. — The long-heralded attempt of the AFL's executive council to smash the CIO in West Virginia sputtered to a damp climax when President William Green, addressing a meeting in Charleston, delivered one of his usual unsatisfactory oratorical efforts.

Prepared to protect its affiliated unions from any AFL craft raids, the executive board of the West Virginia Industrial Union Council announced it would combat any effort by the federation of labor to invade CIO fields.

Green's speech was described by Pres. John B. Easton of the CIO Council as that of a "broken man defending a lost cause."

"Bill Green, in phrasing the issue as the conflict of democracy, through the AFL, and autocracy, through the CIO, completely ignored the real issue—the issue of craft vs. industrial unionism," Easton said.

"Green was attempting to mislead the people by drawing a red herring across the path. He was ineffective because he believes heart and soul in industrial unionism, but is trying to retain his hold on the AFL by pleasing some of the craft union leaders."

Laundry Workers Want Contract

The Wisconsin CIO office has filed a petition for certification as exclusive bargaining agent on behalf of the South Side CIO Laundry Workers union.

The AFL laundry union, which has never been able to organize the plant, began causing trouble the moment the workers joined the CIO.

Supreme Court Upholds NLRB

Washington—The United States Supreme Court again extended the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board this week, ruling that a California fruit packing company, only 40 per cent of whose product was shipped outside the state, must be governed by the Wagner Act.

The decision, read by Chief Justice Hughes, ruled that the Santa Cruz Fruit Packing Co., of Oakland, Calif., must engage in collective bargaining with employes and prohibit unfair labor practises.

In so doing, the Court upheld a decision by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

31 To Be Rehired

"It would be difficult," Justice Hughes declared, "to find a case in which unfair labor practises had a more direct effect upon interstate and foreign commerce."

As a result of the decision some 31 workers, whom the NLRB had ruled were fired for union activity must be reinstated with back pay.

The court made two other rulings of interest to labor. In one it ruled that a local ordinance requiring the licensing of persons distributing circulars or advertisments was an infringement of the freedom of the press.

In the other, it over-ruled a decision by the District of Columbia Circuit Court of Appeals, which had prevented the National Negro Alliance from picketing a chain store outfit. The Court ruled that disputes arising from "discrimination in terms and conditions of employment based on differences of race or color" came within the scope of the Norris-LaGuardia act limiting the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

The court's ruling on the leaflet distribution case will have a marked effect in aiding union organization, it is believed.

The decision said:

"The liberty of the press is not confined to newspapers and periodicals. It necessarily embraces pamphlets and leaflets. There indeed have been historic weapons in the defense of liberty, as the pamphlets of Thomas Paine and others in our history abundantly attest.

"The press in its historic connotation comprehends every sort of publication which affords a vehicle of information and opinion. What we have had recent occasion to say with respect to the vital importance of protecting this essential liberty from every sort of infringement need not be repeated."

District 50 Wins NLRB Poll

Saint Louis, Mo.—Chalk up another victory for a District 50 union! On March 23 the employes of the Barton Dye and Shine Company voted in a Labor Board election and designated the district as its collective bargaining agency. Preliminary negotiations for a contract began March 25.

The Barton workers have applied for their charter and before the next issue of the CIO News they will have established a functioning local union.

This election is the first that the attorney for the company, Mr. Spoehrer, has lost. With the Barton Dye and Shine workers properly affiliated, it is full steam ahead for the Monsanto and United Drug workers.

CIO Lumber Workers Strike in Laona

Laona:—This little lumber town of northern Wisconsin is today a front line trench in the struggle of lumber workers for genuine unionism.

Striking against the Connor Land and Lumber Co. and the AFL union which is regarded as its mouthpiece, more than 200 members of the CIO International Woodworkers of America are fighting for their jobs.

The strike was called when a closed shop agreement which the company handed to the AFL on a silver platter was used to deprive CIO men of work and livelihood.

The Connor Land and Lumber Co. IS Laona. "King" William Connor rules there like a feudal lord. If you can't get a job in the plant, you can't get a job in Laona. In that case, you can either give up and crawl away, licked—or you can fight. The CIO union has chosen to fight.

Company Interfered

Here's what happened:

One election held at the plant was voided by the Wisconsin Labor Relations Board on the grounds that the company had improperly interfered with the free choice of the men.

An interesting feature of the board's findings was that Henry Puechner, town chairman of Laona and a former Connor employe, had tried to establish either a company union or an AFL union at the company.

Presto! Shortly after the election an AFL union appeared. The CIO union consented to a second election, losing by four votes and immediately filing a protest with the NLRB that terms for the consent election had been violated. The protest is now before the board in Washington.

Meanwhile, the AFL union was presented by the company with a closed shop agreement and immediately began a campaign to force out all CIO men. AFL leaders refused to accept militant CIO members and raised the initiation fee to $10 thereby depriving many others of the union membership which meant the job.

Fight May Bill

DETROIT, Mich—Local 12098 has gone on record as unanimously opposed to the May bill for industrial mobilization, in a resolution passed and sent to Senator Arthur Vandenburg of Michigan.

The May bill, previously known as the Sheppard-Hill bill, provides for fascist control of labor unions in the event of war, gags the press, threatens severe punishment to labor organizers, and sets up a dictatorship over wages, prices, and supplies of materials in industry.

The local's action is in line with sharp protests voiced by other CIO affiliates and by John Brophy, national director of the CIO.

Lead West Virginia CIO

Members of the executive board of the West Virginia Industrial Union Council of the CIO, who are ready to protect their unions from craft raids engineered by the AFL executive council.

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NLRB ORDERS INLAND STEEL SIGN CIO PACT

Highlights of Inland Steel Decision

"The main objective of organized labor for long has been the collective agreement and the history of organization and collective bargaining may be written in terms of the constant striving for union recognition through agreement."

* * * *

"The Act does require the employer to accept the procedure of collective bargaining, that is, to negotiate with the honest intent to reach a collective agreement."

* * * *

"Implicit in all its reasons for not signing an agreement is an undercurrent of fear that the SWOC would thereby gain in prestige, and that the signed agreement would be used as an organizational aid."

* * * *

"The respondent can advance no reasons for refusing to conform to such practise except those solely anti-union in character."

Decision Upholds SWOC Charges; Establishes New Precedent

For Full Details, See Page Three

WASHINGTON.—Little Steel was told by the Natl. Labor Relations Board this week to get off its high horse.

In a precedent-making decision, the NLRB ordered the Inland Steel Co. to dissolve its "independent" union, to bargain collectively with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and to sign an agreement with the SWOC.

A similar decision in the Republic Steel case is expected before long.

The ruling, signed by all three members of the board, spells doom for Little Steel's war on organized labor.

The board upheld every charge made by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Its ruling that the company must enter into a written agreement with the union was based on the fact that the "employes, in insisting on a written agreement, are merely asking what any prudent business man would expect as a matter of course from those with whom he deals."

Refusal to sign a contract, once an agreement has been reached, constitutes a refusal to go through all the steps of collective bargaining, as required by the Wagner Act, the board said.

The company is given 10 days in which to abide by the NLRB ruling. If it fails to do so, the board will seek action in the federal courts.

Cops Attack Pickets

Some 200 Detroit policemen attacked members of the United Automobile Workers at the Federal Screw Works during a strike against wage cuts. The police were escorting scabs when the fight started, and several pickets were injured. Photo shows Percy Key being carried off by an an observer and fellow pickets after he had been almost beaten to death by cops, though he has raised his hands in a token of surrender.

Protest Detroit Violence

BULLETIN

DETROIT—The Federal Screw strike ended with an agreement providing that the company would not cut wages for at least 60 days. The U. A. W. was named sole bargaining agency, and no other agency will be permitted.

DETROIT. — Defying murderous attacks by Detroit police, members of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, kept up their strike against the Federal Screw Works, determined to prevent drastic wage cuts.

While protests continued to pour into the city's police headquarters against the cops' attacks on peaceful pickets—in which more than a score were hurt, one perhaps fatally—union picket lines kept up their vigil at the plant.

Locals of the UAW were notified by Pres. Homer Martin that their members would not be expected to handle Federal Screw products while the strike continues. The company sells its products to General Motors and other major auto producers.

Man Bites Dog

Detroit. — In the "Detroit Times appeared a picture which should strike terror to the heart of every liberty-loving American citizen," Pres. Homer Martin of the United Automobile Workers declared.

It showed "a lone woman with terror written on her face being clubbed by two policemen; unarmed, she is falling to the pavement after having been slugged.

"And strangely enough, the picture is titled, 'A Woman Fighting the Police.'"

John L. Lewis

John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, who this week caused to be issued general directions governing CIO unemployment and relief procedures.

ILWU Convention Opens on West Coast

ABERDEEN, Wash. — Coming from points as far away as the Hawaiian Islands, San Diego, California, and Alaska, delegates from the numerous Pacific coast locals of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, gathered in Aberdeen, Washington, to attend the ILWU west coast district convention which opened April 4.

It is the first convention to be held since the ILWU voted to affiliate with the CIO in August 1937.

Mayor Krumholz of Aberdeen, a former longshoreman, himself, welcomed the delegates. Harry Bridges, ILWU district president and west coast CIO director, predicted in his opening speech that 90 per cent of the east coast longshoremen would vote to join the CIO through affiliation with the ILWU before the end of September.

At an early session of the convention, the delegates voted to send a telegram to the Senate Commerce Committee protesting against the attempts being made to set up a federal mediation board in the maritime industry, and demanding that this clause be deleted from the proposed amendment to the Merchant Marine Act.

A telegram of greetings from Tom Mooney read to the convention was greeted with prolonged cheers by the longshoremen.

"Vocational Education"

WASHINGTON.— Payments made by the Cleveland Associated Industries for anti-union detective work were entered on the books as payments for "vocational education," the Senate Civil Liberties Committee learned last week.

The money was paid to the Corporation Service Bureau, whose head, Ralph F. Smith, was shown to work closely with CAI.

Smith testified that he had been paid by Associated Industries for at least five stool pigeon jobs in the Hotel Statler, Carter and Cleveland, as well as for work in the Addressograph - Multigraph and Chase Brass & Copper Co. plants.

Other revelations made by the LaFollette committee on page six.

He Who Laughs Last

Baton Rouge, La.—In this capitol of Louisiana, where guards watch fearfully over the tomb of Huey Long, a company union representative was pitifully trapped in his attempt to disrupt the first meeting of the CIO's drive to organize workers of Standard Oil and Solvay chemical plants.

Demanding that he be allowed to speak, H. F. Dove, representative of the company union, hurled threats at the workers present, warning them against joining the CIO. He displayed a petition for a company union bearing the signatures of 100 workers and invited others to sign it on the spot.

Whereupon Organizer A. R. Kinstley asked if turn about was not fair play, and could some of those men take their names off the company union petition if they liked.

Dove left with only a handful of signatures remaining on the petition.

URW Wins Wage Boost

Oakland, Calif. — Wage increases of three cents an hour were won in a new agreement signed by Local 78 of the United Rubber Workers, CIO, and the American Rubber Co. here.

The pact, affecting 100 men, provides that any new man on the job must join the union inside of 30 days, but that new men are to be hired only after the unemployed workers on the union rolls are fully employed.

Ask Wage Raise

DETROIT, Mich.—A general 10 per cent, wage increase, revision of seniority clauses and a closed shop are being asked by the United Automobile Workers in negotiations with the Briggs Corporation for renewal of the contract which expires April 17.

Jersey Joins the Union

By McALISTER COLEMAN

Hold your hats, boys and girls; here's news.

Jersey City has come back to the United States. Not that Jersey City is any great bargain. But as you know, it has taken the CIO a long, long time to persuade the cops, district attorneys and other official whatnots of Mayor Frank Hague's Open Shop Heaven that there is a document around called the Constitution.

When the CIO first arrived in Jersey City nobody around those parts had apparently heard about this document. They don't go in for reading and, they take the law from "I-am-the-law" Hague, so the idea of free speech and free assemblage was not prevalent in J. C.

If you said "CIO", even in a whisper, a big cop jumped you and threw you into Hoboken. If you gave out a leaflet asking workers to join an organization that would give them half a break, a riot squad car whooped up and they heaved you into Hague's bastille.

"Orders From the Hall"

"We don't know nothin' about the Constitution," as a cop told your reporter a month ago, "We are taking our orders from the Hall."

He meant the City Hall, where Mr. Big used to swell around hollering at his pay-roll slaves and taking dictation from the railroads, the utilities and the sweat-shop maggots.

Then, as you will recall, Mr. B., after making a loud speech about how John Brophy and Bill Carney were boy-friends of Joe Stalin, broke down and went to Florida for his health. His health must have been pretty bad, because he has been down there a long time.

Carney

William J. Carney, CIO regional director in New Jersey, who leads the organizing drive in Jersey City.

In the immortal words of Irving Cobb we hope whatever ails Hague is nothing trivial.

Anyhow while the Big was knocking little white pills around the Miami cow-pastures, and while the constabulary were chucking the boys into the calaboose, a case arrived in Washington, D. C., having to do with the distribution of circulars on the streets of American cities. It had somehow got up to the Supreme Court.

It was quite a shock to the Justices to find that in order to express yourself in regard to matters of public concern you had to get a permit from a policeman. This looked a lot like the land of Der Fuehrer and the home of the slave to the Court which promptly said that anybody had a right to distribute leaflets and to hell with the local cops. Or words to that effect.

Took Court at Word

A brash young man and his wife, taking the Supreme Court seriously, proceeded to distribute leaflets announcing a meeting. But the cops took the leaflets away and tore them up and tromped on them in the gutter. They didn't know nothin' about the Supreme Court.

Word, however, finally leaked through, way down to Jersey City that there was a Supreme Court that was over even Mr. Big, so what happens?

Corporation Counsel James A. Hamill of Jersey City, one of Frank's top brief-bag toters, announces that, "with Mayor Hague's approval," Jersey City would permit the distribution of circulars on the streets, "if it is done in an orderly manner." Now isn't that generous of Jimmy?

Of course, he sort of modified this magnificant gesture by hitching on a statement from the Exile of Miami to the effect that "My attitude towards the invasion of Jersey City is still unchanged."

It's good to get that in cold print. Any time Bill Carney rides over the bridge from Newark to Jersey City that, my friends, is an "invasion" and Hague expects every sweat-shop owner to do his duty, rally to the barricades and protect the fair chiseling bodies of the bosses from the ravishments of the CIO.

CIO Benefits Jersey

Well, it takes quite a while to civilize New Jersey. It's an old state and it's sot in its ways. It was started by a bunch of land speculators, bewigged second-story men and peruked privateers and it carries on its back-yard tradition to this day.

Take it from one who has lived here too long that he likes to think about, the best thing that ever happened to New Jersey was the arrival of the CIO. Any organization that can gather up in so short a period the enemies that the CIO has made is something to command the respect of such decent men and women as still tread Jersey soil.

Against the CIO today in Jersey there are lined up those bemused white collarites who still think that "poor Dick Whitney" who tried to corner the applejack market over here, is a victim of unhappy circumstances, the readers of the columns emitted by General Johnson, Mark Sullivan, Westbrook Pegler and other ballyhooers for Big Business, the wispy-mustached, steel-spectacled bus riders who think that Mussolini is a good guy, and a ragtag and bob-tail of rich rif-raff whose social viewpoint is that of the sabre-toothed tiger.

That such a collection of dressedup nincompoops could long prevail over the hopes and aspirations of hard-working Jersey laborites was not in the books.

Jersey will be organized and that shortly. The air of freedom has a way of blowing even over the foetid stench of Hague's Open Shop flats.

Thousands Mourn Nance

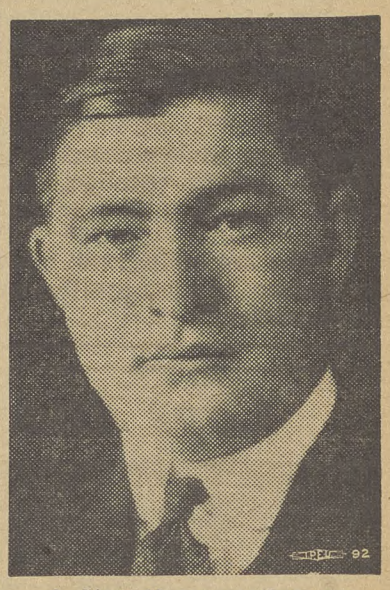
Atlanta, Ga.—Hundreds of thousands of workers throughout the South this week mourned the death of A. Steve Nance, southern regional director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and one of the most outstanding labor officials in the South.

Nance died suddenly last Sunday. He was 42 years old, and had been in ill health since December.

Nance had gained the respect of workers and employers alike in his leadership of the southern forces of the TWOC. He was also an outstanding figure in Georgia CIO affairs.

A charter member of the mailers' local of the International Typographical Union in this city, Nance rose to the position of president of the Georgia Federation of Labor. When the AFL's executive council ordered him to oust CIO unions, he stoutly refused to split the labor forces in the State.

Died



A. Steve Nance, southern regional director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, who died suddenly this week.

NLRB Kills More Company Unions

WASHINGTON.—Death blows to company unions are being dealt right and left by the National Labor Relations Board. One of the latest to fall is the Employes' Union of the Griswold Manufacturing Company, makers of kitchen equipment.

A cease and desist order issued by the Board charged the Griswold firm with refusing to bargain collectively with Lodge No. 1197, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, although the CIO affiliate had been chosen as their representative by the majority of the employes.

The company was ordered to dissolve the Employes Union and to bargain with the CIO steel union. About 370 production workers employed at the Griswold plant are involved.

Refusal of the company some months ago to recognize the CIO union brought on a strike which lasted from May 13 to June 25, 1937, during which time the "independent union" was formed with the assistance of an attorney suggested by a company official.

Shoe Workers Win Case

Washington.—Employes of the Williams Manufacturing Company, ladies' shoe concern of Portsmouth, Ohio, were forced to sign individual contracts of employment, the National Labor Relations Board charged in a cease and desist order issued recently forbidding the company from interfering with the activities of the United Shoe Workers, CIO union.

The board ordered the firm to stop coercing its employes into entering individual contracts of employment and declared the contracts so signed invalid. The company also was ordered to reinstate with back pay, five workers discharged for union activity.

Williams employs about 1000 workers. In 1936 it produced more than 1,000,000 pairs of ladies' shoes.

Texas CIO Holds 2nd Convention

Port Arthur, Tex.—John B. Patella, president of the CIO Texas State Industrial Union Council, was re-elected for another year as the second annual convention of the CIO delegate body closed in this city.

Over 200 delegates were present at the two-day session, which marked a high point in CIO organization in the state. Roy B. Sessions, of Houston, was elected first vice-president; Fred Halestrap, second; John Crossland, third, and L. Stein, of Port Arthur, fourth vice-president. P. F. Kennedy, of Houston, was elected council secretary.

Resolutions Passed

Resolutions passed by the convention included a strong statement calling for a boycott of Japanese goods, in protest against Japanese aggression in China, and a call to the U. S. Government to issue an embargo order on all trade with Japan.

The Texas state employment service was criticised for using non-union printing in some of its literature. The body endorsed President Roosevelt's Reorganization bill, new center of a prolonged battle in Congress.

Wages and hours legislation, the anti-lynching bill, and the program put forward by Chairman Lewis of the CIO for three billion dollars in relief appropriation to provide a minimum of 3,500,000 WPA jobs were also endorsed in resolutions.

LABOR and the LAW

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently upheld the constitutional right to publish and distribute leaflets. The court reversed the conviction of Alma Lovell who had been sentenced to imprisonment for fifty days when she distributed leaflets without a permit from the city manager of Griffin, La., in violation of the city ordinance requiring a permit.

The Court was equally emphatic in holding that the right to distribute literature was just as important as the right to print it.

Far-Reaching Effect

The decision has a far-reaching effect upon similar municipal ordinances because it holds that any attempt to interfere with the peaceful and orderly distribution of literature is unconstitutional.

Under this decision any ordinance which prohibits leaflet distribution altogether is clearly unconstitutional. So is one of the type which requires a permit. Similarly, any ordinance on leaflet distribution which requires fees or imposes conditions like finger-printing or the putting up of bond for the right to distribute literature is unconstitutional.

Municipal ordinances which deal with advertising matter cannot apply to union literature at all, because leaflets giving notice of union meetings or other union affairs are not commercial in nature. Any attempt to apply such ordinances to union literature is unconstitutional.

Suggested Practices

Of course the distribution must be peaceful and orderly. Care should be taken to see that the streets are not littered and every effort made to prevent disorder of any kind. The police officials cannot use charges of disorderly conduct or the littering of streets as an excuse for preventing the freedom of press.

It is also important to make use of the fact that under the Federal Civil Rights laws any official who interferes with a constitutional right is subjected to Federal prosecution, and a fine of $1000 or imprisonment up to a year, or both.

Moreover, under this Federal Civil Rights law such officials can be used in the Federal courts for damages or for an injunction to prevent their unlawful interference with freedom of the press.

Such cases should be reported to the Federal District Attorney and, if possible, civil suits should be begun in the Federal courts against all the officials involved.

Maritime Union Named By NLRB

Washington. — The National Maritime Union, CIO, has been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the sole bargaining agent for unlicensed personnel on boats of two New York City lines: the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Malston Company, Inc.

The NMU won recent elections held by the board, by a vote of 1703 to 46 on Standard Oil vessels, and by 153 to 3 on the Malston line.

The International Seamen's Union, AFL, was the defeated union in both cases.

Mardi Gras

Residents of Mobile, Ala., got a real surprise when they saw this float of the CIO in the annual Mardi Gras parade. The exhibit was entered by members of the maritime unions, who are strong along the city's waterfront.

ACA Marks First Year in CIO

New York—The American Communications Association, formerly known as the American Radio Telegraphists Association, this week is celebrating the first anniversary of its entry into CIO.

The union is publishing a special edition of its organ which will contain histories of many of the locals a complete report on the state of the union by President Mervyn Rathborne and greetings from Chairman John L. Lewis, Director John Brophy and Lee Pressman of the CIO, and from Harry Bridges, Michael J. Qill, Heywood Broun, Joseph Curran and many other prominent in the progressive labor movement.

In his report to the union, President Rathborne will point out that the membership of the union has multiplied by six since its entry into CIO, and that the union has brought more than $1,000,000 in cash benefits to its members during the year.

Many other benefits such as shorter working hours and better working conditions were obtained.

Council Forms

Columbus, Ohio.—Formal opening of the new headquarters of the Franklin County CIO Industrial Union Council will be celebrated June 4. The council, which has 17 affiliated locals, is forced to move into larger quarters due to increased membership.

2,000 Technical Men Vote to Join CIO Union

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two thousand organized engineers and technical workers, members of the Society of Designing Engineers, will join the CIO as a result of a referendum just completed. They will affiliate with the CIO Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, where they will form the Auto Division.

The vote was taken after a letter from John L. Lewis to the Society, in which the CIO chairman said: "I want to urge you strongly to join forces with the FAECT. I feel that considerable advantage in bettering the economic position of the technical worker will accrue from this consolidation."

Marcel Scherer, organizational director of the FAECT, said in commenting on the results of the vote:

"This vote is an important victory for the CIO. It is another warning to the auto manufacturers that their policy of wage cuts and mass dismissals among the technical staffs is arousing oppoition and will have to stop.

"This decision has great importance for all engineering employes throughout the country, since the Society of Designing Engineers has been the largest independent union in the engineering field and organized in one of the most important basic industries."

A national organizing drive will be set under way immediately, Scherer said, designed to bring into the CIO all employes in the designing and engineering end of the auto industry. A conference will be held at an early date in Detroit and organizers sent into the field.

One of the first demands of the new CIO affiliated group will be the restoration of the recent 10 per cent. wage cut put in effect by General Motors, Chrysler and other big auto corporations.

CIO Fights Maritime Gag Law

Washington.—Pointing out that the National Labor Relations Act and the orderly processes of collective bargaining, if adhered to by the ship owners, were enough to stabilize labor relations in the maritime industry, Lee Pressman, CIO counsel, wrote to Senator Elbert D. Thomas, of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, urging that compulsory arbitration features be dropped from the proposed amendments to the present Merchant Marine Act.

Act Not Applicable

Pressman pointed out that the principles of the Railway Act, on which the new legislation is modeled, do not apply to the maritime industry. At previous hearings, he said, such government officials as Secretary Perkins, Chairman Madden of the Labor Board, and the chairman of the National Mediation Board, opposed the new measure as "unworkable and inappropriate."

He also reminded Senator Thomas that the House Committee on Marine and Fisheries, in considering the House version of the bill, strongly recommended that the compulsory arbitration features be dropped.

NLRB Orders Inland Steel Sign Agreement With SWOC

Washington—True collective bargaining requires an employer to reach a signed, written agreement with a bona fide union, the National Labor Relations Board ruled in its order that the Inland Steel Co. must sign a contract with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO.

The order upheld a contention of the union during the Little Steel strike last summer that the companies were violating the provisions of the Wagner Act.

The company, in addition to being required to enter into an agreement with the SWOC, must also cease and desist from supporting a company union in its Chicago Heights, Ill., and Indiana Harbor, Ind., plants, the NLRB decreed.

Similar orders, it is believed, will be issued in the Republic Steel case, on which action is expected soon.

The Inland Co. was given 10 days in which to comply with the board's action. Refusal to do so would bring the case into the federal courts.

The NLRB has not yet lost a case before the U. S. Supreme Court.

The board's decision, signed by all three of its members, establishes the SWOC as exclusive bargaining agency for all production workers at the two company plants.

Philip Murray, SWOC chairman, commenting on the decision, described it as "a complete vindication of the SWOC." He pointed out the Little Steel strike would have been avoided if Inland and other companies had signed with SWOC when asked by the workers.

"I hope," Murray said, "that Inland Steel will promptly do the honorable thing and sign a contract with us."

Contracts Held Basic

The decision made clear the fact that signed contracts are basic to orderly collective bargaining processes. "The main objective of organized labor long has been the collective agreement," the Board declared, "and the history of the organization and collective bargaining may be written in terms of the constant striving for union recognition through agreement."

The board scored the company for persistent refusal to sign with SWOC, stating: "The respondent (the company) can advance no reasons for refusing to conform to such practice except those solely anti-union in character."

Company Stalling Scored

The company was severely criticised in the decision for its attempt to stall the SWOC workers with an oral "agreement."

"Coming to the question of a signed, written agreement as distinguished from an oral agreement is lawful," the Board declared.

"Employes realize that ordinary business dealings are conducted through written agreements. They rightly fear that an oral agreement paves the way for prolonged haggling over what was actually agreed to.

"Employes, in insisting on a written agreement, are merely asking what any prudent businessman would expect as a matter of course from those with whom he deals."

"Independent" Exposed

The decision, in ordering the company to cease supporting the "Steel Workers Independent Union, Inc.," branded the outfit as

(Continued on Page 6)

Swing to CIO

Olympia, Wash.—Longshoremen in this city have swung into the ranks of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, CIO. Only Tacoma, Anacortes and Port Angeles, Wash., longshoremen now remain in the AFL International Longshoremen's Association, and it is expected that the Tacoma workers will soon transfer affiliation to the CIO union.

Oakland, Calif.—The Shipyard Workers Organizing Committee of the CIO has filed labor board petitions calling for elections in 10 plants throughout the Bay District.

Power Strikers Win

Members of a local affiliated with the CIO Utility Workers Organizing Committee won their strike against the Consumers Power Company at Saginaw, Mich., when the old contract was renewed for four months, thereby preventing threatened wage cuts.

League Favors New Wage-Hour Measure

Washington.—A new wage-hour bill was launched in the House of Representatives this week.

Drafted after weeks of debate by a sub-committee of the House Labor Committee, the bill contains modifications aimed at securing passage in the House. The bill was defeated late last year.

Declaring that the new bill "seems to contain all of the essentials for effective regulation of this question," Eli Oliver, executive Vice-President of Labor's Non-Partisan League wrote to Rep. Mary Norton, declaring that "nothing can justify further delay."

Oliver stated in his letter that his opinion was based on newspaper reports of the new measure, which he had not yet had opportunity to study in detail.

The House Labor Committee, of which Miss Norton is chairman, is scheduled to take the bill under consideration early next week. If the Labor Committee gives its approval, it will then be sent to the Rules Committee, which last year held up the bill for months, and then to the House for debate and vote.

The new measure, as reported out by the Labor sub-committee, calls for a five-man Labor Standards Board, to be appointed by the President, which would fix wages in the lower-paid industries. Highest minimum wage to be set would be 40c an hour, while hours might be set at no more than 48 a week at the outset, with provisions for scaling down at a later date. Maximum hours would eventually be capable of being scaled down to 40 a week.

The board, under the new bill, would calculate the average wage for an industrial occupation, and then could set the minimum at not more than five cents an hour over the average. After a year it could be raised another five cents, but 40c would be the maximum.

No Time For Delay

Oliver's letter pointed out that there many difference of opinion "even among those who favor the legislation in principle.

"In view of the urgent need for rapid consideration and passage of legislation on this subject, I am writing to urge that members of the Committee subordinate minor objections and attempts at perfection, which may be in themselves desirable, but which can only operate to delay and possibly to defeat this legislation."

97% For CIO

Newberry, S. C.—Anti-CIO sentiment at the Mollohon Mills here bulked just a bit stronger than the impurities in Ivory soap, a Natl. Labor Relations Board election revealed.

The Textile Workers' Organizing Committee won 97% of the votes, the final tallying showing 447 for the TWOC and only 13 against it. The union is already planning to ask for a contract.

Heywood Broun

On Organized Protests

Labor must learn how to send telegrams, or at any rate letters and postcards. These weapons are being used advantageously by the reactionaries.

It does not seem to me that the reorganization bill is one concerning which trade unionists should necessarily get passionate on one side or another, although I think the merits of the measure outweigh its defects.

But the campaign against the measure is worthy of study as an object lesson as to what a few high power propagandists can do.

Senators, Congressmen, newspaper editors, radio broadcasters and radio sponsors are very susceptible to communication from the folks back home.

I am all against the form protest, such as that being used by the regimented clamorists in the reorganization fight. Sheep are shown the dotted line and then instructed to jump over it. But even this sort of flood has its effect.

A much better and more useful kind of mass protest is for workers to declare themselves individually on issues which are important to them. If the daily paper which you read carries a news story which is inaccurate, you have every honest right to tell the editor just that. Nor need those who are mangled keep mum on editorial opinion.

Everybody will grant that an editor has a right to express whatever opinion he pleases. The reader also has an inalienable right.

He is under no moral, constitutional or ethical pressure to buy a paper which expresses sentiments which seem to him biased and unfair; and it is his privilege to sit down and say just that on the back of a postcard.

Newspapers live by circulation. They must listen to their readers. Make them know your own opinion.

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Oil Union to Meet

WASHINGTON. — The Oil Workers International Union of the CIO will hold its ninth annual convention at the Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas, beginning June 6, 1938.

John L. Lewis, CIO chairman, Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board, and Governor Allred of Texas, have been invited to speak.

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CIO Stand Vindicated

The ruling of the National Labor Relations Board in the Inland Steel Company case is a complete if tardy vindication of the stand taken by the CIO in last year's strike against the independent steel companies.

There would have been no strike at all, if these companies had obeyed the law, as it is now interpreted by the Labor Board.

The issue in the strike was the refusal of "Little Steel" to engage in genuine collective bargaining with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

The officials of these companies professed to be willing to meet with their employes' union for collective bargaining purposes, but stated in advance that they would enter into no signed agreement with the SWOC.

Now the Labor Board has ruled that "willingness to embody understandings in a signed agreement is an integral part of the process of bona fide collective bargaining."

It has ordered the Inland Steel Company to bargain with the SWOC and to reduce to a written signed agreement any understandings that may be reached as a result of such negotiations.

The responsibility for the long and bitter steel strike, it is now clearly evident, rests with the companies which refused to grant their employes their collective bargaining rights.

* * * *

The attitude of the U. S. Steel Corporation, on the other hand, offers an instructive contrast. This corporation took the course of recognizing the union freely chosen by its employes, of engaging in collective bargaining with the union and of carrying this bargaining to its proper conclusion, a signed agreement.

The results of this law-abiding policy have redounded to the benefit, not only of the employes, but of the corporation and the public at large, as is pointed out by Myron C. Taylor, retiring chairman of the board of U. S. Steel, in his recent report to the stockholders annual meeting.

Describing the results of the signing of a contract with the SWOC, Taylor said:

"The union has scrupulously followed the terms of its agreement and, insofar as I know, has made no unfair effort to bring other employes into its ranks, while the corporation subsidiaries, during a very difficult period, have been entirely free of labor disturbances of any kind. The cost of a strike—to the corporation, to the public and to the men—would have been incalculable."

U. S. Steel chose the course of wisdom, legality and good business. "Little Steel" preferred to break the law, to hurt its own business and to subject the country to all the losses of a bitter strike, rather than to accord to its employes their collecive bargaining rights.

* * * *

The independent steel companies fought a losing fight, with all the savagery of reaction at bay, against progress and enlightened industrial relations.

All they succeeded in doing thereby, at great cost to the industry and to the country, was to postpone for a brief while the coming of collective bargaining an industrial democracy to their plants.

They put on an expensive campaign of propaganda to turn public opinion against the steel workers' fight for their legal rights. But they cannot continue indefinitely to deny these rights which real public opinion, by democratic action of Congress, has voted to accord to American working people.

The Labor Board ruling is another milepost along the road to complete recognition of the democratic right of American working people to bargain collectively without coerion or interference from their employers.

TWOC Named

Washington. — Following an election won by the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee at the Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, North Carolina, by a vote of 177 to 83, the National Labor Relations Board has certified the CIO union as sole bargaining agent for the company's production workers.

Poll Ordered

Nashville, Tenn. — Workers at the Ingram Manufacturing Company of Nashville will vote not later than April 16 on whether or not they wish the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee to represent them.

Cause and Effect *With Apologies to Rube Goldberg*

Looking Ahead By LEN DE CAUX

On Economic and Political Freedom

REAL political freedom is not possible without economic freedom.

That was one of the ideas expressed repeatedly by John L. Lewis and other CIO leaders when the drive to organize the steel workers was launched.

Since then these workers have had repeated occasion to realize this was no mere rhetoric but a plain statement of fact.

Before union organization came to the steel towns, they were company-owned both economically and politically.

The companies were Republican, and so perforce were the workers. At least they had to register Republican to avoid company displeasure, and in the elections they had little choice.

The wave of union organization that came with the New Deal brought with it a new sense of independence and some shift in political control.

But the strangling craft policies of the AFL prevented union organization reaching its full and natural growth. Workers still felt they must register as their bosses desired, even while they took courage to vote the other way.

As late as the elections of 1936, steel workers were still registering Republican and even wearing Landon buttons as a badge of their industrial serfdom, though their political sympathies were in the other camp.

Union Success Brings Political Independence

But in the meanwhile the great union drive of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee had gotten under way, and the elections of 1936 resulted, in every steel town, in a landslide vote for the New Deal and against the companies' candidates.

Since then, the great majority of the steel workers have won their union independence through the SWOC, and collective bargaining has become the rule rather than the exception throughout the industry.

The result has been increasing political freedom and independence.

Steel workers, who have won the freedom to be union men without fear of discrimination or discharge, now feel free to organize politically and vote as they please, unworried by company threats.

They are not only voting more independently, but they are also putting forward labor candidates of their own—and electing them.

In the last elections steel unionists were elected as mayors in the steel towns of Duquesne and Clairton, and altogether 172 labor men were elected public officials in Pennsylvania, mayors, justices of the peace and other local officials.

Many Unionists Run for Office

But this is just the beginning of the exercise of political freedom that has come with union organization.

This spring finds SWOC headquarters and every local office a beehive of political activity. The number of union men running for offices of all kind is so great, that the union finds difficulty in listing all their names.

And an outstanding union leader, Thomas Kennedy, is the leading candidate for the governorship of Pennsylvania.

Candidates for public office generally find the labor vote no longer something which can be "delivered" to them by political bosses.

In Pittsburgh, for instance, the CIO Lndustrial Union Council is putting every candidate through a rigorous test before it will consider endorsement.

First its legislative committee examines all candidates. They are required to give definite answers, for the record, about their stand on unemployment relief, wage-hour legislation, security legislation and all other matters of concern to labor.

Then the council's executive committee passes on the legislative committee's findings, and finally the general body of the CIO Council votes on whether to grant or withhold endorsement.

The steel workers have been singled out to illustrate this trend of the times, because of the strikingly rapid transition in steel company towns from industrial and political serfdom to industrial and political democracy.

But their experience can be multiplied a hundred times over in every major industry and in every state of the nation.

The years 1936 and 1937, thanks to the CIO, have marked the winning of union independence and freedom for millions of previously unorganized workers.

The year 1938, it seems, as an inevitable result, is going to mark the beginning of real political freedom and independence for millions of American working people who never realized their full democratic rights before.

Lewis Lauds "Labor On The March"

"Labor on the March," a dramatic account of the work of the CIO and its affiliates, will be published on April 14, by Harper and Bros., New York. Its author is Edward Levinson, who wrote "I Break Strikes!" the sensational expose of the strike breaking and labor spy profession which preceded by a year the revelations of the LaFollette Committee.

John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, has expressed high praise for "Labor on the March" as a chronicle of the recent years of American labor history. In a letter to Levinson, Lewis wrote:

"I think your book is an admirable analysis of the background, sources and growth of the CIO. In addition, it contains some magnificent reporting. It is an authoritative, dispassionate and exact review of the work of the CIO. I believe that the book will be valuable not only to the public of today, but to the historians who will eventually chronicle this period of American history."

Five Reinstated

Charlotte, N. C. — Five members of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, CIO union, discharged for union activity by the Nebel Knitting Company, Inc., of Charlotte, N. C., were ordered reinstated with back pay by the National Labor Relations Board.

The Board found that the Nebel firm threatened to discharge any employe who joined the union, posted anti-union letters and statements, and interfered in other ways with the right of the workers to join the CIO union.

Labor's League Presents---

A Program of Action For American Workers

By ROBERT DALE
(CIO News Staff Writer)

"We WANT WORK!"

This is the battle cry today behind which the millions of organized labor are rallying their political strength.

It is this basic demand for work that is at the core of the legislative program being pushed at Washington and at State capitols by the forces of progressive labor affiliated with Labor's Non-Partisan League.

On the Washington front, the League's legislative program is topped by two measures which, if adopted, would do more to put the nation back on the road to recovery than any or all of the many proposals now being debated.

Labor's "Musts"

These two "must" items on labor's program are:

1. The wages and hours bill.

2. A $3,000,000,000 appropriation for WPA to provide 3,500,000 jobs for the 1939 fiscal year.

Prospects for enactment of a workable and fair wages and hours bill are brighter now than in recent months, but labor's drive for this legislation cannot falter for a day or the enemies of progressive legislation on Capitol Hill will again knife this crucial measure.

President Roosevelt's Gainesville, Ga., speech in which he excoriated foes of wages and hours legislation and predicted their defeat at the polls, LNPL's increasing pressure on wavering Congressmen who must face the voters this fall, and the urgent need of doing something to halt the depression, are the main factors that are now turning the tide toward favorable action on this No. 1 item in labor's program.

The League Campaigns

The League's campaign for the wages and hours bill has taken new vigor in recent weeks. Delegations of labor representatives have been brought to Washington under League auspices from several eastern and midwestern states to relate first-hand accounts to their Congressmen of what is happening "back home" as a result of Congress' failure to act promptly.

Pressure Re-Doubled

Labor's Non-Partisan League has just renewed its request to all elements of organized labor to continue and redouble the pressure on this issue. The barrage of letters, postcards, petitions, wires and personal calls is now more needed than ever as Congress prepared for the final vote.

The wages and hours bill would go far, by shortening hours and raising low wages, to create new employment, but until it is enacted and can become effective, something more is needed. The WPA offers the only immediate solution to the crisis of unemployment.

13,000,000 Jobless

With 13,000,000 Americans unable to find work, according to the government's own Census of Unemployment, it is imperative that Congress approve as a minimum the sum of $3,000,000,000 for the 1939 fiscal year, starting next July 1, to provide 3,500,000 jobs.

Opening its fight for the $3,000,000,000 sum, Labor's Non-Partisan League has just issued thousands of copies of a leaflet captioned: "WE WANT WORK!" The leaflet is addressed to Congress, to Business, and to All America. (Extracts from it are reproduced elsewhere in these columns.)

In this ninth year of the Great Depression, the LNPL warns, the nation is at war with hunger, misery and unemployment. It declares, "In this war, JOBS ARE BULLETS." The people ask for jobs, the League says, but Congress gives them battleships.

Extend NLRA

Second in importance only to the wages and hours and $3,000,000,000 for WPA issues, is the League's demand for passage at this session of the new Wagner act extending the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act to all those industries who fatten on government contracts or loans and yet violate the law of the land. Included in this group are such companies as the notorious little steel clique led by Tom Girdler, Remington-Rand and similar anti-union outfits that sell millions of dollars of supplies to Uncle Sam.

Extent of the field to be covered by this important bill is indicated by the fact that 6,716 contracts valued at $387,715,339 have been awarded under the Walsh-Healey wage and hour law on government contracts.

No Maritime Gags

Another important phase of labor's program in Congress is to be zealous in protecting the maritime workers from compulsory arbitration such as would be imposed by Senator Copeland and his shipowner allies. Labor's Non-Partisan League has presented testimony to the Senate Commerce Committee, headed by Copeland, against these proposals and is rallying its forces to repel efforts to shackle labor in this way.

The vicious May-Shepherd bill which would clamp down a dictatorship on America on the day war is declared is also being fought vigorously by the League and its progressive friends on Capitol Hill. The League is mobilizing support on behalf of the Congressional resolution to ask California to free Tom Mooney. The immediate action on this is being concentrated on the Senate and House Judiciary Committees where the resolution is pending. Neither has acted finally.

Map Election Drive

Much of the League activity is now being directed away from Washington toward Congressional and local campaigns. This fall, 34 senators, 34 governors, the entire House of Representatives, and many scores of local officials must face the voters.

What happens at the polls this fall will have a powerful influence on 1940 when the nation names a President. Drives to register the voters are now in progress by every State unit of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Voting records of congressmen are being circulated and education in campaign technics is being carried on. Thousands of copies of the League's booklet, "How to Organize and Conduct a Local Political Campaign" have been ordered by League affiliates.

Demand Jobs For All!

The House Appropriations Committee will next week take up the question of the Federal appropriation for unemployment relief for 1939.

The CIO, Labor's Non-Partisan League and progressive organizations generally are demanding that an adequate appropriation be made to provide useful jobs for all to whom private industry has failed to give employment.

The CIO program has been outlined by Chairman John L. Lewis as follows:

"The CIO asks Congress to provide an appropriation of three billion dollars for the coming fiscal year to provide an average of three-and-a-half million useful jobs for unemployed.

To accomplish these purposes, such an appropriation should be expended upon the following principles:

1. All workers should be employed on work suited to their needs and skills.

2. Projects should be socially necessary and productive. For example, housing, slum clearance, flood control, building of schools and hospitals, health measures, cultural and white collar projects, and vocational training.

3. Jobs should be given to those who need jobs, without requiring honest, decent, unemployed workers to degrade themselves as paupers. Those working short time in industry should be given at least enough supplemental work to bring their income up to an American standard.

4. The funds for this program should be so appropriated to make possible the meeting of current needs wherever and whenever they arise."

All labor organizations should act at once, to see that this program is adopted. THE NEED IS URGENT. Write or wire to the members of the House Appropriations Committee from your district. Urge on them the necessity for the passage of Labor's program for 3,500,000 jobs.

Following are the members of the Appropriations Committee who can be addresed at the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

E. T. Taylor, Col. Chairman; C. Cannon, Mo.; C. A. Woodrum, Va.; J. J. Boylan, N. Y.; L Ludlow, Ind.; T. S. McMillan, S. C.; M. C. Tarver, Ga.; J. Johnson, Okla.; J. B. Snyder, Pa.; W. B. Umstead, N. C.; Wm. R. Thom, O.; J F. Dockweiler, Cal.; J. McAndrews, Ill.; E. O'Neal, Ky.; G. W. Johnson, W. Va.; J. G. Scrugham, Nev.; J. M. Fitzpatrick, N. Y.; L. C. Rabaut, Mich.; J. O. Fernandez, La.; M. F. Caldwell, Fla.; D. D. Terry, Ark.; J. M. Houston, Kan.; J. B. Daly, Pa.; J. Starnes, Ala.; R. A. Collins, Miss.; C. H. Leavy, Wash.; W. D. McFarlane, Texas; J. E. Casey, Mass.; J. Taber, New York; R. L. Bacon, New York; R. B. Wigglesworth, Mass.; W. P. Lambertson, Kan.; D. L. Powers, N. J.; J. W. Ditter, Pa.; A. E. Carter, Calif.; R. F. Rich, Pa.; C. A. Plumley, Vt.; E. M. Dirksen, Ill.; A. J. Engel, Mich.

SWOC Wins

Chicago.—Lodge No. 1029, Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, has been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the sole bargaining agent for more than 200 production workers employed by the Valley Mould and Iron Works, Chicago, Illinois.

The CIO union won a recent election over an independent plant union by a vote of 103 to 97.

CIO Outlines Plan For Relief Machinery

Washington.—Methods whereby CIO unions can establish effective machinery to serve the interests of unemployed workers are outlined in a letter addressed by Ralph Hetzel, CIO unemployment director, to all CIO unions and councils.

The procedure advocated has been worked out on the basis of actual experience of CIO unions in aiding the unemployed, in line with the general policy set forth by Chairman John L. Lewis on behalf of the national movement.

The outline of procedure follows:

"1. CIO international unions and local industrial unions are urged to keep on their membership rolls all their members who are on relief or WPA projects, subject to the provisions of their constitutions. The interests of such members can be served by representing them before relief and WPA authorities.

"Some unions already make special provision for accepting as members workers on relief or WPA who are normally employed in the industry covered by each union. The purpose of this is to introduce to the service and activities of the union those who when they return to industry will be within its regular jurisdiction.

Councils Active

"2. Representation of unemployed in each locality has been best worked out through the industrial union councils. The councils have established special unemployment committees as a most effective means of carrying out this service.

"In localities where there are no councils CIO unions have cooperated in setting up such central unemployment committees. These committees secure the cooperation of CIO unions, Labor's Non-Partisan League, other labor unions and organizations of the unemployed who are not eligible for unions.

"3. It is suggested that these unemployment committees move to set up sub-committees on WPA projects. The purpose of such sub-committees would be to promote the co-operation of all CIO and other union members on the projects and members of organizations of the unemployed who are not eligible to join CIO unions. The sub-committees would act as agencies of the central unemployment committees for representing the workers on the projects."

Hearings Come Soon

At the same time Unemployment Director Hetzel points out that the question of the Federal appropriation for unemployment relief for 1939 will arise in Congress with hearings before the house appropriations committee about April 15.

He urges that the CIO demand for an appropriation of $3,000,000,000 to provide an average of 3,500,000 useful jobs for unemployed be called to the attention of the members of the committee in every possible way.

"We urge that all CIO unions and industrial union councils in the districts of these members write and wire urging upon them the necessity for the passage of labor's program for 3,500,000 jobs," he says.

A list of the members of the house appropriations committee will be found elsewhere on this page.

Unions Pile Up Victories in NLRB Tests

WASHINGTON,—Evidence of the manner in which the CIO is gaining new strength throughout the nation can be seen in announcements flowing out of headquarters of the National Labor Relations Board here.

In scores of elections in every part of the country, CIO unions are decisively whipping company unions and independent unions. They are winning back pay for workers thrown out of jobs by bosses who still think that union organization can be stopped.

Listed below are a few CIO victories announced by the labor board this week

Radio Men Vote CIO 251 to 38

NEW YORK.—The American Communications Association, formerly known as the American Radio Telegraphists Association, this week announced another victory in a National Labor Relations Board election.

In an election covering the 340 employes of Mackay Radio Corporation of Delaware and of California, 251 voted to support the CIO, 38 voted against and 51 failed to register their choice.

This election brings to ACA the last major point-to-point radio company. The Radio Corporation of America Communications Corp., Globe Wireless and French Cables are already under contract with the union.

Three More Victories For NMU

Washington—Elections won by the National Maritime Union, on three New York ship lines, brought about the certification by the National Labor Relations Board of the CIO organization as the sole collective bargaining agency for the unlicensed personnel on all vessels operated by the companies.

The NMU defeated the International Seamen's Union, AFL, in an election on boats of the International Freighting Corporation, Inc., by a vote of 26 to two. On the Ardmore Steampship Co., Inc., vessels, the vote was 65 to one in favor of the NMU and in the C. C. Mallory Corporation election, it was 118 for the NMU to 12 for the ISU.

LaFollette Committee Exposes Cleveland Associated Industries

WASHINGTON. — Close relationships between the union-fighting Cleveland Associated Industries and the National Association of manufacturers were brought to light by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee here as it continued its probe of the Cleveland industrial group's long standing fight against organization of labor unions.

While William Frew Long, general manager of the CAI, stuttered through a monotonous series of "I don't recall" answers to questions by committee members these facts were established:

1. That the CAI used newspaper ads furnished by the NAM.

2. That it used the "American Family Robinson," a radio transcription program prepared by the NAM designed to glorify the open shop.

3. That it distributed "employment relations" literature of the NAM to its affiliated corporations.

4. That it was in frequent contact with the NAM legal department.

5. That it joined with the NAM in the sponsorship of a "labor relations clinic," held in semi-secret fashion after the Supreme Court had upheld the Wagner Act.

Long Confused

Long, whose conduct on the witness stand gained him a reputation as one of the most brazen individuals among the scores of anti-labor Tories who have preceded him in other hearings held by the committee, took an argument that American workers are not "union-minded."

He blinked uncomfortably when Senator Thomas, of Utah, a member of the Senate committee, introduced a survey made by the NAM itself which showed unmistakably that the most frequent reason advanced by workers for staying out of unions was the fear of reprisal actions by their employers.

Further links between the NAM and the Cleveland group became apparent when it was shown that 21 men, representing 20 companies, control the local Associated Industries organization, and that 12 of the 20 companies are affiliated with the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers.

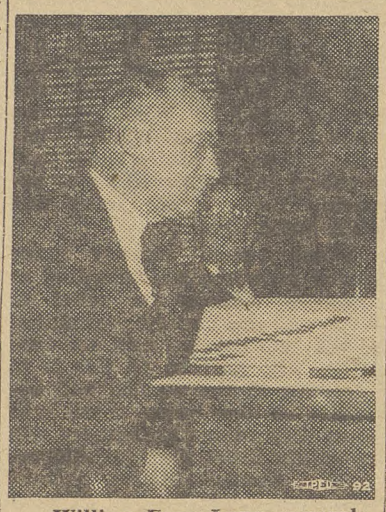
Proposed NIC

Long himself had proposed the formation of a Natl. Industrial Conference, an inner group of the NAM which took upon itself the task of formulating the lines of the employers' battle against bona fide unions.

One of Long's letters to the NAM relative to the conference declared, "I have been careful to emphasize the fact that we should not have a large meeting. The men I have named above [leaders of NAM activity], with perhaps very few others, can very largely control the general thought and action of employers' associations of the country."

Employer groups, Long explained to the committee hearing, "are the best friends the unions ever had," while the audience snickered. But, he continued, "of course there was opposition on the part of the unions, Communists and radicals."

Open-Shopper



William Frew Long, general manager of the Cleveland Associated Industries, from whom the LaFollette committee last week heard a recital of open shop philosophy and a story of long-time attacks against unionism in the Great Lakes city.

Inland Must Sign Contract

(Continued From Page 3)

a company union, pure and simple.

Testimony on this stooge organization showed the intentions of the company in setting it up and its manner of controlling it after it was set up.

The company made valiant but futile efforts to prove that the SWOC did not represent the workers in its plants, bringing a total of 700 witnesses to the three-and-a-half-month hearings before the Board. These men swore that they had left SWOC to join the "Independent," and that as a result SWOC had lost its majority.

Actual count of membership and comparison with pay rolls showed the SWOC to have a large majority of the workers in the plants, even conceding that those who joined the "Independent" were genuinely out of the SWOC. This count excluded all supervisory employees, clerks and a number of other

Labor Aid To Schools Described

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Describing labor's role in the evolution of free public education in this country John Brophy, CIO director, told 3,000 organized teachers at the annual Education Conference of American Federation of Teachers, Local No. 5, that education, next to labor, is the favorite target of reactionaries and enemies of progress.

Labor's role in the history of education was a long and honorable one, Brophy stated, pointing out that from earliest times workers struggled for education as they struggled for higher wages and decent living conditions.

Education a Prime Objective

"One of the prime objectives of every labor organization founded in this country was education," Brophy said. "Workers wanted to know things, wanted cultural development, just as they wanted higher wages and shorter hours."

Vindicates SWOC--Murray

By HOWARD McCARTNEY

Pittsburgh — "We have always maintained that a refusal to reduce to writing what has been agreed upon in conference is evidence of bad faith," declared Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

"Collective bargaining means more than the mere physical meeting of representatives of unions and industry.

In drawing a contrast between Inland Steel's labor policy and that of the union producers in the industry, Murray said that the signing of a contract by the more than 500 steel firms in the past two years has "meant more than security to their employes."

"It has meant a guarantee of continued peaceful operations of steel mills. Those companies which refuse to sign will have hanging over them at all times the threat of labor troubles.

"We are hopeful that Inland Steel will now do the honorable thing and sign a contract with us."

Six Workers Ordered Rehired

Washington. — Following hearings on charges of unfair labor practices brought by the United Rubber Workers, CIO union, against the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company plant at Cumberland, Md., the National Labor Relations Board has ordered the company to reinstate with back pay, six URW members discharged for union activity.

The Board also ordered the company to withdraw recognition from the Kelly-Springfield Employes Protective Association.

All six workers involved in the decision had been with the company from 11 to 12 years.

Shoe Workers Win Strike, Lift Wages

New York—An epoch-making labor victory in the shoe industry of New York was won by the United Shoe Workers of America, CIO union, following a brief strike which shut down production completely for two days.

All of the twelve firms belonging to the New York Stitch Down Shoe Manufacturers Association signed an agreement with the USWA, which, by the inclusion of a minimum wage clause, will mean that shoe workers earning at present as low as $6 to $7 a week, will be paid $12 under the new contract.

Hours have been reduced from 45 to 40 weekly, with no reduction in pay, after July 15, and all hiring is to be done through the union.

A closed shop and check-off of union dues were also granted. About 3500 workers employed by the twelve companies are covered by the agreement.

Ratify Terms

The terms were presented to the membership at a mass meeting in Brooklyn attended by some 4000 workers and were ratified with much enthusiasm.

The USWA local which is only eight months old, declared the strike following the break-down of several weeks' negotiations with the Association.

Powers Hapgood, national president of the union said that the extent of the victory could be understood when it was known that about 25 per cent. of the workers covered by the new agreement has been making as low as $6 to $7 a week.

Aluminum Union Plans New Drives

By KEITH SWARD

New Kensington, Pa. — The Aluminum Workers of American, CIO, held its first annual convention in this city of aluminum during the week of April 4.

To 25 delegates and fellow-officers from 12 plants in the industry, Pres. N. A. Zonarich of the AWA was able to report a one-year growth from six original local unions to 17 at the present time.

Eight local bodies represented at the convention were from plants within the Aluminum Co. of America, located at Massena, N. Y.; Edgewater, N. J.; Cleveland; Detroit; Logan's Ferry and New Kensington, Pa.; Badin, N. C. and Alcoa, Tenn.

The rest of the delegates came from "independent" fabricating mills in the industry at Fairmount, W. Va.; Eau Claire, Wis.; Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati.

Supports Kennedy

Endorsement of Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America for the governorship of Pennsylvania was unanimously voted by the delegates.

Active affiliation with Labor's Non-Partisan League was recommended to all local unions throughout the country.

If any reduction of wages or shortening of hours is resorted to at organized points in the industry, the AWA voted to "combat such attempts with every means at our command."

Plans For Drive

Organizational plans for the coming year call for a concentration on the Aluminum Co. of America and intensive drives at independent fabricating plants where "the competitive situation is threatening present wage scales."

Over the past year the AWA has signed four new agreements and unified the organization of aluminum workers who prior to April, 1937, when the AWA was formed had barely scratched the industry with Federal Local Unions under the AFL.

At their opening session, the Convention delegates were greeted by John Brophy, director of the CIO, who reviewed the present legislative program of the CIO and urged the Pennsylvania delegation to press the Kennedy campaign for governor.

The Rev. Charles Owen Rice, prominent Pittsburgh priest, told the delegates that reactionaries are anxious to "get back to pre-Hoover days."

"This recession is due to too little unionism, not too much. It is due to not enough progressive legislation rather than too much."

Philip Murray, chairman of the SWOC; Congressman Robert G. Allen and William J. Carney, CIO regional director in New Jersey, were the principal speakers at a mass meeting which the AWA sponsored, in the New Kensington High School Auditorium.

Never before in local history had the high school building been used by a labor group. The auditorium with a seating capacity of nearly a thouand was filled.

"The reason you occupy the high school tonight is that you have an organization," Murray remarked to the audience.

CIO political activity could expect opposition, Murray stated.

"Subtle attacks will be made against Kennedy for governor by usages of the name of labor. These are the same sculking interests bent on the destruction of labor,' he said.

On unemployment "in a land of plenty," Allen said: "I mean to collect as many Congressmen as I can and form a union.

We should have a sit-down strike and refuse to go home until we solve this unemployment matter."

Anti-Unionism in South Bared by TWOC

ATLANTA, Ga.—Problems faced by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee in the South were outlined this week in a letter written by Lucy Randolph Mason, TWOC public relations representative, and published in several southern papers.

Quoting President Roosevelt's Gainesville, Ga., speech, in which he said that "there is little difference between the feudal system and the Fascist system," Miss Mason declared that TWOC representatives are "only too well aware how often the Bill of Rights is a mockery when labor unions disturb the feudal system of a cotton mill town."

"I was unusually diiscouraged by recent events in a mill operated by one of the best textile companies in the deep South, from which I had hoped better things," Miss Mason continued.

"Some time ago I went with the union representative to talk with the superintendent of this mill, at the latter's request. He told us that union activities should be abandoned until the president of the company felt the time had come for unionization and then he would tell the workers to organize.

Boss Threatened

"Unless this advice was accepted, he said, there 'would be trouble.' We assured him there was no reason for trouble as the union would carry on its work peaceably through education and persuasion. We left convinced that he would see to it that trouble came.

"The meeting we were to have had next evening had to be called off because the hall was suddenly withdrawn and no other could be secured. We met union members in a home and I heard how some had already lost their jobs and others expected to do so because they refused to sign company loyalty pledges. Trivial excuses were given by foremen for discharging union members, with slim disguise for the real offense.

Thugs Invaded Hall

"But the union grew and a meeting hall was found. Then, early in March, the 'feudal system leaned on the Fascist system' to curse this challenge to its supremacy. The union hall was invaded by a group including the company village officials and mill foremen, union members were ejected and the key to the hall confiscated.

"Later similar groups three times took union members from the mill and told them not to return. The union leader was taken from his work, severely beaten in front of the mill, and warned that worse would follow unless he left town. These are only the highlights of the outbreak of terrorism.

"An arm of the Federal Government must intervene to secure justice. TWOC has applied to the Natl. Labor Relations Board for reinstatement of the union members who were driven out of the mill, and for guarantees against future efforts to destroy the union."

Picket Maritime Commission

NMU Fights Maritime Union-Baiting

NEW YORK.—Charges that the Maritime Commission is guilty of unfair labor practises and the unwarranted, wholesale discharge of union members of the crew of the S. S. Pipestone County were filed with the Natl. Labor Relations Board here this week by the Natl. Maritime Union, CIO.

The Pipestone County is one of the many ships owned by the commission. The firings were due to the Maritime Commission's hostility to the NMU, leaders of the union charged.

Resist Wagner Act

The commission has taken a position that its ships are exempt from provisions of the Wagner Act, and has refused to allow labor board elections aboard the boats.

The maritime commission operates 42 ships on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

National Guard Under Fire in Minnesota

A. I. Harris, writer of this article, is editor of the Minnesota Leader, Farmer-Labor party organ published at St. Paul. His article first appeared in ADVANCE, organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO.

By A. I. HARRIS

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Minnesota has just witnessed one of the most unusual and, from the standpoint of labor, unquestionably the most significant military court trials ever held in this country—and is about to witness another one even more important.

The trial grew out of the activities of certain officers of the National Guard in soliciting Guard members for jobs as "watchmen" during a strike in the J. R. Clark, woodenware manufacturing plant in Minneapolis. The owner of the plant is Major John R. Clark of the Minnesota 151st Field Artillery.

When Minnesota's Governor Benson, Farmer-Laborite, was informed of the activities of these National Guard officers he immediately had summoned a Military Court of Inquiry to determine the facts and to lay the basis for a court martial trial "with a view to expulsion from the Guard of those found guilty."

Unquestionably it is the first time in the history of this country that a governor proceeded along these lines.

The difficulties involved in procedure of this kind is the fact that officers in the National Guard must be tried by other officers of the National Guard and not by civilians. Even in a state like Minnesota, the sympathies of most of the National Guard officers in a dispute between employer and worker naturally lies with the former.

However, the Military Court has made its findings and they are very enlightening. They indict the conduct of Major Clark and that of his Regiment Captain, George W. Sylvester, "to the prejudice of good order and of a nature to bring discredit to the National Guard of the State of Minnesota." The Court also found the conduct of First Lieutenant James F. Callahan as open to severe censure in that he paid off a group of approximately 25 National Guardsmen employed for strike duty in the plant in the bar room of one of the Minneapolis hotels with the knoweldge that more than half of these Guardsmen were minors.

A certain Sergeant Houle, who contacted and solicited the men for strike duty was demoted to the rank of private before the trial began.

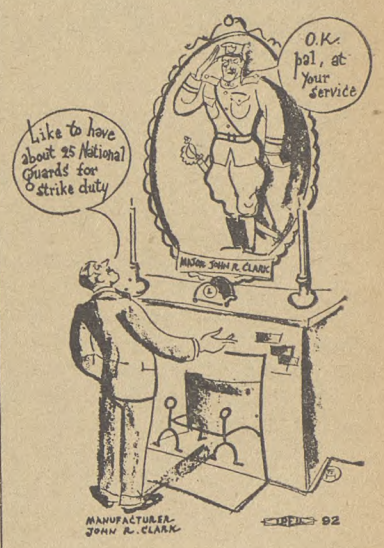
Face Dismissal

Upon receipt of the findings of the Military Court of Inquiry, Governor Benson ordered the Adjutant-General to proceed forthwith with a Court Martial of Major Clark and Captain Sylvester. These men face dishonorable dismissal from the Guard. Whether such dismissal also involves the loss of citizenship is a debatable matter.

The Military Court of Inquiry found: That the armory in Minneapolis was used as a place of solicitation and assembly of Guardsmen to be used in connection with the operation of the Clark plant while involved in labor difficulties; that a number of blankets belonging to the National Guard were transported to the plant in violation of "existing laws and regulations;" that National Guard officers used their military position and commission in the National Guard as a means of soliciting and assembling the members of the Guard for strike duty in the plant; that the Guardsmen were used "for private purposes to be used for watchmen, guards and workers in the manufacturing plant during the labor strike;" that the attendance records for the scheduled drill of the Guard were altered and that Guardsmen who were on duty at the plant at the time and did not attend drill were listed as having attended.

Although several—perhaps the majority of the court martial officers—will sympathize with the defendants, it is certain that they cannot overlook some of the severe indictments against the officers contained in the findings of the Court of Inquiry.

Governor Benson, in handling labor policy matters, is making history in America, following as he himself admits the "pattern" laid down by his predecessor, the late Governor Olson. It should be recalled that Governor Olson



startled the country during the 1934 truck drivers strike when he called out the National Guard and the employers discovered that the Guard was not being used as an agency to win the strike for them, but rather to protect the legitimate rights of the workers.

Since then the employers of Minnesota have never suggested calling out the National Guard during a labor dispute while a Farmer-Labor governor was in office.

Benson has frequently told them that the Minnesota Guard will never be used to break strikes, either directly or indirectly.

Labor in America would do well to look to Minnesota and study the labor records of the late Governor Olson and Governor Benson.

It would be very illuminating to them and serve as a lesson of what it means to labor to have its own representative as governor.

CIO, AFL Exchange Delegates

Columbus, Ohio.—Several Columbus unions of the American Federation of Labor sent fraternal delegates to the CIO Industrial Union Council as part of an agreed action for an exchange of such representatives between AFL and CIO local groups. The Typographical Union and the Printing Pressmen's Union are two of the AFL locals to send representatives recently.

Economic Freedom Association Proposes Government Control of Industrial Activity

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

WASHINGTON.—Fundamental permanent reforms must be secured through federal legislation if economic freedom and well-being are to be enjoyed in America, the American Association for Economic Freedom declared this week.

Public spending or "pump priming" are temporary relief measures which should be continued as long as the emergency warrants their use, the Association declared, but the establishment of a "regulator commission" governing planning, production levels, price and profit controls for the basic industries, is necessary as a more permanent measure, the report said.

The recommendations were contained in a pamphlet entitled "The Challenge To American Democracy" issued by the Association. Men and women prominent in public life, in the universities and the churches comprise the association. Its acting chairman is W. Jett Lauck, Washington economist.

Outlining the steps it sees necessary to revive American industrial activity, the Association declared that the proposed regulatory commission would require the basic industries, "through a constantly expanding policy of production based on lower profits and prices, shorter hours of work, higher wages and salaries and reasonable profits, to operate so as to insure the re-employment of all willing and able to work and to generate a mass-purchasing power sufficient to absorb the constantly increasing industrial output."

Federal credit might be necessary to help finance the program at the beginning, the Association statement declared.

While the small group of people who control the policies of American industry, the report declares, may be able to co-ordinate certain large corporations or industries, "they are unable to stabilize specific industries themselves, or to correlate the policies and objectives of American industry as a whole."

It quotes from the National Survey of Potential Product Capacity, conducted by Harold Loeb, a prominent economist, and 63 experts and technical associates. This group, financed by the Civil Works Administration of the government in 1934, came to the conclusion that:

"If the existing plant and power in the United States were fully employed in the production of honest goods and services for the consumer, the total output of 1929 dollars would not be less than 135 billion dollars, or an average per family of approximately $4400."

In 1929 the national income was only 92 billions, while in the crisis years that followed it fell to about half that sum.

"Our experience during the 15 years beginning in 1923 and culminating in the depression of the present year clearly demonstrates that the voluntary co-operation of industry with government cannot longer be relied upon to restore economic freedom and well being in America. As a consequence, fundamental permanent reforms must now be secured through federal legislation," the report said.

Guild Strike Threatens

With the possibility of a strike looming that would tie up all San Francisco's newspapers, on account of the publishers' refusal to meet Newspaper Guild demands, leaders of the newspaper unions talk over plans. Left to right: Exec. Sec. Irvine, of the Guild; Charles Solari, pressmen; Vice-Pres. Bailey of the Guild; Charles H. Bowers, news vendors; and F. E. Holderby, typographers.

Unions Support Fur Strike

Industry Shut Down; 20,000 Walk Out

NEW YORK.—Support for the general strike of the Fur Workers International Union in New York which practically shut down the entire fur manufacturing industry when 20,000 workers walked out, is being pledged by both CIO and AFL unions.

Telegrams backing the strike are pouring in from numerous organizations, the General Strike Committee stated, including the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council which represents more than 50,000 workers.

The League of Women Shoppers also voted to support the strikers and issued a statement declaring that it had "found the union demands to be full justified."

The strike was called March 31, following a seven weeks' lockout of about 2,500 workers by the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers, Inc. The employers' group had refused the unions demands for a new agreement, and had turned down efforts of Mayor LaGuardia and the State Mediation Board to settle the dispute.

Union Demands

Provisions for job security and equalization of work are the chief demands of the union. In its strike call, the Committee said: "The general strike is our reply to the conspiracy of the employers who locked out thousands of fur workers in an attempt to starve them into submission and to force conditions upon them which deprive the workers and their families of all human rights and decent living standards."

Ben Gold, national president and chairman of the strike committee declared that he was confident "the furriers will register the greatest victory in the history of the union."

The message from the Pennsylvania Industrial Union, signed by John A. Phillips, president, Council, expressed admiration for the union's "militancy in the interest of the workers" in the fur industry and promised "every possible support that can be given to such action as may be necessary' to bring about better conditions.

Filed Charges

The union has filed charges of unfair labor practices against the association with the State Labor Relations Board and demanded that the locked-out workers be paid sum amounting to more than $1,000,000 in payment for back wages. A hearing on the petition was granted.

The Board is reported to have made a proposal to the employers that a two-year agreement be signed with the union to include equal division of work for the first year at least, and suggesting that an impartial chairman be chosen to decide if this should be continued for the second year.

West Coast CIO Plans Radio Station

San Francisco — The CIO may soon have its own radio voice on the West Coast.

This prospect became brighter last week when the San Francisco Industrial Union Council of the CIO authorized Secretary Herman Stuylevaar to apply for a Federal license and appropriate wave length.

While considerable time will elapse before the Federal Communications Commission acts on the application, CIO leaders here believe it has an excellent chance of receiving favorable treatment. Cost of setting up the station is estimated at around $10,000.

The International Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union, CIO, is at the present time conducting a popular 15-minute program five times a week over station KGGC.

NMU Holds First Election

New York.—Fifty-one thousand unlicensed seamen on Atlantic, Gulf and Great Lakes vessels started balloting this week to elect national, district and division officials of the Natl. Maritime Union, CIO, as well as to express their opinions on nine proposed amendments to the union's constitution.

The elections will continue through the end of May. It will be the first "all-union" election since the NMU was established 11 months ago.

Joseph Curran, general organizer, is running unopposed for the presidency of the union.

AFL Members Rap Anti-CIO "Boycott"

OAKLAND, Calif.—The widely-touted "boycott" of CIO products by AFL officials received a solar plexus blow here when members of the Oakland Carpenters Union, AFL, voted six to one against a $1-a-month assessment for the anti-CIO war.

Union members also took the floor to denounce the AFL boycott on CIO lumber and emphatically stated the demand of the rank and file for labor unity.

Apparently unconcerned by the feeling of their members, AFL leaders told the National Labor Relations Board that they will order a boycott products of the Simmons Bed Company after the NLRB had ordered an election among the company's workers.

The vote will determine whether the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, or the AFL furniture workers union will be sole bargaining agency.

Meanwhile CIO lumber workers at Portland, Ore., turned down in mass an AFL proposal that they leave the International Woodworkers of America to join the carpenters' union.

AFL officials have maintained that the lumber workers in the northwest were coerced into joining the CIO, but have had little luck in winning members away from the IWA, despite an intensive, but ineffectual, "war" on the CIO union.

ATTEND CONFAB

Detroit. — Two hundred delegates, representing more than 190,000 labor union members, attended the first Free Tom Mooney Conference held in this city under the auspices of the Free Tom Mooney Committee.

TWOC Strikes Against 20% Wage Cut

North Wilkesboro, N. C.—Determined that the South will not live up to its doubtful reputation as a haven for wage cutters and sweatshop bosses, 150 workers at the Grier Cotton Mills walked out on strike here to protest a 20 per cent. pay slash proposed by the management.

Previously unorganized, the strikers sent a delegation to Textile Workers Organizing Committee headquarters at Granite Falls to seek aid. The TWOC sent two organizers to aid the striking workers, and many are joining the CIO union.

Meanwhile, from other points throughout the south came word of increasingly strong resistance to any policy of wage-cutting. At Fayetteville, N. C., rumors of cuts has steadily increased the number of TWOC members, while at Dalton, Ga., TWOC unionists held a protest meeting following a report that pay reductions were imminent.

DISPUTE OVER

Indianapolis, Ind. — A dispute between the Beverage Paper Company and CIO Local 529, United Paper Makers, has been settled with provisions that four workers be returned to their jobs, three of them with back pay, it was announced by James Robb, CIO regional director in the city.

Aluminum Union Certified

WASHINGTON.—All production workers at five Pennsylvania plants of the Aluminum Company of America are to be represented by the Aluminum Workers of America, CIO union, according to an announcement of certification made by the National Labor Relations Board.

Action of the Board came as the result of a public hearing on the question of certification held in Pittsburgh in January. At the hearing the union presented evidence to show that it represented a majority of the workers in the company's plants.

Union representatives testified that 5,920 workers had signed applications for membership in the union.

Plants of the Aluminum Company covered by the Board's certification are located in New Kensington, Arnold and Logan's Ferry, Pa.

SWOC Wins Contract

UTICA, N. Y.—The Steel Workers Organizing Committee gained sole bargaining rights for the 500 employes of the Hart and Crouse Corp. here in a contract signed with the management.

A. J. Marsh, sub-regional director for the SWOC, pointed to the agreement as a "reflection of the good built up between management and our union in this area and all over the country."

Contracts with the Crucible Steel Co. plant in Syracuse and several steel fabricating plants in Utica are coming up for renewal in the near future.

FAKE UNION DIES

CHICAGO.—The Foote Bros., Gear Corp. here has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to disband an "independent union" and cease discriminating against members of the United Office and Professional Workers and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO.

Furriers Turn Pickets

Twenty thousand New York fur workers took to the picket line this week in a strike for improved working conditions and higher wages, which effectively closed down the industry in the city. Members of the union are shown lining up for picket duty at the office of the joint council.

U. S. Bores Serfdom In Missouri

Washington. — (FP) — Serfdom exists in rural areas in the Middle West as well as in the South, according to a bulletin entitled "Rich Land—Poor People," published by the Farm Security Administration.

Discussing the level of living in the Missouri lowlands, the bulletin declares, "The lower income groups are at a distinct disadvantage in such things as rights in contract, the facilities in health service, in housing, in education, and in their rights before the law. The system appears to have consigned certain groups to a level of existence almost as low as that of serfs of other days.

Crude Shacks

"The houses in which the white sharecroppers and farm laborers and the Negroes live are crude shacks," the bulletin continues. "The typical house in the area is a 'box house' boarded up and down with narrow stripping over the cracks to keep out the weather.

"Single floors of rough lumber with many cracks are the rule. The roof is frequently of the 'dry weather' type. Inside walls are covered with building paper, cardboard or newspapers or are bare. The exterior is unpainted. Such is the one environment of some 20,000 cropper and laborer families.

"The diets of the white sharecroppers and farm laborers and the Negroes are meager and ill-balanced with malnutrition and disease, especially in children, everywhere in evidence. Hot breads, dried beans, macaroni, salt pork and molasses are the standard foods.

"The mortality rates for preventable diseases are exceedingly high. The rate for maleria is higher in every county in the low lands than for the state as a whole, and in some years has been as much as 20 times the state rate."

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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CIO DECIDES TO CALL NATIONAL CONVENTION

Labor Board Condemns Republic Steel

See Other Stories About NLRB Decision on Pages 2 and 3.

Washington — Branded as responsible for violence, killings, union-busting and flouting of the Wagner Act, the Republic Steel Corp. was this week brought sharply to account by the National Labor Aelations Board in the most sharply worded decision in the Federal agency's history.

The long-awaited decision, a 125-page, 60,000-word document, indicted Tom Girdler's company on a dozen counts, ordered it to disband its company union, rehire some 5,000 workers thrown out of employment by the strike, give back pay to workers at two of the company's plants who were locked out for two weeks and cease interfering with bona fide organizing activity among the company's employes.

The ruling, coming on the heels of the precedent-breaking Inland Steel Co. decision, showed conclusively that the Steel Workers Organizing Committee had been justified in calling its strikes against Little Steel last year.

Condemned Company

It condemned the Republic management for wanton violence, the taking of three lives, the use of force, the provision of tear gas and armaments for local police officers, and the subsidizing of a Back-To-Work movement.

It described the independent union at Republic as a fraud and a violation of the Wagner Act.

The board took particular note of the attack on CIO headquarters in Massillon, Ohio, last July, in which three people were killed and scores injured, and blamed the corporation as responsible for the incident.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee, it ruled, was forced to strike against Republic to escape being crushed by the company rule of intimidation and coercion.

The ruling covered the five Ohio plants of the company, but was not concerned with its activities in Illinois, where almost a score of strikers were killed by Chicago police.

Pittsburgh League Set Up

Pittsburgh—Labor's Non-Partisan League in Allegheny County was officially launched recently at the first county-wide convention of that organization.

With 168 delegates, representing 100,000 members of 142 CIO locals, attended the Convention, which unanimously went on record as endorsing the candidacy of Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Kennedy for Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kennedy is also secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers.

CIO Backs FAECT Drive

Washington—CIO backing for the automobile industry organizing drive of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, was voted at the meeting of the Committee for Industrial Organization here.

The FAECT recently gained 2000 members when the Society of Designing Engineers, hitherto an independent group, voted affiliation.

The Federation is launching a campaign to organize all the technical employes in the automobile industry, estimated to number about 15,000 in all. The CIO pledge "support and assistance" in this drive.

Iowa CIO To Meet

Des Moines, Ia.—The first Iowa state convention of the CIO, to be held in Des Moines April 23 and 24, will work out definite plans for the formation of a permanent Iowa State Industrial Union Council.

Delegates from scores of CIO unions throughout the state will attend the meeting at the Hotel Fort Des Moines. John Brophy, director of the CIO, will be the chief speaker at a mass meeting to be held in the Shrine Auditorium on the night of April 23.

Several thousand people are expected to attend the affair.

Delegates to the convention will come from the United Mine Workers, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and the Packinghouse Workers, as well as from locals of other international unions and from numerous CIO local industrial unions throughout the state, it was announced by Charles W. McCollough, temporary secretary-treasurer of the convention, and Don Harris, CIO regional director.

4,000,000 Words

Nineteen thousand pages of testimony, containing 4,000,000 words were collected by the National Labor Relations Board as they got the story of Henry Ford's use of violence and intimidation in his fight against the United Automobile Workers, CIO.

Steady Growth Reported; Demand Passage of Wage-Hour Bill

(For full details, see stories on pages 3, 5, 6, and 7)

Washington, — The following action was taken by the Committee for Industrial Organization at its meeting here this week:

1. Made plans for a permanent organization, voting for a convention some time this year.

2. Elected Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, as vice-chairmen of the CIO.

3. Named four standing committees to study and report on the problems of unemployment, housing, social security and legislation.

4. Passed resolutions demanding passage of the Wagner Bill and the wage-hour bill; urged Congress not to adjourn until it had passed necessary social legislation; attacked the U. S. Maritime Commission for anti-union practices; and drew up a 10-point relief program.

5. Heard reports of continuing, substantial gains by CIO affiliates, now 39 in number.

6. Appointed Hillman and Murray a committee of two to handle details of the CIO convention.

Depression Fails To Curb CIO, Lewis Says

Washington — The CIO has met its test during the depression and has passed it with flying colors, Chairman John L. Lewis told the CIO meeting here.

"Since this Committee last met, CIO has continued to grow in strength and prestige in the nation. It has continued its position of leadership in a nation that has felt increasingly the need for principles and organizations realistically directed to the welfare of the people as a whole," Lewis said.

"In the early days of this new depression the CIO was a lone voice. But as the depression deepened and the threat of economic chaos grew more imminent, more and more the people of the nation have turned to the stand of the CIO.

Need Purchasing Power

"We have said that the basis of economic stability of the nation lies in the purchasing power of the people. That purchasing power must increase in ratio with the increasing productive capacity of the nation. We have translated this principle into action.

"It is time that the government faced the facts of unemployment. Hand to mouth measures are not enough. A well-planned long-time program needs to be envisioned—a program by which our nation will be enriched in times of depression when the government must provide jobs. The CIO and the unemployed do not want leaf-raking jobs. They want houses, slum clearance, schools, hospitals, flood control, education and sound recreation.

"In the political field labor's voice is now heard with respect. Labor knows that its economic activity alone is not enough. Political activity is a natural adjunct."

Michigan CIO Plans Council

Lansing, Mich.—Michigan CIO unions, with a record of having converted an open shop state into a stronghold of unionism, will meet here April 23 to form a permanent State Industrial Union Council.

The convention, which will attract many delegates from the automobile and other industries, will help defeat anti-union Toryism in the state, and will build even stronger the power of the CIO, Adolph Germer, CIO regional director, declared.

The state meeting will follow by only two weeks the formation of the Greater Detroit and Wayne County Industrial Union Council, which took place at a meeting of 304 delegates representing 79 CIO unions in the motor capital.

To Fight Wage Cuts

Tracy M. Doll, member of the international executive board of the United Automobile Workers was elected president of the city council.

The delegates voiced opposition to wage cuts in any form and went on record to establish a city-wide strike committee and minute-man picket squads for use against wage slashing employers.

Republic Steel's Use of Violence Bared by Labor Board

BY HENRY C. FLEISHER

WASHINGTON—Republic Steel's gory brand of company unionism received a thorough lacing from the National Labor Relations Board in its decision charging the company with unfair labor practices.

"From start to finish," the board declared, the Massillon Plan (the company union setup) was the company's own creature.

The company "prepared it, inaugurated it and continued it in effect for almost four years, without ever submitting it, for acceptance, alteration or rejection to a vote of its employes," the decision stated.

"Further, the respondent lost no opportunity, through statements of its officials and otherwise, to impress upon its employes the virtues of the 'Plan' and to exhibit its opposition to 'outside unions.'"

"Thus the respondent dictated the type of representation and 'collective bargaining' it was willing to allow its employes to have.'"

Tried New Name

When the Supreme Court upheld the Wagner Act, the corporation tried to get around the law—but it didn't get to first base.

"Like its predecessors," the board declared, "the Independent was merely the creature" of the company.

"It was formed on the respondent's property, received the respondent's favors, grew through the respondent's coercion."

Espionage was the order of the day when the Steel Workers Organizing Committee started its campaign at Massillon, the board revealed.

Referring to two company guards, who became detectives by dint of wearing old clothes and forgetting to shave, an SWOC organizer testified at the board's hearing:

"At times when we would leave the hotel and go out to breakfast, lunch or dinner, if we were walking or making a contact, they would always follow us there, walking, because they always parked across from the hotel. I have had them follow me into the restaurant, back to the hotel, on the elevator, upstairs and back down again.

"They would follow me around in Massillon in making contacts. In other words, they would watch me, so that I would not get to see any steel workers because I did not want to get any steel worker in trouble."

Anti-Union Lockouts

On May 3, 1937 Clinton Golden, regional director of the SWOC wired the company requesting a date be set for the opening of negotiations between the union and the management.

Two days later the company shut down its Canton Tin Plate Mill, throwing 650 of its employes out of jobs "until we get rid of that union." On May 20, it closed down the Massillon works.

In the long history of the company's "campaign to crush the union, this was the final blow," the NLRB commented.

"Under these circumstances, the union could not hope to preserve itself without immediate resort to action."

Tracing the corporation's anti-union activity once the strike was under way, the board declared.

"From beginning to end, the 'big move' of the Back-to-Work Committee was in reality conducted from behind the scenes by the respondent and the Law and Order League.

Committee a Fake

"Like the discredited Employe Representative Association, of which it was merely a continuation, the Back-to-Work Committee was the creature of the company."

Girdler and other associates in the management of the Republic Steel Corporation were declared "responsible for the attack upon the strikers" on the night of July 11. Three innocent people were killed during the fracas.

It was on that night that the Canton police force, egged on by the corporation and supplied with extra deputies attacked CIO headquarters.

"For at least three-quarters of an unarmed peaceful group which an unarmed peaceful group of strikers and strike sympathizers were gathered at CIO headquarters, engaging in their usual Sunday night pursuits of talking, changing pickets, playing music and dancing, 70 regular and special police, armed with revolvers, rifles, gas equipment and a submachine gun, were lined up on Cleveland avenue under instructions from Major Curley to expect trouble."

Unprovoked Attack

Curley, described as a former army officer, had been recommended to Chief of Police Switter as an assistant.

On the night of the attack the night off. "Curley countermanded chief of police was enjoying a Switter's orders raised and armed the guard at CIO headquarters. . . ."

"The attack," the labor board charged,, "was led by Curley, the respondent's agent, and by Henderson, its foreman; at least eight of the respondent's employes as special police officers participated in the attack; all the gas and gas equipment for the attack was supplied by the respondent."

"The respondent had publicly approved the use of violence against strikers by the police of Chicago and Massilon, and had urged the chief of police of Massilon to follow the example of the police of those cities."

"When Switter left Massilon, Henderson was overheard to say, 'We are going to clean them up tonight.'"

"From the whole record we find that the respondent is responsible for the attack upon the strikers."

Under Fire

Tom Girdler (left), president of the Republic Steel Corp. and two of his friends, seemed very happy when this picture was snapped in Cleveland. Now Girdler rages against the National Labor Relations Board, which found the company of which Girdler is boss, responsible for law-breaking, killings, violence and disregard for the rights of workers.

Republic's Record

WASHINGTON—Here's how Republic Steel lives up to the law of the land, as described by the report of the National Labor Relations Board.

With seven exceptions, all strikers must be rehired by the company, the NLRB said, even though they pleaded guilty to minor charges.

The company "has committed or has been responsible for acts of violence far more serious than those offenses to which the strikers have pleaded guilty," the NLRB ruled.

"We have found that the respondent is responsible for the incident at CIO headquarters in Massillon, as a result of which three persons received fatal injuries, an undetermined number were injured by gun fire and gas fumes, 165 were arrested without warrants, and 164 held in jail without charges against them for periods ranging from one to four days.

"We have also found that the respondent's police at Cleveland brutally assaulted Alex Balint, an organizer for the union, and on another occasion, beat Paul Castman, an active member of the union, so severely that he spent 16 days in the hospital.

"In addition, uncontradicted testimony in the record indicates that a company guard at the Union Drawn Steel Co., at Massillon attacked and burned Joe Morton, president of New Deal Lodge, No. 1124 with a gas club, and left town after a warrant had been sworn out for his arrest, and that the respondent's chief of police, foremen and a superintendent at the Canton works held Moesses Rafailedes, a member of the union, against his will in the plant during the strike from May 25 to May 29, and despite the pleas of his family, refused to release him until two priests effected his rescue."

Pay Last Tributes to A. Steve Nance

Atlanta, Ga. — From all parts of the South this week came messages paying high tribute to A. Steve Nance, regional director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, who died suddenly at his home here.

Men of all walks of life — from the labor movement from the business world and from the professional fields —mourned his death as a blow to sound progressivism in the South.

"His contribution to the cause of labor in our country was a great one," Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO telegraphed to Mrs. Nance.

"His outstanding ability and his fine traits of character made possible great constructive service and endeared him to all who were privileged to know him."

"Steve Nance has fallen in the forefront of the greatest battle for human rights that has been waged in this country since we proclaimed our political independence in 1776," declare Sidney Hillman, chairman of the TWOC.

"The only tribute we can pay to the memory of such a man as Steve Nance is to fight on and bring to a triumphant end the work or organizing the toilers in the mill, store, mine and factory. The spirit of Steve Nance calls upon us all to carry on."

Rep. Robert Ramspeck, a close friend of Nance, described him as "one of the most unselfish men I have ever known, devoted to the workers, every ready to give himself to any humanitarian movement, active always for civic progress."

Governor's Statement

Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgie declared that the people of the State will miss him.

Frank Neely, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank board district, described Nance as one of "Atlanta's most useful citizens."

"The South has lost one of its greatest contributors to progress," said C. F. Palmer, president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

Atlanta newspapers spoke editorially of Nance's constructive accomplishments in aiding the under-privileged of the State.

"He was instrumental in the achievement of many worthy reforms, and his wife was well filled with unselfish service to his fellow men," commented the Atlanta Constitution.

Tarleton Collier, columnist for the Atlanta Georgian, spoke of Nance as "one of the most potent philosophers in the South."

"Unlike most philosophers, he did not keep himself remote in the cloisters of thought and calculation, but tried to do something about the human situation—and trying, actually worked himself to death at it."

"It is very difficult to give an adequate idea of what Steve meant to the South," declared Lucy Randolph Mason, of the TWOC. "His influence not only in the labor movement but in civic and social work activities was beyond measure. He was undoubtedly the best-loved man in Atlanta."

TWOC Picks Lawrence To Succeed Nance

Atlanta, Ga.—Roy R. Lawrence, TWOC regional director for the Carolinas, has been appointed director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee for the Deep South to succeed A. Steve Nance, who died of a stroke April 3.

The appointment was made by Emil Rieve, acting head of the nation-wide TWOC campaign. At a conference attended by nearly 100 CIO and TWOC leaders in the south, meeting in honor of Nance, Rieve outlined the successes won during the year under the directorship of Nance, and asked that his death be memorialized by a re-dedication of organizing efforts.

"Steve was an institution in himself," Rieve said. "Nothing could please him more than organization of the down-trodden whom he so unselfishly sought to help."

FRATERNAL GREETINGS

Seattle, Wash.—Warmest solidarity between the West Coast Longshoremen and lumber workers is typified in the telegram of greetings sent by Intl. Woodworkers President Harold Pritchett, to the convention of the Intl. Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, now taking place in Aberdeen, Wash.

"To you, our sister CIO affiliate and closes ally . . . we pledge unity in the struggle against the employer, who acts in collusion with the reactionary AFL officials,' the telegram states.

UAW, Victor in Strike, Plans Campaign

Detroit.—Successful defense of its wage scales at the Federal Screw Works by a vigorous strike which ended last week is the signal for an active campaign to organize non-union screw, bolt and nut plants and to lift wage standards in plants outside Detroit, according to Pres. Walter Reuther of the West Side Local of the United Automobile Workers.

The settlement, unanimously accepted by the union strikers April 9, not only restores the pre-strike wage scales, at least until September 1, barring major economic dislocations, but it provides time and a half for Saturday work, and double time for Sundays and holidays. It also grants a 5 per cent. bonus to workers on the midnight shift.

Police Attacks

Negotiations began April 2 after Detroit police had staged the bloodiest exhibition of strike-breaking in recent labor history in the city, according to union officials. They attacked women and children, as well as men. One of the victims is still in a local hospital.

The police are controlled by Mayor Reading, who had the support of the AFL officialdom in the last city election. Rather than support a labor candidate backed by the CIO, the AFL officials threw their votes to the open shop candidate.

"The Federal Screw strike settlement is an important victory in what became a national test case in the employer drive on wage standards in the auto industry," Reuther said.

"We have stopped that drive by persuading the 'guinea pig' selected by the manufacturers to continue collective bargaining relations with our union and to reinstate the old wage scale."

Little Steel Shaken by Republic Ruling

Washington—The score stood two for the United States to zero for Little Steel this week, as the National Relations Boards, in a 125-page decision, issued a sweeping condemnation of the anti-union policies of Tom Girdler's Republic Steel Corp.

The ruling, coming less than a week after the history-making Inland Steel case decision, left Little Steel reeling and squaling. In Cleveland, Girdler spluttered out a statement that the decision was "wrong" and hinted he would take the case to the U. S. Supreme Court, where the labor board has yet to lose a case.

The NLRB held that Republic Steel, spearhead of the nation's anti-union corporate interests, had violated the Wagner Act through:

1. Domination of company unions in its Massillon, Canton, Youngstown, Warren and Cleveland plants.
2. Discharge of 27 employes at these plants.
3. The shutdown of the Canton Tin Plate Mill and the Massillon Works, in order to discourage union organization.
4. Incitement of violence to terrorize union adherents.
5. Attempts to turn civil authorities and business men against the union by donating tear and vomit gas to the city of Massillon, support of law and order leagues and back to work movements, and activities in connection with a fatal shooting incident at Massillon CIO headquarters.

Supports SWOC Claims

The decision fully supported claims made by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and independent observers at the time of Republic Steel's fight against legitimate unionism.

The corporation was ordered to kill all company unions in its plants, to stop interfering with the organization of a bona fide union in Republic's plants.

Reinstatement of 27 employes with back pay from last spring was ordered by the board. All workers at the Canton Tin Plate Mill and the Massillon Works must be reimbursed for pay losses sustained during the two weeks in which the mills closed last May.

Most far-reaching of all the rulings, however, was the order that all employes displaced after the strike must be reinstated with back pay from April 8—the date of the board's decision—to their jobs, or if no job is available, to places on the preferential rehiring list.

The company must dismiss employes hired after the strike if necessary to carry out the order, the board's decree stated.

"Illegal Conduct"

"The company," the board declared, "served final notice in unmistakable terms that it was prepared to go to extreme lengths to destroy the union and to deny to its employes the rights guaranteed in the (Wagner) Act.

"Faced with this illegal and provocative conduct, the union called the strike, not as the company alleged, without cause or justification, but because in fact no other course remained open to it. The whole history of the company's unfair labor practices, culminating in its lockout on May 20, had placed the union in a position where it had to fight for its life or be destroyed..

"The company, not the union, had chosen the way of industrial strife."

Pass Labor Bills, CIO Tells Congress

Washington—Don't quit before you've passed legislation demanded by union members throughout the nation, the CIO told Congress in a resolution during the union leaders' meeting here.

Failure to pass labor bills would be deemed a "dereliction of duty and a betrayal of labor," the CIO said. It urged quick action on adequate relief appropriations, the wage-hour bill, the Wagner Bill and a large-scale housing bill.

Colorado CIO Forms Council

Denver, Col.—A strong, fighting Colorado Industrial Union Council was formed here by a convention of 150 delegates from CIO unions.

Frank Hefferly, president of District 15 of the United Mine Workers, and head of the State Federation of Labor until he was ousted in accordance with William Green's splitting orders, was elected president of the new council.

Other officers represented the mine, mill and smelter workers; the newspaper guild; the packinghouse workers; the agricultural workers and the federal workers.

Pres. Reid Robinson of the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, told of the need for strength to offset reactionary attacks by a few AFL leaders and the open shop interests on the CIO industrial unions.

CIO Plans 1938 Convention; Demands Congress Pass Social Legislation

Washington — A constitutional convention of all unions of the Committee for Industrial Organization is to be held this year, it was decided at the conference of CIO union presidents which met in Washington April and 12 and 13.

An emphatic stand was taken by the conference on immediate passage of wage and hour legislation, and the Wagner bill requiring the government to give contracts and loans only to concerns which observe the Labor Relations Act.

Congress was asked not to adjourn until this and other Legislation of vital importance to labor and the country is enacted.

The conference also set up standing committees on Legislation, unemployment, housing and social security. It elected Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman to the new offices of vice-chairmen of the National CIO.

"The CIO has more than held its own in the current depression", said Chairman John L. Lewis in opening the conference. He reported that the number of CIO national and international unions had increased from 32 to 39 since the last meeting, revealing rapid progress in the packinghouse, furniture, quarry, utilities and maritime industries.

Resists Wage Cuts

The CIO has also "stood adamant against wage cuts", Lewis said, and its unions have maintained or renewed their agreements without reduction of wages, despite concerted attacks on wage levels.

"New national agreements of far-reaching scope have also been effectuaged in the recent past with General Electric Co., Postal Telegraph and many other large corporations", he said.

"The CIO's vigorous activities on behalf of unemployed workers are another indication of the CIO position in the vanguard of progressive forces in America".

Director Brophy's report emphasized the progress made in setting up state and city industrial union councils. It listed 15 states in which these have already been established and noted that new councils were to be formed in the near future in Colorado, California, Indiana, Iowa and Michigan as well.

Reports from presidents of the CIO unions to the conference revealed remarkable organizing progress in every case, despite the depression, and a consistent record of maintaining and improving conditions against all attacks.

10-Point Program

The conference adopted a 10-point program for relief and work for the jobless, on the recom-

(Continued on Page 6)

CIO Leaders

Leaders of the CIO shown pictured at the meeting of union officials this week. At top, Chairman John L. Lewis (left) and Philip Murray of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, who, together with Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (at right) was elected vice-chairman of the CIO.

Maritime Body Called No. 1 Union-Baiter

Washington — Sharp protest against anti-union policies of the U. S. Maritime Commission was voiced by CIO leaders at the CIO conference, including Joseph Curran, of the National Maritime Union, which has been the target of labor baiting attacks in recent weeks.

"The Maritime Commission is becoming the No. 1 union-breaking agency in the U. S.," Curran declared. "It is refusing to ship men with union books. The seamen are being denied their rights under the Wagner Act. The National Maritime Union is now under the strongest attack of any CIO organization."

Probe Demanded

In a unanimous resolution passed at the conference the delegates urged passage of the Sirovich measure in Congress to investigate the Commission in its anti-union drive.

It condemned the Commission for its fight against union hiring halls, against the Wagner Act, and for arbitrarily fixing wages and hours without consulting the needs of the workers.

CIO Wins Insurance Voting

New York—The CIO went over the top at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. when the United Office and Professional Workers won a state labor relations board election, there by gaining sole bargaining agency status for 2,500 industrial insurance agents.

"The election was marked by bitter management intimidation up to the moment of balloting," UOPWA officials charged. The CIO union polled 1,278 votes.

They announced that negotiations for collective bargaining and the ending of unfair labor practises will start immediately.

The victory in New York is expected to be the forerunner of a string of similar victories in other parts of the country.

Heywood Broun *On Facing Reality*

It seems to me that trade union members have an important job to do in pointing out to politicians that problems of security and unemployment are not merely matters of temporary concern.

Governmental agencies are fond of taking action which will, in their words, "tide us over the crisis." That isn't good enough.

The worker who is "tided over" a tough spot is hardly on the crest of the wave. Or at any rate he rides precariously and remains in doubt as to whether the uneasy waters beneath mean to pitch him on a reef or beach, or simply to engulf him.

Economists, again, are fond of dismissing questions of maladjustment with the explanation, "All this will work itself out in the long run."

People eat and sleep in short runs. They should not be content to accept remedies which give no more than a promise of prosperity around the corner.

Even less comforting is the familiar phrase "seasonal unemployment." As a matter of fact these dislocations of industry often occur in the bitterest weather and even the most perfect summer's day is not enough to make a hungry man forget his necessities.

It was a shoe manufacturer in Maine who remarked during a strike that employes in that state did not need high wages because they could fish as soon as the ice melted.

The solutions for unemployment, seasonal or otherwise, cannot be built upon spring thaws and summer skies. No program will be adequate unless it takes into consideration not only the whole year but many years to come.

We must get down to reality. We face a condition and not a passing emergency.

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Wagner Bill Passage Urged

Washington—Immediate enactment by Congress of the Wagner Bill, requiring concerns with government contracts to abide by the provisions of the present Wagner Act was demanded by the CIO here.

The resolution called upon members of CIO unions to communicate immediately with their senators and representatives and urge passage of the bill at this session of Congress.

The procurement division of the Treasury Dept., the RFC and the War and Navy Departments were critizcized by Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO as particularly guilty of handing contracts to firms which flout the Wagner Act. Eighty percent of the material purchased by WPA, he charged, is non-union.

Corporations like Bethlehem Steel, New York Shipbuilding, Electric Boat and Douglas Aircraft, Lewis said, get contracts from the government but refused to accord allegiance to its laws.

"The government puts a premium on non-observance of its laws," Lewis declared, citing the non-observance of the Wagner Act.

"The anti-labor attitude of many government departments is exemplified by the attitude of Admiral Land of the Maritime Commission," who is fighting the Natl. Maritime Union, CIO.

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John Brophy ..... **Director**
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The CIO Moves Forward

The conference of the Committee for Industrial Organization, held in Washington April 12 and 13, revealed and summarized the remarkable record made by the new labor movement in organizing the unorganized, in maintaining its strength and the conditions won in a period of depression; and in furnishing national leadership on issues affecting not only labor but the whole country.

At the same time, after reviewing the progress made in little more than two years since the CIO was formed, the conference decided to take the momentous next step forward of calling a constitutional convention this year to establish on a regular basis a permanent central organization for all its unions.

* * *

The conference presented a devastating contrast between the wishful thinking of labor's enemies and the actual facts. The many propagandists against the CIO has hoped that the present depression would weaken, if not destroy it. But instead the reports from every union represented revealed that they have only maintained their ranks, resisted wage cuts and offered some measure of protection to their unemployed members, but have also made extraordinary strides forward in organizing tens of thousands of new members, winning countless labor board elections and gaining new agreements with the biggest corporations in the land.

Chairman Lewis pointed out that as a result of CIO organization, "labor has withstood the shock of this depression better than in any previous period."

The CIO unions, he said, "have maintained their cohesion, prevented deflation of the wage structure and to that degree have cushioned this depression for American working people". In addition, he said, "many of them have gone forward and made brillant gains."

* * *

The CIO conference showed that organized labor is capable of giving a lead to the whole country, at a time when public-spirited leadership is so urgently necessary.

An aggressive stand was adopted for adequate appropriations to provide useful work for all unemployed; for immediate passage of wage and hour Legislation; and for action to prevent the Government sabotaging the Labor Relations Act by giving business to law-breaking companies.

These are among the most important measures yet proposed to restore the purchasing power of millions of people, to protect labor's rights in the present crisis and to set the country again on the road to recovery.

* * *

At the same time, the conference showed that the CIO has consolidated its internal organization to the point where it has balanced its budget, despite its maintenance of a large organizing staff and its expenditures for organizing work. A healthy condition is in evidence throughout the whole movement, making possible an expansion of organizing activity in many directions.

Two steps were seen as clearly necessary to consolidate the gains already made and to promote further progress toward the goal of 100 per cent. union organization and collective bargaining in every industry, as well as eventual unification of all organized labor in a single movement.

The first of these steps is the establishment of industrial union councils in those states and cities where they have not yet been formed. These councils unite all of the CIO unions in a given state or locality, giving strength and direction to the whole movement. At the same time, they provide a center to which unaffiliated unions will tend to rally for the protection of the general labor interest, which AFL splitting tactics have so severely damaged.

The second essential step is the calling of a constitutional convention of all CIO unions at which the Committee for Industrial Organization will be transformed into a permanent central body representative of the whole movement.

The CIO has for now established itself as the main body of American labor, and through the permanent organization which is now in process of formation, it will become the center for the eventual unification of the whole American labor movement.

He Shall Not Pass

Looking Ahead By LEN DE CAUX

The One And Two-Year Olds Of The CIO

LABOR history in America's mass - production industries dates from the founding of the CIO.

The years BC (before the CIO) were years of company unionism unchallenged and the open shop.

For most of the unions represented at the recent meeting of the CIO in Washington, life began with the CIO. There were only the years 1, 2 and 3 AC (after CIO).

Two-year old and one-year old unions vied with each other in reporting their rapid growth and proving their maturity.

Their presidents too represent a new crop of labor leaders, as different from the beefy and ageing stalwarts of an AFL convention as spring is from winter.

Jim Carey, Mervyn Rathborne, Nick Zonarich, Mike Quill, Homer Martin, Jim Nelson, Lewis Merrill, Abram Flaxer, Joe Curran, Harold Pritchett — to mention but a few — are all men in their thirties or younger.

The oldest of their unions is less than three years of age. Yet all of them have grown to maturity in this brief space.

For the years 1, 2 and 3 AC have been years of rapid change, covering almost an entire industrial cycle.

These new unions have passed through, first, the agitational and recruiting stage; then, the fight for recognition and signed agreements; and finally through the stage of consolidating their strength, renewing their agreements and warding off wage cuts in a period of acute depression.

Unons That Have Come to Stay

The reports to the CIO conference showed that all of the new unions have proved their manhood and their lasting power.

They came into existence on the wave of the great forward drive of the CIO. But they have not receded with the industrial recession. They have become permanent and increasingly powerful institutions, at a time when the wea kare driven to the wall.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee hasn't celebrated its second anniversary yet. But it has organized more than half a million workers and won contracts with 500 companies.

Ninety-five per cent. of these contracts have recently been renewed without wage reductions in the midst of a first-class industrial crisis.

Chairman Murray reported that the SWOC is now on a completely self-sustaining basis. Twenty thousand steel workers lead in the conduct of this union's affairs, as officers and committeemen of its 1200 local lodges.

The young United Automobile Workers has not only learned to recruit, to fight and to win, but has maintained itself with contract renewals as spokesman of all but a minority of the nation's auto workers.

The Textile Workers Organizing Committee, in one year, has won and is now renewing contracts covering 280,000 workers. It has won labor board elections covering another 200,000.

The United Wholesale & Retail Employes in an even shorter period has been signing up the big department stores one after another, and has established 25 locals in New York City alone.

Union Growth Unchecked By Depression

The United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers will celebrate its second anniversary in April. In line with what President Carey calls its policy of "taking the largest companies first and then mopping up," it has just won the first contract ever signed by General Electric, covering 30,000 workers.

It has become the fifth largest per capita paying union in the CIO and has renewed every one of its existing contracts without wage cuts, according to Carey.

The recently re - christened American Communications Assn. has increased its membership seven times in the years After CIO. A nationwide agreement with Postal Telegraph bringing more than $600,000 in wage increases marks its scorn for the idea that labor can't advance even in the midst of the depression.

The State, County & Municipal Workers, less than one year old, has recruited 12,000 members in New York City alone, and 10,000 in Pennsylvania. It has set up 171 locals in 22 states.

The United Office & Professional Workers, about to celebrate its first anniversary, has grown in the year from 8600 to 50,000 members and is now ready to line up the biggest insurance companies.

The Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, since becoming District 50 of the United Mine Workers, have made 13 locals grow into 110 and have won more than 90 agreements. President Nelson expects to double the membership in the union's present organizing drive.

And these are but a few samples of the one and two-year old unions which have brought a new labor movement into existence, since labor history began in their industries with the CIO.

To Form Indiana Council

Indianapolis, Ind. — A State convention to establish an Indiana Industrial Union Council of the CIO will be held in Indianapolis May 21, it has been announced by James Robb, CIO regional director.

Close to 1,000 delegates are expected to attend the meeting, which will take place in Tomlinson Hall.

Large CIO unions are spotted throughout the State. The steel union has a large membership in Indiana Harbor and Gary, while the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have several large locals. Two districts of the United Mine Workers are located in the State.

John Brophy, CIO director, is scheduled to speak.

Win Pact

Evansville, Ind.—A short strike at the Ekert Packing Company, in Henderson, Kenutcky, just across the river from Evansville, Ind., won a contract granting almost all of the demands of the local CIO Packinghouse Workers Industrial Union.

CIO Appoints Four Standing Committees

Washington — Four standing committees to deal with social and economic problems of national scope were elected by union presidents attending the CIO conference held in this city.

The committees, which will function permanently, will deal with legislation, unemployment, social security and housing. They will formulate CIO policy on these questions, report to the CIO, and recommend action along lines essential to the welfare of American workers.

Chairmen Elected

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, was elected chairman of the legislative committee, which will have as one of its chief interests the pending wages and hours bill now in Congress.

David Dubinsky, president of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers, will head the housing committee, which will push the program outlined by the CIO conference in Atlantic City last autumn and reaffirmed in other meetings and conventions since.

James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, was chosen to lead the unemployment committee, which will be charged with one of the most improtant aspects of the CIO program for American workers.

Howard Named

Charles P. Howard, CIO secretary, will head up the social security committee, whose function will be to carry out the CIO program of expansion increase of the present inadequate Federal program.

Each of the committees will have the assistance of an official of the CIO national office, these being Lee Pressman, general counsel; Ralph Hetzel, unemployment director; and Anthony Wayne Smith and Joseph Kovner, asistant counsel.

CIO Backs Pritchett

Washington — Reactionary employer attack on labor unions through campaigns directed against their elected leaders was condemned in a resolution unanimously passed by the delegates to the CIO conference. The resolution called attention to and protested the conspiracy to keep Harold J. Pritchett, president of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers out of the United States.

The collaboration of certain AFL officials on the west coast with labor-hating employers in this drive was condemned, and President Roosevelt and the Secretaries of State and Labor were urged to action to prevent the defiance of the will of 100,000 members of Pritchett's union, expressed in their recent re-election of him as president.

Leaders Report CIO Growth

Washington — Continued CIO progress in organizing and winning improved living and working conditions for American workers, in spite of the business depression, was evidenced in the reports of presidents of CIO affiliates at the CIO conference this week in Washington.

The note throughout was one of steady advance, both in renewing old contracts at wage rates won in more prosperous times and in signing up companies that had never dealt with unions before.

The CIO Holds

The reports confirmed the observation of John L. Lewis, CIO chairman, when he said: "The CIO has more than held its own in the current depression. It has met the test of wholesale unemployment. Its unions have maintained their ranks and prevented the lowering of the conditions of their members."

SWOC Reports

Philip Murray, chairman of SWOC, reported 525,000 members under contract with more than 500 firms. Each of the contracts made last year, Murray said, had been renewed without wage cuts —many of them with wage raises.

Close to 300,000 workers were reported under contract in the TWOC by Chairman Sidney Hillman, where again wage cuts have been successfully resisted and new contracts won.

New Contracts Won

President Carey of the electrical and radio workers reported 30,000 workers covered in the new General Electric contract, the first ever signed by the firm. Samuel Wolchok of the Retail and Wholesale Employes cited contracts with leading department stores throughout the eat.

Lewis Merrill of the Office and Professional Workers reported progress in the banking and insurance fields where the union is at present concentrating. The American Communications Assn. Mervyn Rathborne, president, reported a gain of 700 per cent. in membership since CIO affiliation last year.

Harvey Fremming, head of the oil workers, cited accomplishments for production and refinery workers in his industry.

Donald Henderson of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers listed wage increases won for 100,000 beet workers, for 30,000 fish cannery workers, and the recent successful strike of 12,000 pecan shellers in San Antonio.

New Unions Progress

Similar progress was reported by President Morris Muster for the furniture workers, state and county by Abram Flaxer, president of the government workers, by Jacob Baker, head federal workers, and Albert Stonkus utility workers unions, all of them chartered comparatively recently by the CIO.

President Nelson of District 50 of the UMWA, organizing in gas and chemical plants, reported an increase from 13 to 110 locals after 18 months of CIO affiliation.

CIO Standing Committees

Washington — Members of CIO standing committees named by the conference of the CIO in Washington are as follows:

Legislative

Chairman, Sidney Hillman, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.
Homer Martin, president, United Automobile Workers.
Philip Murray, chairman, Steel Workers Organizing Committee.
Michael Quill, president, Transport Workers Union.

Housing

Chairman, David Dubinsky, president, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.
Lewis A. Berne, president, Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians.
Van Bittner, regional director, SWOC.
Jacob Potofsky, assistant general president, ACW.
Harold Pritchett, president, International Woodworkers of America.
Anthony Wayne Smith, CIO legal staff, executive secretary.

Unemployment

Chairman, James B. Carey, president, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.
Harry Bridges, president, International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union.
John Brophy, director, CIO.
Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union.
Richard Frankensteen, assistant president, UAW.
Clinton Golden, regional director, SWOC.
Ralph Hetzel, unemployment director, CIO.

Social Security

Chairman, Charles P. Howard, president, International Typographical Union.
Jacob Baker, president, United Federal Workers.
Sherman H. Dalrymple, president, United Rubber Workers.
Harvey C. Fremming president, Oil Workers International Union.
Paul Fuller, president, Federation of Flat Glass Workers.
Emil Rieve, executive director, Textile Workers Organizing Committee.
Joseph Kovner, CIO legal staff, executive secretary.

Lewis, Hillman Urge Wage-Hour Bill

Washington — Immediate passage of wage-hour legislation was demanded by the delegates to the CIO conference held this week in Washington.

"Congress has been in session for many months, without taking any action of direct effect on the economic problems of the nation," Chairman John L. Lewis said in commenting on the need for passage of the bill.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and vice-chairman of the CIO, urged passage of the measure as an essential step toward protection of living and working standards in this country.

Essential Protection

"We are facing 15 cents an hour wages in many of our sweatshop industries," Hillman said. "These wages force reductions on the rest of industry. If it had not been for the CIO, conditions would be much worse. But we must not fool ourselves. Some reductions are taking place. Unless we have a wages and hours bill more will come."

Hillman vigorously attacked those who have helped to stall wages and hours action by proposing standards they knew were impossible to achieve.

"We have seen in the last session of Congress that one of the ways of opposing wage and hour legislation has been by bringing out an endorsement for a bill that everyone knew could not possibly be passed," he declared.

"When the President of the AFL came out for a 40 cent minimum for all industries, he knew very well that bill did not have a ghost of a chance, and it was merely a coalition with the National Manufacturers Association to defeat a wage and hour bill.

"This bill means a beginning of wage and hour legislation," he added. "I believe that when we endorse it, we must take the next step. The CIO has now an opportunity to make itself effective in the political field. We must make our political power felt, because we cannot protect ourselves only through our union organization."

The resolution passed by the delegates termed the wages and hours measure one of the fundamentals on which the present Administration was re-elected by the people in 1936, and termed its blocking to date as the action of "a small group of reactionaries in the House who are determined to defeat the express will and desire of the people of this country."

CIO Delegates Meet For Conference

Representatives of the 39 international unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization shown in session at the United Mine Workers Building in Washington, this week.

The CIO Forges Ahead

CIO Progress Told To Union Heads

Washington. — A story of continued, steady growth in the face of depression conditions was told to leaders of the CIO in the report of John Brophy, director of the organization.

The number of international unions affiliated with the CIO has grown from 32 to 39 since the last meeting of the CIO after the collapse of unity discussions with the AFL, Brophy reported.

"Not only has the CIO proved an effective bulwark against wage reductions, but it has also commenced to build an effective movement for serving unemployed members, and has advanced as a political force to the point where its constructive legislative program for unemployment relief, wage and hour legislation and other measures of benefit to labor have become a leading order of business at the present Congress," he pointed out.

Because top AFL officials have insisted upon driving CIO unions out of stated federations of labor, the CIO has had to form state industrial union councils, Brophy said, adding that there are now 15 such councils in existence and others are to be established in five other states in the near future.

Councils are functioning in Minnesota, Maryland, Wisconsin, Alabama, Texas, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Ohio, Utah, Wyoming, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Montana. They will soon be set up in Colorado, California, Indiana, Iowa and Michigan.

International unions added to the CIO in the last six months are: The United Furniture Workers, the Packinghouse Workers' Organizing Committee, the Quarry Workers' International Union, the Utility Workers' Organizing Committee, the National Maritime Union, the Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific and the Marine Cooks and Stewards of the Pacific.

Request has been made, Brophy reported, for the formation of a Farm Equipment Workers' Organizing Committee. The matter is still being considered.

The CIO director cited the renewal of the U. S. Steel contract; the first national wage agreement in the glass industry, and the winning of a National Labor Relations Board election by the United Rubber Workers at the Firestone plant in Akron as evidence of CIO ability to advance during depression time. The agreements with the Postal Telegraph Co. and the General Electric Co. were shown as examples of the fact that the march of labor is still moving.

"The CIO program for dealing with unemployment has been a leading factor in the success of the CIO in holding its ranks solid in the present depression," Brophy declared.

10-Point Relief Program Adopted

Washington — A 10-point program calling for relief and work for the jobless was adopted by the CIO here. The recommendations were made by the CIO's standing committee on unemployment, headed by President James Carey of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

The committee reported:

(1) Unemployment Committee will prepare testimony at congressional hearings on unemployment appropriations, WPA, NYA, CCC.

(2) Full approval of declaration of policy in regard to unemployment, as outlined in the Unemployment Director's report.

(3) Widespread distribution of literature outlining CIO policy in regard to securing work opportunities for unemployed.

(4) Make an immediate survey in regard to the provisions for unemployed members by national and international unions.

(5) The executive officers of the CIO shall be authorized to organize and charter unemployed workers normally members of local industrial unions.

(6) Secure radio time and every other available means to present the program and policies of the CIO on this important problem.

(7) Where local funds are not adequate to provide the present sponsorship contribution, the Federal Government should be prepared to provide the total costs.

(8) Every effort should be made to bring up the monthly earnings of WPA workers to an adequate standard for the purposes of restoring purchasing power, rather than to maintain bare subsistence wages.

(9) It is a continued objective of the Unemployment Committee that wages paid on work projects shall not tend to lower existing wage standards in private industry.

(10) Workers' Education carried on under WPA should be continued and increased.

Publicity Functions Described

Washington — The CIO NEWS and the CIO publicity department stand ready to co-operate in any way possible with all affiliates of the Committee for Industrial Organization, Len De Caux, publicity director and CIO NEWS editor, told the CIO meeting here.

"Unions which have no official organ of their own may well consider the advantages of using a special edition of THE CIO NEWS for their publication, this arrangement may also prove advantageous to some which already have smaller organs of their own," De Caux said.

"Another matter on which the CIO solicits the co-operation of all CIO unions is in the collection of news for the paper," he declared. "Every organization should make a point of seeing that its editor or publicity representative sends news of national interest about the organization to THE CIO NEWS.

"We can render considerable publicity service to all CIO unions by spreading their news throughout the movement and to the general public, both through THE CIO NEWS and through our Union News Service clip sheet which goes to the editors of all labor papers, as well as to representatives of daily papers, news magazines, etc."

CIO Plans Convention

(Continued From Page 3)

mendation of the new committee on unemployment, headed by James B. Carey.

The conference adopted a strong resolution condemning the anti-labor activities of the U. S. Maritime Commission after Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union had cited its interference with collective bargaining on federally-owned ships operated by private contractors, its attempts to eliminate union hiring halls and other arbitrary actions.

A high point of the conference was the discussion revolving around the decision to call a constitutional convention to establish the CIO as a permanent organization.

Chairman Lewis, Philip Murray, Sidney Hillman and a number of other union presidents all emphasized the historical importance of this step to consolidate the national strength of the movement in a single body based on full acceptance of the principles of industrial organization.

The decision to call the convention this year, probably in September or October was taken with a unanimous standing vote. Vice-Chairmen Murray and Hillman were appointed to a committee to determine the exact time and place of the convention and other arrangements.

Standing Committees

The standing committees, which are expected to play an important part in formulating and promoting the policies of the CIO on national issues are headed by the following: Legislative, Sidney Hillman; housing, David Dubinsky; unemployment, James B. Carey; and social security, Chas. P. Howard.

The solidarity of the CIO unions with all labor struggles for better conditions was expressed in the unanimous adoption of a motion in support of the railroad labor organizations in their opposition to wage reductions.

Other actions taken by the conference called for support of the American Communications Association in its drive to organize the Western Union Co.; called for immediate action to set up an industrial union council in New York City; endorsed the organizing drive of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians; petitioned President Roosevelt and the federal authorities on behalf of the right of Harold J. Pritchett, president of the International Woodworkers of America, to remain in the country; and denounced the efforts to deport Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union.

(More detailed information on the actions taken and reports submitted at the CIO conference will be found elsewhere in this issue of The CIO News).

Jobless Program Sets Precedents For Unions

Washington — To meet the serious unemployment situation throughout the country, the CIO "has established precedents consistent with its leadership in the field of organized labor," Ralph Hetzel, Jr., CIO unemployment director, told the CIO meeting here.

It was early in September that the CIO advised its affiliates of the need for acting in behalf of the unemployed, Hetzel recalled.

CIO unions kept jobless members on the union rolls, and helped represent them in getting more adequate relief or WPA work. Unemployment committees have been established by local industrial union councils as the most effective means of carrying out this work.

Suggests Plan

Hetzel suggested that "these unemployment committees move to set up sub-committees on WPA projects. The purpose of such sub-committees would be to promote the co-operation of all CIO and other union members on the projects and members of organizations of the unemployed who are not eligible to join CIO unions.

"The sub-committees would act as agencies of the central unemployment committees for representing the workers on the projects."

The CIO and its affiliates have been most active in carrying out legislative activities, Hetzel pointed out.

"In the states the unemployment committees of the state industrial union councils and of local councils have been exceedingly important factors in securing the passage of increased appropriations for the relief of the unemployed. In locality after locality, unemployed workers have found that real leadership for them has come from the CIO."

The CIO is asking for a three-billion dollar relief appropriation for the next fiscal year, to provide 3,500,000 useful jobs, Hetzel declared.

Relief Program

"It is asking these jobs be provided upon the following sound principles:

1. All workers should be employed on work suited to their needs and skills.

2. Projects should be socially necessary and productive. For example, housing, slum clearance, flood control, building of schools and hospitals, health measures, cultural and white collar projects, and vocational training.

3. Jobs should be given to those who need jobs, without requiring honest, decent, unemployed workers to degrade themselves as paupers. Those working short time in industry should be given at least enough supplemental work to bring their income up to an American standard.

4. The funds for this program should be so appropriated to make possible the meeting of current needs wherever and whenever they arise.

This program has already been presented to the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives in a letter sent by the Chairman. A widespread campaign is now under way to bring to the attention of the members of Congress the need which demands this remedy.

Legal Division Tells of Work

Washington—The legal division of the CIO has been of great service in aiding affiliated unions to forge ahead, Lee Pressman, general counsel, reported to the CIO meeting here.

Pressman's report showed the legal department active in a four principal fields of work.

It has assisted in the internal affairs of the CIO, handling tax questions, leases for offices, interpretation of by-laws, arrangements for bonding of officials, and the questions raised by the affiliation with the CIO of AFL unions.

In the courts and before administrative agencies of the government, the legal department has been especially busy, Pressman said. It defended the union during the steel strike last summer, has advised local attorneys on the handling of injunction suits and criminal prosecutions which have been frequently met during organization campaigns.

Laws Need Change

The "meager protection given" to the rights to hold meetings and distribute leaflets is "due chiefly to the inadequacy of present laws and the lack of labor-minded public officials," Pressman told the meeting. "These conditions must be remedied by political action."

Pointing out that work before the Natl. Labor Relations Board has been a major activity of the department, Pressman said that "assistance has been rendered to affiliated organizations in approximately 300 cases involving nearly 200 employers."

"Continuous contact is maintained by correspondence with regional directors and affiliated organizations in which current advice is given in the handling of labor board cases," he continued.

"The CIO legal department," Pressman concluded, "is preparing studies of operation of housing and social security laws. All of these matters require constant watch and labor must keep itself informed and prepared to act to promote its interests and defend itself against attacks."

Leaders in Conference

In a discussion of wage-hour bill legislation at the CIO conference were John Brophy, CIO director; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who was elected a vice-chairman of the CIO; and Charles Howard, CIO secretary.

CIO Aids Rail Unions in Wage Cut Fight

Washington—Support of the railroad unions in their opposition to wage cuts was voted in a resolution passed at the conference of CIO executives in Washington.

The resolution which was introduced by Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and seconed by Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union was passed unanimously.

Texts of Resolutions

Wage-Hour Bill

WHEREAS, one of the most important legislative bills now pending in Congress is the Wage and Hour Bill which, if enacted, would give added strength to the position of organized labor in preventing wholesale wage slashes, sweat shop conditions and threatened decentralization of industry to cheaper labor markets, and

WHEREAS, the wage and hour legislation was one of the fundamental portions of President Roosevelt's program and platform during the presidential election of 1936 and as such received the overwhelming approval of the people of this country, yet this legislation has been blocked by a small group of reactionaries in the House of Representatives who are determined thus to defeat the express desire and will of the people of this country, and

WHEREAS, the Committee for Industrial Organization believes that the present wage and hour bill pending before the House Labor Committee contains the essential elements for effective minimum wage and hour regulation and therefore, it is determined that for the benefit and protection of its members and to increase the national purchasing power there must be such legislation enacted at the present session.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this conference very earnestly urges and calls upon Congress immediately to enact the wage and hour bill now reported out by the Subcommittee to the House Labor Committee in order to protect and defend the economic position of the workers in this country, and

FURTHER RESOLVED that it will be considered by the four million members of the CIO as an unfriendly act to the workers of this country on the part of any Congressman to strive to prevent the enactment of such wage and hour legislation and to vote in opposition to the same.

AND FURTHER RESOLVED that all the international unions of the CIO call upon all of its members immediately to communicate with their respective Congressmen to urge and demand of them that such legislation be enacted into law at the present session of Congress, and mass meetings be arranged throughout the country to demonstrate to the representatives in Congress the prevailing sentiment in the country.

Wagner Bill

WHEREAS, there has been introduced in Congress a bill, S-3390, requiring all corporations receiving contracts, loans or grant from the Federal Government to comply with the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act and any such employer not complying with orders or decisions of the Labor Board shall automatically lose any outstanding contracts, loans or grants, and

WHEREAS, such legislation would afford an extremely effective enforcement machinery for the Wagner Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this conference endorses this legislation and urges its immediate enactment at the present session of Congress because of its vital importance to organized labor, and

FURTHER RESOLVED that the international unions call upon their members to communicate with their Senators and Congressmen to express the importance of such legislation to all the workers in this country.

Aluminum Union Maps Drive

New Kensington, Pa.—Twenty-eight-year-old N. A. Zonarich was re-nominated wtihout opposition for the presidency of the Aluminum Workers of America at the union's first international convention held here April 4-8.

Under the CIO, Zonarch in 12 months time had helped build an international mass-production union with 17 local unions.

Prior to affiliation with the CIO, the aluminum workers of the nation had remained unorganized or in the isolated position of scattered federal locals of the AFL.

In his report to the Convention, Zonarich declared:

"I appeal for unity. There are forces in the country who would seize on this let-down of business in order to destroy the trade union movement. The employers and their associations are still hostile to the labor movement. We have AFL disrupters and a certain number of traitors in our ranks. Any division among us at this time would be fatal."

For its organizational target, the AWA will concentrate in the coming year on the Aluminum Co. of America, sole producer of virgin aluminum and fabricator of 50 per cent. of the metal in the United States.

Several key plants will also be among the independent manufacturers.

Eight A. C. of A. plants and four independent plants were represented in the sessions of the Convention.

Appointment of an organization director was sanctioned by the delegates. Subject to check by an elected president and International Executive Board, this director will have the job of "blue printing" organizational strategy and guiding the field staff of the union.

Endorsing the CIO platform on relief and unemployment, the AWA called upon Congress to raise WPA appropriations and to guarantee a useful job for every unemployed able-bodied worker.

Zonarich

N. A. Zonarich, president of the Aluminum Workers of America, CIO, who was renominated without opposition at the first convention of the union in New Kensington, Pa.

Maritime

WHEREAS, there is pending before Congress to be enacted into law recommendations of the United States Maritime Commission which threaten the existence of the maritime unions through compulsory mediation and limitation of the right to strike, and

WHEREAS, all representatives of organized labor that have appeared at public hearings in regard to such proposed legislation have vigorously opposed this pending legislation and the views of organized labor have been supported by the Secretary of Labor and the Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, and

WHEREAS, the United States Maritime Commission is constantly adopting policies and practices which are deliberately aimed at destroying the maritime unions by:

(1) Refusing to permit collective bargaining or elections among the employes as guaranteed under the Wagner Act, on ships owned by the United States Maritime Commission but operated by private contractors.

(2) Arbitrarily fixing wages, hours and other working conditions not only on ships owned by the Maritime Commission, and attempting to extend such plans to all ships owned by corporations receiving subsidies from the United States Government, thereby seriously interfering with the activities of the maritime unions, and

(3) Attempting to eliminate the hiring halls which are the sole protection of the maritime unions against the constant attack from the maritime employers to destroy their existence.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this conference wholeheartedly supports and endorses the opposition of the maritime unions to the pending mediation and arbitration legislation for the maritime industry and urges upon Congress that the maritime unions be afforded an opportunity to effectuate collective bargaining agreements with the maritime employers before any further legislation for industrial relations in this industry be enacted, and

FURTHER RESOLVED that the activities and practices of the United States Maritime Commission are hereby severely condemned as constituting an unwarranted and dangerous attack by this United States agency upon bona fide labor organizations and should not be permitted to continue.

FURTHER RESOLVED that this conference calls upon the House of Representatives to enact the resolution introduced by Congressman Sirovich which calls for a thorough investigation into the activities and practices of the maritime employers and the United States Maritime Commission in attempting to deprive the workers of the maritime industry of their guaranteed rights under the National Labor Relations Act to organize into independent unions for the purpose of collective bargaining.

Congress

WHEREAS, reports have been received that Congress contemplates adjournment by May 15th, regardless of the legislation that may be pending at that time, and

WHEREAS, there are extremely important measures still pending covering adequate work relief appropriation, housing, minimum wage and hour regulations, and the Wagner Bill, (S 3390), extending collective bargaining to government contracts, which must be enacted if the workers are to obtain protection from the severe ravages of the present depression.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this conference earnestly calls upon the Senators and the Representatives, who rely upon the support of labor, not to adjourn this session until such important legislation is finally enacted.

FURTHER RESOLVED that our 4,000,000 members will necessarily have to consider it a dereliction of duty and a betrayal of labor for Congress to agree to adjourn prior to the enactment of a complete legislative recovery program.

Hearing For Mooney Asked by CIO

Washington — Members of the House Judiciary Committee this week received letters from John Brophy, director of the CIO, urging immediate hearings on the proposal to have President Roosevelt intervene in the Mooney case.

The bill, H. R. 297, was introduced by Cong. J. O'Connell of Montana.

Pointing out that Mooney was convicted by "false and perjured testimony, and that he is entirely innocent of the crime for which he was convicted," the resolution calls upon Gov. Frank Merriam of California to "right the wrong" done to Mooney. Pres. Roosevelt is asked in the resolution to intervent in the case and request Merriam to grant Mooney a full and complete pardon.

Brophy's letter, addressed to Subcommittee One of the Judiciary Committee, declared that "Tom Mooney stands as a symbol for all of the injustices which have been inflicted upon labor, and it's high time that injustice in his case be righted."

Brophy said it would be "appropriate" to have Mooney appear before the committee in Washington.

CIO Hits Hounding of Bridges

Washington — Calling attention to the stool piegon source of the charges fabricated against Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemens Union, and CIO west coast director, the CIO conference went on record vigorously protesting the frame-up deportation now being attempted against him by reactionary shipowners.

These and similar charges against other CIO leaders, it was pointed out, are part of the anti-union drive by labor-hating employers against progressive labor organizations and their leaders throughout the country.

A special committee was appointed by the conference to visit the Secretary of Labor in order to present the demand for a fair hearing for Bridges.

Reject Wage Cuts

Seattle, Wash. — Absolute rejection of wage cut was decided on by the meeting of the International Woodworkers of America Policy Committee meeting held here. Operators have insisted that wage cuts must be accepted, but the IWA has consistently rejected the slashes.

Win in Chicago

Chicago—Among the victories won recently by the Packing House Workers Organizing Committee in the middlewest is a Labor Board election conducted at the Illinois Meat Co., Chicago. United Packing House Workers Industrial Union 762 won out by a vote of 762 to 71, according to Don Harris, PWOC director.

The Illinois Meat local was chartered by the CIO in January.

Charter Issued

South St. Paul, Minn—A CIO charter has been issued to workers in Swift & Co.'s South St. Paul plant in the name of the United Packinghouse Workers Industrial Union No. 814.

Organizing squads who have been at work systematically visiting prospective members except to have the plant practically 100 per cent. union in a short time. A weekly prize of $5 is being offered to the person who brings in the largest number of applications.

Longshoremen Cheer Wire From Lewis

Aberdeen, Wash.—Delegates to the district convention of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union meeting in Aberdeen, Wash., cheered a telegram of greetings from CIO Chairman John L. Lewis to President Harry Bridges in which he said he looked forward "to seeing all longshoremen on both coasts organized in the near future in a unified, democratic and progressive international affiliated with the CIO."

Lewis promised 100 per cent. support from the national CIO in the struggle for "unity, industrial organization and better conditions for all longshoremen and maritime workers."

Congratulates Bridges

"Congratulations on your militant and successful fight to win better conditions for maritime labor and to resist the boycotts and violence directed against you by the forces of reaction," Lewis wired Bridges.

"In the face of all persecution, misrepresentation and lawless violence, you personally and your organization have waged a valiant fight."

40 Resolutions

More than 40 resolutions were submitted for the action of the convention by the numerous locals affiliated with the district body, which has a representation of approximately 30,000 members on the west coast, and in Hawaii and Alaska.

The largest official delegation came from the San Francisco warehousemen's union, an ILWU affiliate with 9,000 members.

One woman was present among the 100 delegates. Mrs. Edith Morency, secretary of the Stockton CIO industrial union council, was sent by the Maritime Office Workers Union of Stockton, Cal.

John Finney, one of two Negro delegates, represented Warehousemen's Local 1-60, San Pedro, Calif., which has a total membership of 152, 140 of whom are Negroes. Finney is president of the local.

8 LOCALS CERTIFIED

Sultan, Wash.—Certification by the NLRB of the International Woodworkers of America, Local No. 93, has been made in the cases of eight logging companies in the area, the Edlund, Zach and Olson, Green, Foss, Twedt and Anderson, Sultan Basin, Usitello and Neth logging companies have agreed to recognize and deal with the IWA as a result of the certification.

NLRB Raps Western Union

Complaint Charges Theft of $500,000 In Dues

Washington — Charges of spying on workers, company unionism, and theft of $500,000 in company union dues were made by the National Labor Relations Board in its complaint field here against the Western Union Co. The complaint was filed on the initiative of the American Communications Assn., CIO international union in the telegraph and radio industry.

The company union, known as the Assn. of Western Union Employes, in the oldest in the nation, having been established 20 years ago. The Board charged that it was set up with company backing, that delegates to its first "convention" in 1918 were financed by the company, and that since that time supervisors and petty bosses were regularly "elected" to leading positions in the dummy union.

A Cool $500,000

One of the most serious charges concerns the $500,000 in dues collected by the company union. This amount, according to the Board, was collected by coercion and "forced levies," and no accounting was made of its expenditure.

"Respondent (the company)," the complaint said, "has appropriated the said $500,000 to its own use and is and has been thus unjustly enriched in the sum of $500,000, representing said dues."

In addition, Western Union, according to the complaint, allowed company union meetings on company time, gave free use of company office space for meetings, which were advertised in the company bulletin, donated free stationery and supplies, and gave free telegraph service for the purpose of calling meetings.

Discrimination Charged

Western Union workers who joined ACA were spied upon, the Board charged, and were fired for CIO membership or sympathies. A large army of undercover men was maintained to watch for CIO symptoms among the workers, spying on them at work and even following them to their homes during off hours.

Mervyn Rathborne, president of ACA, announced in New York that suit would be begun immediately for the return of the $500,000 forced out of the workers. He also stated that 5,000 Western Union workers had been fired during the company's anti-union drive.

Hearings on the complaint were set for May 2, in New York.

CIO Supports ACA Campaign

Washington — All organizations affiliated with the CIO were urged to do everything possible to assist the American Communications Association, CIO, in its drive to organize two Western Union Telegraph Co., in a resolution passed unanimously at the Washington conference.

Cedar Rapids Firm Signs With CIO

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The United Production Workers, CIO Local Industrial Union 453, has signed a new contract with the P. M. Lattner Manufacturing Co. in this city.

The union is granted sole bargaining powers as long as its membership is more than 50 per cent. of the working force. The eight-hour day, 40-hour week, seniority rights and extra pay for overtime work were also included in the pact.

The union is preparing to negotiate agreements with several other machine shops in the city, according to Wayne W. Elliott, union organizer.

NMU Signs On Lakes

By HAYS JONES

Cleveland—First victory of the new season, the National Maritime Union signed new agreements, April 6th, with the two package freighters it had under contract last year, according to M. Hedley Stone, CIO organizer on the Great Lakes.

Stone reports that the new agreement has several distinct improvements over last year's, chief of them being the guarantee that all men who laid up vessels at the close of the navigating season last year shall take their old jobs back.

A change in the expiration date of the agreement, placing it in midseason, June 30, 1939, guarantees that these terms shall be observed next year, as well as this. It eliminates the greatest worry of Lakes seamen — will they get back the job they left when ice closed navigation.

It has been the custom of steamship companies to victimize the unlicensed seamen, by making them stay on the beach and filling their jobs with licensed officers whose boats were not yet ready to sail. This practice is eliminated by the new agreement.

In addition to this job security, the new agreement makes the NMU the sole collective bargaining agency, with the sole right to board the boats and transact union business with the men. That safeguards the men from the false statements of A. F. of L. "reorganizers" who are trying to break the NMU on the Lakes.

Lawyers to Aid Lamb

Washington — Formation of a committee of lawyers prominent throughout the Nation to fight the effort to disbar Edward Lamb, attorney for the CIO in Toledo, Ohio.

Efforts to prevent Lamb from practicing followed his fight for Portsmouth, Ohio, shoe workers, who were on strike at the William Manufacturing Co. Lamb had opposed an injunction sought by the company.

Robert H. Jackson, U. S. Solicitor-General; Thurman Arnold, assistant U. S. attorney-general; and Jerome Frank, a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, are on the committee formed by the Natl. Lawyers Guild to help Lamb.

Prominent Members

Others are Judge William Holly of the Federal District Court in Chicago; Judge Robert W. Kenny of the California Superior Court at Los Angeles; Judge Justine Polier, Domestic Relations Court of New York City; Dean Lloyd K. Garrison of the Wisconsin University Law School; Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel; Gov. Elmer Benson of Minnesota; Joseph Padway, AFL attorney; John P. Devaney, past president of the Natl. Lawyers' Guild; Morris Ernst, New York attorney; and Paul Hays, Richard Powell and Walter Gellhorn of the Columbia University Law School.

Committee members termed the case a "menace to the right of members of the bar to represent unpopular causes."

Poll Ordered At Reeves Chain

New York — A CIO and an AFL union will oppose each other on the ballot at the Labor Board election to be conducted April 26 among nearly 2000 employes in the 545 grocery stores and markets of Daniel Reeves, Inc.

The United Retail and Wholesale Employes of America, CIO union, and the Grocers Store Employes Union of the AFL are the contesting groups.

CIO Leaders Hail Fur Strike

New York—Strike greetings from John L. Lewis, CIO chairman, were sent to the 20,000 New York fur workers who turned a lockout of 3500 employes into a general walkout.

The strike was called April 1 against the Associated Fur Coat & Trimming Manufacturers, Inc., after the demands of the Fur Workers International Union were turned down.

Lewis' telegram, expressing "best wishes for the successful conclusion of the strike," was sent on behalf of the United Mine Workers, the CIO union of which Lewis is president.

The furriers' union also received a message of support from John Brophy, director of the Committee for Industrial Organization, assuring the strikers of fullest cooperation.

"The strike of 20,000 fur workers against the conspiracy of the employers is a struggle for job security and better conditions of labor, Brophy said. "The CIO pledges its fullest co-operation that victory may be achieved for the fur workers and their international union."

Union Active

With mass rallies, demonstrations, and picketing of all shops, the strike machinery is functioning so effectively, union spokesmen say, that the city's fur industry is at a standstill.

At the present time, negotiations for individual settlements with separate manufacturers are being conducted, following approval of this procedure by the general strike committee. Letters are to go out to some 1500 fur manufacturers outlining the union's terms on the basis of which it will settle.

Advances Made

Both independent employers and members of the Associated have made approaches to the union to discuss the question of settling individually, officials say.

An agreement was reached recently between the New York Fur Auction Co. and the Fur Merchants Employes Union, affiliated with the International Fur Workers, providing for a reduction in working hours from 60 to 40 a week, and for wage increases ranging from 7½ to 25 per cent.

Meanwhile several hearings on the union's claim for the payment of more than $1,000,000 in back wages for the 3500 locked out workers have been held before the State Labor Board.

Hit Vigilante Raids In California

Sacramento, Cal. — Scores of union gold miners, their wives and children are in refuge here after the worst case of vigilanteism in recent California history.

Armed, illegal mobs have taken possession of the mining camps of Grass Valley in Nevada county.

The Union Hall at Nevada City was bombed with tear gas, raided by deputies and the 16 men found there were arrested and later deported. Reporters and cameramen have been driven out of the vicinity. Camera films were seized.

Men and women who had lived in the vicinity for 15 years were ordered out of the country and warned not to return. Stores of merchants friendly to union men have been wrecked.

The attack came while members of the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers were conducting a peaceful picket line at the Mruchie mine, where a strike has been in progress for some time.

Scene of Strike

The county, in which numerous gold mines are located, has been the scene of a union organizing campaign for some time. At the present time a labor board decision against the Idaho-Maryland Co. is now in the courts.

Reid Robinson, international president of the union, charged that the mobs were supported by the companies, which fear the union.

Union organizers were pelted with stones, and beaten by the vigilantes before they were forced to leave the town.

Gov. Merriam of California is reported to have said that those who were forced from their homes will be given police protection to get them back, but he has given no guarantee that they will be protected once they arrived.

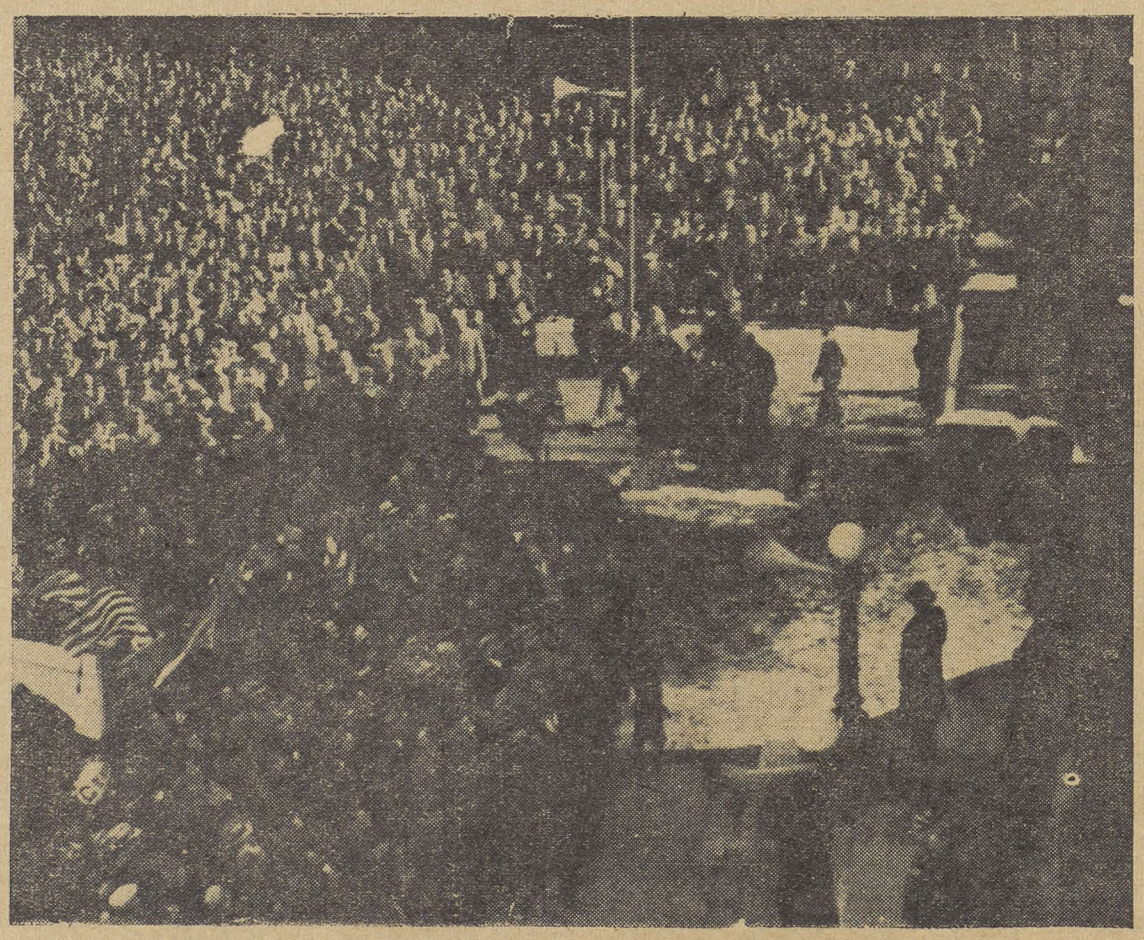
The governor said that preservation of law and order in the county is the job of Sheriff Tobiason, but the sheriff has proved to be a tool of the mining interests and took no action against the vigilantes.

The San Joaquin County Industrial Labor Council, CIO, appealed to Atty-Gen. U. S. Webb for "immediate action to re-establish law and order." The council also scored the use of the state highway patrol in supporting the vigilante violence."

CIO to Aid

Washington—The Committee for Industrial Organization and Non-partisan League are seeking federal aid for the Nevada County strikers, it was announced here.

Jobless Meet in Detroit



Thousands of unemployed workers in Detroit, members of CIO and AFL unions, joined for a giant mass meeting in Detroit last week. From a balcony on City Hall, Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan addressed the crowd, declared, "I am glad to be here because it is an indication of a united labor movement."

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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PASS RECOVERY BILL, CIO URGES CONGRESS

"Capital Close-Ups"

With this issue The CIO NEWS begins publication of A NEW FEATURE.

"Capital Close-Ups" will give intimate pictures of what is happening behind the scenes on Washington's Capitol Hill.

It is written by a well known newspaper man, who has for many years covered Congress for leading metropolitan dailies and who is in constant and direct contact with developments there.

His aim will be to probe into the insides of the big political news, and to bring out labor angles and significant sidelights which are neglected in the daily press.

The United States Congress, by its votes, determines the Nation's destiny. Its decisions affect the lives and fortunes of every one of us. But the finagling and wire-pulling of special interests that affect its decisions are not on the record. It takes enterprising newspapermen to bring them to the surface.

"Capital Close-Ups" will do this job for readers of The CIO NEWS. You will find it on page 5 of this issue.

UAW Wins At Budd

Detroit, Mich.—A labor dispute at the Budd Wheel plant caused by refusal of a department foreman to follow procedure set up for handling grievances provided for in the agreement between the company and the United Automobile Workers, was settled after a six-hour conference between union and company officials.

The union denies that the workers staged a sit-down, charging that a foreman pulled the switches during an argument with a shop steward and two committeemen and that a company official then closed the entire plant. Within 15 minutes from the beginning of the dispute, ten carloads of police were at the plant.

Need For Quick Action Told by Lewis

(See Story on Page 3 and Editorial on Page 4)

Washington—Labor moved this week to snap the Nation out of the depression.

Chairman John L. Lewis of the Committee For Industrial Organization expressed his wholehearted approval of the Administration's relief and recovery program aimed at providing America with jobs, boosting purchasing power and restoring economic normalcy to the country.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress, Chairman Lewis said, "recognizing the position which has been advocated by the CIO for many months.

"I urge that every international and local union and individual members of local unions express to their representatives in Congress the need for the immediate passage of the President's program", Lewis said.

Immediately following publication of Lewis' message to the CIO's thirty-nine affiliated unions, Congressmen began to receive the first of a flood of resolutions urging quick adoption of the relief and recovery program.

"Labor must come to the defense of its own relief and recovery measure," Labor's Non-Partisan League declared.

"The voice of American workers must be heard in Washington before the vote is taken."

Prosecute Vigilantes, CIO Asks

Sacramento, Calif. — Prosecution of all vigilantes and the removal of the sheriff and district attorney of Nevada County, is being demanded by the Sacramento CIO Industrial Union Council.

Charging that 200 men and women and 75 children have been driven from their homes and forced to flee to Sacramento following a wave of terrorism sponsored by the mine owners of Nevada County, the Council asks for "the united support and cooperation of all unions" to end the increasing number of flagrant violations of the constitutional rights of workers.

Strikers Were Peaceful

The vigilante attack, the council stated, was led by some 300 deputy sheriffs and scabs who raided a peaceful picket line of Murchie Mine strikers, using ax handles, clubs and pipes. Later they wrecked the union hall and drove the miners out of town. The miners, members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, CIO, have been on strike for about three months.

Many of the victims are lifetime residents of Nevada County and own homes there.

When the vigilante refugees arrived in Sacramento, they were ordered off state property. They refused, pointing out that "the tear gas and clubs in Sacramento can't be any worse than those in Grass Valley and Nevada City."

"The situation in Nevada County closely parallels that of Harlan County, Kentucky," attorneys for the strikers told U. S. Atty. Frank Hennessy.

"If we cannot obtain the intervention of the federal government, there will be further bloodshed and violence on the part of the vigilantes, aided and abetted by public officers of Nevada County."

TWOC Signs With Coats

Pawtucket, R. I. — Negotiations between the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and J. & P. Coats, Inc. resulted in the signing of a year's contract with Local 5, renewing the principal terms included in a previous agreement. The firm was one of the first large companies in the country to recognize the TWOC when it was first organized.

The new contract continues the standard 40-hour week, time and a half for overtime, and vacations with pay, and provides for "maintaining wages upon a comparable competitive basis to that generally paid in the industry."

CIO Salmon Canners Win Seattle Poll

Seattle — A two-to-one election victory, with certification of the CIO Cannery Workers and Farm Laborers Union, Local 7, affiliated to the United Cannery Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers of America was won here.

Covers 5000 in Alaska

The election was won by a vote of 2101 to 1189. Local 7 of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America has been fighting a 10 per cent wage cut that the $65,000,000 Alaska Salmon Industry is attempting to put over on fish cannery workers.

Employers have been making the issue between themselves and Local 7 harder by attempting to deal with and recognize Local 18257 of the AFL. This paper organization, set up as a company union, offered salmon cannery employers a complete sell-out contract.

In refusing to accept a wage cut Local 7 has the support of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific to which the Local is affiliated.

They Escaped From a Vigilante Gang

In the shadow of the California State Capitol at Sacramento, members of the CIO Intl. Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers pitch tents after being routed from their homes, with their women and children, by Nevada City anti-union vigilantes. The men, employed at gold mines in Grass Valley, demanded Gov. Merriam pledge them "absolute guarantees of protection" in their homes.

UAW Strike Stops Ford Plant

Long Beach, Cal. — Production at the Ford assembly plant halted here when the United Automobile Workers went on strike against refusal of the company to recognize the union or meet its bargaining committee.

One thousand UAW members, joined by CIO longshoremen and oil workers, joined the picket line.

"Briefly, the company refused to obey in any way the law of the nation on collective bargaining," declared Irvan Casey, UAW west coast regional director.

He said the company has repeatedly discriminated against union men and has spurned efforts of the union to discuss grievances.

The Third Party?

Who is the third party?

Who has taken the place of the detective agency as labor's slimiest foe?

Read about the LaFollette Committee's report on Page Six.

Success Story

Typical American success stories are usually concerned with a "from rags to riches" theme.

The CIO NEWS this week presents a new type of American success story—the tale of the growth of mighty Steel Workers Organizing Committee, which brought new hopes and added security to hundreds of thousands of workers.

Turn to Page Five and read Vin Sweeney's "A Story of Progress."

News Guild Wins Two Pacts

New York, 'Frisco Publishers Grant Union's Demands

San Francisco, Cal. — Seven hundred editorial and commercial workers have won a contract with San Francisco's five newspapers.

The contract, secured by the Northern California Newspaper Guild, CIO, was gained after three weeks of negotiations, in which the publishers attempted unsuccessfully to split workers in the editorial and business departments of the papers.

An Industrial Pact

The contract, first in the nation to include both groups of workers, guarantees job security, preferential rehiring in the event of lay-offs, high dismissal pay, a cut in working hours, overtime compensation, and other gains. A clause specifically forbids wage cuts during the life of the contract. The five day, 40-hour week, previously only enjoyed by certain groups of editorial workers, is extended to all employes.

In addition, the contract carries standard Guild vacation and sick leave clauses.

Publisher opposition to signing the contract was finally broken when Guild members in the San Francisco area voted late in March to strike the five papers unless favorable action was taken.

An oral agreement with the publishers permits Guild members to refrain from walking through picket lines if other crafts should strike.

New York—Pay raises of more than $150,000 a year for 75% of the commercial employes of the New York Daily News were gained by the New York Newspaper Guild, CIO.

The pact was the first signed by the New York newspapermen in which commercial employes were covered. Minimum wage scales, improved working conditions and the Guild shop were provided in the agreement.

The contract contains a specific guarantee against wage cuts. The agreement expires June 30, 1939, at which time separate contracts covering editorial and commercial employes will be unified into one general agreement.

Negotiations started January 26, following labor board certification of the Guild as exclusive bargaining agency for the commercial workers.

Time Marches On, Too

The Bronx Home News signed an agreement, it was announced by the New York Guild, providing for increased minimum wage rates which will bring pay raises to 55 workers.

Meanwhile employes of Time, Inc., are expected to ratify a contract covering workers on Life, Time, Fortune, Architectural Forum, and the March of Time. The pact guarantees the five-day, 40-hour week, and a $75-a-week minimum pay rate for writers and photographers.

CIO Victor In Armour Poll

Washington — Sole bargaining rights for the production employes and truck drivers at the Armour and Co. plant in Indianapolis, Ind., were granted to Local 566, United Packing House Workers Industrial Union, CIO affiliate, by the Labor Board.

The union was certified by the board on the basis of a comparison made between the union membership list and the company payroll, which showed that of the 287 employes eligible to belong, 149 were members of Local 566.

ANG Strike Closes Paper at Duluth

Duluth, Minn. — Guild strikers are holding firm in the third week of their walk-out against the Duluth Herald and News-Tribune.

The strike was called when the management refused to continue negotiations on a pending contract, and was continued when management attempted a splitting move by offering the Guild shop to commercial employes but refusing it to editorial workers.

Support from local AFL unions has come from the Duluth Typographical chapel and from the Teamsters. A. C. Schaefer of the Typographicals strongly condemned the publisher last week for his adamant attitude on the contract. Fred Smith of the Teamsters pledged that his organization would refuse to haul through the Guild picket line.

State AFL Tries Split

At the same time, both AFL leaders strongly condemned splitting efforts of E. L. Slaughter, State Federation of Labor representative, who suddenly appeared after the strike had started with a demand for "recognition" of an AFL office workers union. The union had not existed before the strike began, had no members, and had never made any attempt to organize on the two papers.

As a result of his open attempt to aid the publishers, Slaughter was roundly condemned by the Teamsters; was suspended by his own union, a local of the International Longshoremen Association, for a period of three years; and was ordered to withdraw his "protest" by the Duluth Trades and Labor Assembly.

Strike Paper Published

During the strike, Duluth newspaper readers have been receiving their full ration of local and national news through the "Guild Daily," which has reached a circulation of 15,000 and is supplying complete wire service.

The strike paper has broken an attempted boycott of Duluth newspaper readers by Twin Cities and other out of town publishers, who are attempting to help their brother employer by a news-starvation campaign against the citizens of Duluth.

CIO Opens Campaign For New York Workers

New York, N. Y.—New York's organized city workers are undertaking a campaign for union recognition and collective bargaining rights. Opening gun was fired this week with a mass meeting called by the New York District Council of the State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO, which has more than 12,000 New York employes in its ranks.

New York—New York's organized city workers are undertaking a campaign for union recognition and collective bargaining rights.

President Abram Flaxer of the SCMWA and Michael Quill, head of the CIO Transport Workers Union, Allan Haywood, CIO regional director in New York, B. Charney Vladeck, American Labor Party majority leader in the New York City Council, and the Reverend William J. Moran of Brooklyn were the principal speakers at the meeting.

Endorsed by Unions

The SCMWA program for city wide recognition has already been endorsed by nearly every union in New York, including both CIO and AFL bodies. Other points in the union program for city employes include the five-day week, a $1200 minimum annual salary, and a case load of 50 for investigators in the Dept. of Welfare.

Grievance machinery already exists in the Welfare, Health and Public Works Depts., which the union is seeking to extend to all city departments and bureaus.

Considerable progress has been made by the SCMWA, which now has organizations in 22 States comprising more than 50,000 members. Contracts have been won in the Highway and Liquor Depts. of Pennsylvania, and with more than two dozen municipalities.

CIO Strong In Ports Of South

Washington—Rising CIO sentiment is reported among longshoremen in South Atlantic and Gulf ports, according to Ben Jones, International Longshoremens and Warehousemens Union officer recently returned from an extended trip in that region.

"Thorough disgust with the tactics of Joe Ryan's ILA stooges was evident among the rank and file," Jones declared. "In most ports the men realizing that Ryan's outfit is simply a stall for the shipowners, are refusing to pay dues any longer."

As an example of ILA treatment of the membership, Jones cited a recent conference with stevedores in Tampa, Fla., where members of the local were refused admission to the conference room by ILA officials, who did all the talking and told the rank and file nothing.

Police Violence Fails

Police and company terror was reported in several of the ports Jones visited. In Savannah, the favorite trick is an old one—arresting active union workers for "vagrancy"—which doesn't mean much legally but adds up to a long stretch in the local hoosegow.

If the worker is found with CIO literature, the judge tries to intimidate him further with a long tirade on "insurrection" and increases the sentence.

Fisk Acts Too Frisky --TWOC

Boston, Mass. — Complaints charging the Fisk Rubber Corporation's textile division in New Bedford, Mass., with violating the National Labor Relations Act have been filed by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

The CIO union claims that the Fisk Corp. has violated its contract with TWOC, has interfered with the collective bargaining rights of its employes and has formed a company union known as the New Bedford Tire Fabrics Protective Association.

The company tried also to force through a 12½% cut in wages, TWOC officials charge, by promising more work if it were accepted. The local rejected the proposal four-to-one in a secret ballot.

Girdler, Sore, To Fight NLRB

Philadelphia — Tom Girdler's Republic Steel Corp. this week filed an appeal in federal circuit court here against the National Labor Relations Board decision ordering the company to end anti-union practices.

The company also asked the court to restrain the board from enforcing its order, but the court took no action on issuing a restraining order and set no definite date for a hearing.

HEADS, CIO WINS

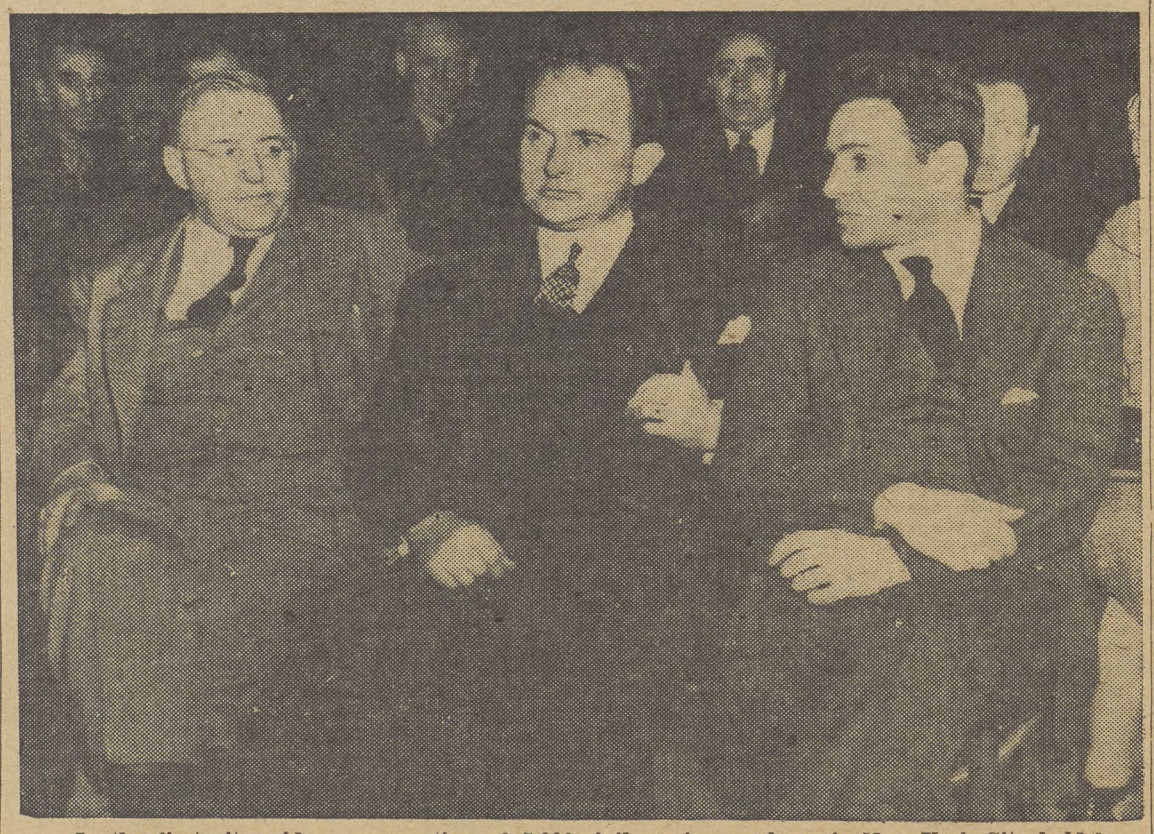
Detroit—United Cigar Workers Local Industrial Union 24 emerged the winner in a Natl. Labor Relations Board election at the Bernard Schwartz Co., makers of R. G. Dun cigars. The union polled 168 votes, to 145 for the opposition, thereby disappointing a manager of the company who was reported to have offered four-to-three odds that the union would lose the vote.

Texas League Meets April 30

San Antonio, Tex. — This city, scene of a recent strike victory by CIO pecan workers, has been picked by Labor's Non-Partisan League for its state convention.

The meeting, to be held April 30, will bring together representatives from a large number of unions throughout the state. The call to the convention was signed by nine leaders of AFL and CIO unions.

Ask City Recognize Employes



In the first city-wide mass meeting of 5,000 civil service employes in New York City held by the State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO, the union requested the city administration to grant recognition and establish grievance machinery. Shown at the meeting are: (left to right) Allen Haywood, CIO regional director; Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union; and Pres. Abram Flaxer of the SCMWA.

Ohio CIO Ok's Relief Program

Columbus, Ohio — Support of President Roosevelt's work relief and recovery program was urged in letters sent to every member of the Ohio delegation in Congress by Ted F. Silvey, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio CIO Industrial Union Council.

Citing "two groups of unemployed — those on relief and those on dividends" — Silvey said that "the reason why business is bad, and the reason why work relief is necessary, is because there is too much profit going to dividends for re-investment and not enough profit being paid out as wages and salaries for consumer purchasing power."

The letter claimed that there were 100,000 members of CIO unions in Ohio out of work. "Our members are hungry and suffering, and not disposed to listen to intricate expositions of high finance, invented by bankers and promulgated by newspaper publishers. We want work, and we want it now," the letter concluded.

RAP CHICAGO AFL

Chicago, Ill.—Locals of the Intl. Fur Workers and the National Maritime Union, CIO, have gone on record condemning the Chicago Federation of Labor, AFL, for anti-union acts. The unions accused the federation of seeking to split the ranks of Local 45 of the fur workers in order to establish a dual organization.

Pass Wagner Bill, Halt Law-Breaking, CIO Tells Congress

By C. W. FOWLER

WASHINGTON—Describing the new Wagner bill to enforce collective bargaining by government contractors as "the most effective enforcement machinery for the National Labor Relations Act that we know of," Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, testified this week before a House Judiciary sub-committee urging immediate passage of the measure.

At the same time E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, added League backing to the CIO demand for the bill, terming it a potential "guardian of the civil and constitutional rights of American workers to collective bargaining."

President Harvey C. Fremming of the Oil Workers International Union told the committee that "all that this law says is that a person who violates the Wagner Act is not entitled to any business from the government."

Subsidized Law Breakers

Under present conditions, in which anti-labor corporations that openly violate the Labor Relations Act continue to enjoy profitable contracts from the U. S. government, the government is in effect subsidizing the violation of its own laws, Pressman pointed out.

The proposed measure, which would remove federal contracts from such law-breaking companies, would end this situation, he declared.

"Among the most notorious violators of the Labor Act are corporations which receive substantial sums from the U. S. through contracts or loans," Pressman said.

"Evidence disclosed by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee has shown that there are powerful groups of employers and reactionary interests who are determined to defeat the purposes of the Act, and who are using every means at their disposal, however corrupt, to flaunt its provisions."

An Intolerable Situation

"This bill, if enacted into law at this session, will put an end to this intolerable situation. Under its provisions, upon a finding of the Labor Board that an employer has violated the act, any contract with a government agency may be cancelled, and he is disqualified from bidding for any contracts in the future, until he has compiled with the Board's decision," the CIO counsel added.

Action On Wage Bill Asked

Washington—Force the wage-hour bill out of the Tory hands of the House Rules Committee, Labor's Non-Partisan League asked this week.

Members of unions affiliated with the organization were requested to write or wire to the rules committee and demand that the measure be given a place on the House calendar immediately.

The rules committee, it is recalled, held up a wage-hour bill for several months at the special session of Congress late last year, and unless pressure is exerted, is expected to try a similar stunt with the new bill adopted last week by the House Labor Committee.

"The reporting of wages and hours legislation is a definite victory for labor," the League declared.

Urge Pressure

"It is now imperative that the House Rules Committee, which stifled this legislation earlier, grant a rule at once so that the legislation can come before the House membership for action."

Committee Members

Members of the Rules Committee, to whom union members should send their letters or wires are:

J. J. O'Connor, N. Y., chairman; A. J. Sabath, Ill.; A. H. Greenwood, Ind.; E. E. Cox, Ga.; W. J. Driver, Ark.; H. W. Smith, Va.; J. B. Clark, N. C.; M. Dies, Tex.; B. B. Halan, Ohio; L. Lewis, Col.; J. W. Martin, Jr., Mass.; C. E. Mapes, Mich.; J. W. Taylor, Tenn.; and D. H. McLean, N. J.

CIO Backs New Deal's Program For Relief And Recovery

WASHINGTON—CIO approval of President Roosevelts' recovery and relief plan was expressed by Chairman John L. Lewis in a letter to all CIO affiliates demanding enactment of the plan and urging CIO members to let their Congressmen know how they stand on the program.

The program, Lewis pointed out, recognizes the demands that the CIO has repeatedly made for relief measures to provide a minimum of 3,500,000 jobs for unemployed workers in socially useful work through WPA, PWA, housing, public roads and the like.

Wage-Hour Law Also Needed

Lewis' letter further pointed out the immediate need for wages and hours legislation as an essential step to stop the present drift of our national economy toward chaos.

"Enactment of the program for relief and recovery in addition to an adequate wages and hours bill are the first steps necessary to stem the depression and begin a return to recovery," the letter stated.

Text of the Letter

The full text of Chairman Lewis' letter follows:

"The CIO wholeheartedly approves President Roosevelt's plan for relief and recovery. This plan, which recommends that the Congress appropriate one and a quarter billion dollars for the WPA and one billion dollars for the PWA, as well as varying amounts for public roads, housing, flood control, federal buildings, National Youth Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps, recognizes the position which has been advocated by the CIO for many months.

"I urge that every international and local union and individual members of local unions express to their representatives in Congress the need for the immediate passage of the President's program.

Follows CIO Program

"It is expected that this plan will, when fully under way, provide three-and-a-half million jobs for which the CIO has been asking since February.

"We will request from the Congress that the money for the President's program be so appropriated that it will be possible to guarantee beginning immediately an average of 3½ million jobs for unemployed on the WPA and PWA programs for the first seven months of the new fiscal year.

"Passage of these appropriations is one of the most important matters now before the nation. Our economy must not be allowed to drift farther towards chaos.

"Enactment of the program for relief and recovery in addition to an adequate wages and hours bill are the first steps necessary to stem the depression and begin a return to recovery. No efforts should be spared in seeking enactment of these measures."

Broun On Vacation

Heywood Broun is on vacation this week. His weekly column will appear again in the next issue of THE CIO NEWS.

Decisions Bar Fake Unions

Pittsburgh. — Organization of company unions in Western Pennsylvania has been given a virtual death-blow through decisions issued by Judge Ralph H. Smith, in the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny County.

Judge Smith, long an advocate of true collective bargaining, who is running for the Democratic nomination for lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania on the ticket headed by Thomas Kennedy, refused to issue a charter to a so-called independent union, until the Labor Relations Board issued its decision.

A protest against the so-called independent union had been filed by a CIO affiliate, alleging the "Independent Association of Employes of Duquesne Light Company and Associated Companies" was a company union.

Bill Must Be Passed, Says LNPL

Washington.—Describing President Roosevelt's relief and recovery program as "directly in line with the pledges he made in his 1936 campaign," Labor's Non-Partisan League urged all members to get in touch with their Congressmen to demand passage of the full program.

"President Roosevelt has announced a program which will combine relief for the unemployed with a direct and powerful stimulus to industrial recovery. His proposal is directly in line with the pledges that he made in his 1936 campaign and which led to his overwhelming victory. His unemployment and recovery program is in every respect labor's program," the League statement said.

Reactionaries Attack

The League pointed out that reactionary interests have already begun to attack the President's program, and urged labor to rally in the defense of the plan.

"Reactionaries are already attacking the President in an attempt to whittle down and defeat his program," the League said. "Labor must come to the defense of its own relief recovery measure."

Kennedy Slate Backs New Deal Program

Pittsburgh—President Roosevelt's program to curb the present business depression was endorsed from top to bottom by the "Kennedy-for-Governor" slate in Pennsylvania.

The slate includes Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy, of the United Mine Workers, candidate for governor; Ralph H. Smith candidate for lieutenant-governor; S. Davis Wilson, candidate for United States Senator, and Edit.. B. DeWitt, candidate for secretary of internal affairs.

In a prepared statement, signed by all four candidates on the slate, it was declared that "we will keep the great industrial Commonwealth of Pennsylvania solidly behind that program and the ideals of Franklin Roosevelt."

"Others may compromise with the President's ideals," the statement said. "We have only just begun to fight."

Support New Deal

"President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress and in his "fireside chat" with the American people has explained his plan to continue the New Deal, meet the problems of the present temporary emergency and further consolidate the gains toward economic security for the average man that have already been made," it was pointed out.

"To this program, its practical application and the ideals it so forcibly presents, we who are united in a fight to stop the retreat from the New Deal, give our unqualified support," the candidates declared.

"When elected we will keep the great industrial Commonwealth of Pennsylvania solidly behind that program and the ideals of Franklin Roosevelt."

"There can be no side-stepping, straddling or dodging," the Kennedy Committee pointed out.

Thomas Kennedy

"Those who are not for the President's program are against it. Those who oppose President Roosevelt's program should support the Republican candidates or join hands with the hand-picked and organization-dominated 'stop Roosevelt' candidate for Governor."

Coincident with the pledge for support of the New Deal, the Allegheny county branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League, announced that some 98 unions and fraternal organizations in the county had endorsed Kennedy, as did the Pittsburgh CIO Council — representing another 100,000.

SWOC Moves Offices

Pittsburgh—The Steel Workers Organizing Committee will move its headquarters to 1,500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, effective May 1, it has been announced by David J. McDonald, SWOC secretary-treasurer.

The new offices will be larger than the old quarters in the Grant Building, and will provide more space for the business of the union, as well as for meetings.

The Commonwealth Building also houses regional offices of the CIO and the district headquarters of the United Mine Workers.

CAPITAL CLOSE-UPS

By MARTIN STRONG

Among the big business interests of this country and their spokesmen it has become an almost completely sanctified custom, whenever laws are proposed to give some aid or relief to the average citizens, to scream frantically: "A raid on the Treasury!"

Yet at this writing one of the grossest raids contemplated since the holy days of Andy Mellon is still in the making in the pending tax bill, with the chances about fifty-fifty that it will finally be put over just as the raiders want it.

Of course, according to its chief advocates, the most vocal of whom are the big newspaper proprietors, this is no raid at all. It is merely an attempt to give the enterprising business men of the country some of that "confidence" which is supposed to take the place of customers in keeping the business system running.

There is no doubt that the boys who are whooping up the confidence game are an enterprising lot, particularly those highly indignant publishers. And when you get enterprise and indignation of this high power working together, the oratorical and journalistic fireworks are bound to frizzle almost any legislator's hair.

Here's what it's all about. Up to passage of he present tax law in 1936 the government figured to get a part of its taxes from a moderate flat levy of 12 to 14 per cent. on corporation profits, and another part through the personal tax on the incomes of corporation owners which came to them in dividend payments.

For the widely owned corporations, which must pass out their earnings in dividends to keep their stockholders happy, this worked all right. But for the owners of closely-held or family-owned corporations it was honey in the horn.

What they paid in personal income taxes on the profits made for them by their corporations could have been spread thin on a nail head. Stockholders Randolph, Henry, Edsel and Bertie just let the profits pile up to their credit in their tight, big corporations, waiting for the return of another Andy Mellon to make things jake and paying personal taxes in the meantime only on the comparatively small part of their real profits they took out to live on.

The 1936 law changed all this by putting higher corporation taxes on the firms whose owners let their profits lay. In other words, the fellow with a $1,000,000 actual income from a family firm, even though he didn't draw it out in dividends, had to give up just as much as his poor pal who got his million from a lot of scattered investments.

Well, the howls were simply

(Continued on Page 5)

THE CIO NEWS

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COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Charles P. Howard ..... Secretary
John Brophy ..... Director
Len De Caux ..... Editor and Publicity Director

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Adopt the Relief-Recovery Program

When a ship is endangered in heavy seas, all aboard have a common interest in seeing that the necessary steps are taken to keep it afloat.

None but a crazy man would allow his petty selfish interests to stand in the way of the measure needed to preserve the lives of all, including his own.

But in the body politic, it seems, there are a lot of crazy men. That at least is the most charitable explanation that can be given for the many signs of reactionary opposition to President Roosevelt's relief and recovery program.

* * *

Millions of unemployed Americans face misery and starvation. The wheels of industry are ceasing to turn because too many people have no wages, or insufficient wages, to purchase its products. Our whole economy is drifting to chaos and collapse.

The common interest of all Americans demands immediate government action to provide wages and useful work for the millions of unemployed, and to jack up sweatshop wages which are undermining our living and industrial standards.

This is necessary not only to save the unemployed and exploited, but to set the wheels of industry turning once more through restored purchasing power.

* * *

The President's program calls for the minimum appropriations needed to begin to meet the crisis in the interests of all. The wage-hour legislation under discussion is similarly no more than the barest necessity.

Yet the voice of selfish and shortsighted special interest has actually been raised in opposition to this program. It is as if some first-class passengers on an endangered ship were to object to the crew manning the pumps because it interfered with their luxury service.

For labor there is no hesitation whatever in rallying wholehearted support for the President's relief and recovery program. For this program recognizes the demands which the CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League have long been making to establish the right to work and promote recovery.

An increasing volume of demand is urgent from labor and all public-spirited citizens to see that there is no whittling down or sabotage of the President's program. Too much is at stake to permit any selfish reactionaries to scuttle the ship.

Liberty Needs This Defense

The LaFollette committee has proved itself a vigilant defender of American liberties.

It has probed into the darkest recesses of industrial terrorism. It has uncovered the slimy habits of the labor spy. It has plumbed the cesspools of professional thuggery, gangsterism and strikebreaking.

More than this, the LaFollette committee has followed the trail of anti-labor intimidation from the disreputable hirelings to the "respectable" agencies and employers who hire them.

Without fear or favor, it has held up to public scrutiny all who participate in the sordid business of terrorizing and preying upon the poor.

In its brief existence, this Senate committee has rendered a public service which is beyond estimation. The meager funds placed at its disposal have already brought returns which are too great to reckon in dollars and cents. The committee has helped to dispel the fog of fear from millions of working people.

Now the LaFollette committee is in the midst of investigating new techniques of strikebreaking and terrorism, through alleged "Citizens' committees," "law and order leagues" and the employers' associations that sponsor them.

It finds in these a real menace to our democratic institutions, and it is requesting an appropriation of $60,000 to continue its activities.

This request is now before the Senate audit and control committee, headed by Senator James F. Byrnes (S. C.), and including Senators Tydings (Md.), Dietrich (Ill.) and Townsend (Del... All who cherish American liberties should communicate with this committee and with their Senators on the great need for the LaFollette committee to continue its work unhampered by lack of funds.

Break th e Rope!

Looking Ahead By LEN DE CAUX

Queer People

THE spring silly season has opened. While the fancies of the young are supposedly turning to thoughts of love, some of the older codgers seem bent on making themselves ridiculous without benefit of the tender emotion. Consider the following samples:

* * *

If you think of him as a player on the labor team, William Green is like "cross-eyed Kelly from Pennsylvan-eye-ay, who always grabs the football and runs the other way."

He has scored so many touchdowns for capital when it's in a tussle with labor, that it has ceased to be a habit and become an obsession.

Cross-eyed Kelly Green recently went back to Pennsylvania to score another touch down for the other team.

Having ordered the State labor movement split, he set up a rump outfit of craft officials and bade them make the defeat of labor's political candidates their main objective.

Yet this same Green, but a few years ago, addressed the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor as follows:

"You honored yourselves when you elected our friend, our colleague, our fellow trade-unionist, Thomas Kennedy, as lieutenant-governor of this State. And I hope that he will go further.

"I hope that the people of this State, the great mass of the people and all of their friends, will honor him by electing him to a still higher position, and it would be a wonderful thing if some time we go into the Chief Executive's office in the Capitol and say, 'How do you do, Governor Kennedy'."

But now that the labor and liberal team is well on the way to achieve this result, Cross-eyed Kelly Green is grabbing for the ball with his eye on the opposite goal!

A Mayflower Agitator

Messmore (as if there wasn't mess enough already) Kendall is next on the list. Speaking as president-general of the Sons of the American Revolution to the Daughters of the same, in convention assembled, he let it be known that half the American population just doesn't "belong"—being immigrants with but a generation or so of the ancestry that counts.

Kendall was valiant in defending people with incomes of $100,000 or more against publication of their income tax returns.

But he was bitter against the Labor Relations Board, the CIO, the New Deal and other institutions concerned with the welfare of people with less than $100,000 a year—and their right to representation.

Perhaps Revolutionist Kendall should have been reminded that the revolution he espouses was fought over the issue of taxation without representation, not taxation without publication.

Or was his revolutionary ardor such that he was trying to stir up another revolution by advocating restoration of such a regime as caused the American revolution?

Detectives to Protect Against Detection

William Frew Long, Cleveland's professional labor - baiter, celebrated the coming of spring by defending labor spying before the LaFollette civil liberties committee. He blamed the committee for making "legitimate" stoolpigeonry a bootleg business.

"Hardly a week passes that some new so-called detective agency does not send out circulars announcing the discovery of new and more secret methods of spying," Long said.

"One of these circulars is in the hands of your investigators, and this goes so far as to guarantee that its methods are so effective and so secret that there is no chance of their being detected, and one of them which I turned over to your investigators says that they are so efficient that they can guarantee no undue publicity due to the LaFollette investigation."

Long is no booster for the LaFollette committee. But he has provided another good argument why the Senate should grant it more funds to carry on until it has smoked out ALL the rats, both "bootleg" and "legitimate."

CIO Pushes Insurance Drive

New York—Encouraged by its state labor board victory at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the United Office and Professional Workers is moving ahead to speed its organization drive among industrial insurance agents employed by other major companies.

The Metropolitan Life Company, the union charged, tried every form of intimidation possible to prevent a CIO victory in the election. An "Employes Fidelity Organization" was organized at the end of March in an effort to weaken the UOPWA, while managers of local offices harangued their men to vote for the company union.

Just before the election Leroy Abraham Lincoln, president of the company, issueed a letter to all affected employes urging that they vote anti-CIO.

The company is estimated to have spent close to $100,000 in its anti-CIO efforts, Lewis Merrill, president of the union, declared.

Collective bargaining discussions with the Metropolitan management will be initiated as soon as the state labor board issues its certification order, he said. Meanwhile, other elections will be held throughout the country in the near future, and it is expected that the polls will show overwhelming CIO preference.

Employes of the John Hancock, Mutual Life and New York Life firms are coming into the union in increasing numbers, union officials said. They predicted that successful organization of the insurance companies will soon be followed by large union gains among the employes of Wall Street financial houses.

Stop Wage Cut

Ludlow, Vt. — Attempts made by the Verd Mont Mills, Ludlow, Vt., to cut wages 12¼ per cent. were stopped by a strike called by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee. It was the sixth successful strike in northern New England against wage cuts in the woolen industry.

A Story of Union Progress

SWOC Growth Typical Of CIO Progress In Basic Industry

(This is the first of a series of articles about the unions affiliated with the Committee For Industrial Organization—what they have done for their members, how they have grown, the obstacles they have met. The next will appear in an early issue of The CIO NEWS.)

By VIN SWEENEY

In a little meeting room in the offices of a downtown Pittsburgh building on June 16, 1936, twelve men sat down at a table. At the head sat a pleasant-faced Irishman. He was Philip Murray. The others were men from various unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"Gentlemen, you know why we are here," said Mr. Murray, a slight Scottish tinge in his words—acquired through the fact that he was born in Scotland, where his parents had gone from Ireland.

Thus was opened the now famous campaign of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee—a committee assigned to do the "impossible" task of organizing the gigantic steel industry. Mr. Murray is the chairman of SWOC.

Nine months later Mr. Murray sat down at a table, with associates, in the offices of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, the largest steel company in the world. Across the table were Benjamin F. Fairless, then president of Carnegie-Illinois, and more recently elevated to the presidencey of all United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Murray wrote a scribbling signature to a legal-looking document. So did Mr. Fairless, but in a small, flowing signature. Others also signed—associates of Mr. Fairless and Mr. Murray. That was on March 2, 1937.

The legal-looking document was a union contract!

And the news of that history-making meeting was flashed around the world: Big Steel was dealing with a union. Big Steel had signed a union contract.

A few weeks ago when he was retiring as chairman of the board of United States Steel Corporation, Myron C. Taylor told the story of meetings with John L. Lewis and Mr. Murray that led up to opening negotiations and the eventual signing of a contract. And for those who wonder about union responsibility, Mr. Taylor had this to say:

"The union has scrupulously followed the terms of its agreement and, in so far as I know, has made no unfair effort to bring other employes into its ranks, while the corporation subsidiaries during a very difficult period, have been entirely free of labor disturbance of any kind. The cost of a strike—to the corporation, to the public and to the men—would have been incalculable."

And what has the union meant to the steel workers?

Upon the signing of that contract on March 2, 1938 wages went up to an all-time high—$5-a-minimum. The 40-hour week was established. Seniority rights were more clearly set forth. Vacations with-pay were written into a contract for the first time. And machinery was devised to handle grievances which arose in the mills.

But of equal importance, the union brought economic and political liberty. The signing of union contracts with the SWOC brought a virtual end to so-called company towns. Workmen were free to live their lives, without the ever-present shadow of mill officials and mill spies.

And men were free to exercise their political rights!

As an example: In last November's election the CIO unions elected to office some 17 mayors and burgesses, the majority actually members of the SWOC and other CIO unions.

Upwards of 130 others were elected to minor municipal positions, such as councilmen, constables and justices of the peace.

Today labor, both organized and unorganized, is throwing its support to elect one of its own members—Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Works and lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania—to the governor's chair in Pennsylvania.

In the period between those two historic dates, June 16, 1937 and March 2, 1938, the campaign of the SWOC was spread throughout the nation. Company unions, those insidious devices organized by management to defeat legitimate unions, were the first line of attack. Within six months the SWOC had taken into its camp the great majority of the employe representatives under the company union plan.

The all-but-dead company unions finally died when the U. S. Supreme Court upheld the validity of the so-called Wagner act, which outlawed them.

When Big Steel—U. S. Steel—signed, the job facing the SWOC was to handle the demands by management for conferences to sign with the union. A year after U. S. Steel had signed there were 508 steel manufacturing, processing and fabricating firms under union contract, employing upwards of 600,000 men and women.

Last February, in the midst of the present depression, contracts expired. And again U. S. Steel led the way by renewing contracts with the same wage rates, in the face of a concerted drive to cut wages.

Just look back at the depression which began in 1930 to see what the union had meant in terms of holding wage rates.

Wages in the "prosperous 20's" had not changed for steel workers from a base rate of 44 cents an hour. Not one cent increase from 1923 to 1929, although profits were climbing to the skies.

In 1931 steel corporations instituted a 10 per cent wage cut and in 1932 another 15 per cent cut. There was no union to prevent it.

How do we know there would have been wage cuts now?

Well, look at the fate of the unorganized "white-collar" workers.

Heretofore the man-in-the-mill felt hard times first. His wages were arbitrarily slashed. If the stress of times continued severe enough the "white-collar" worker might then be cut.

This year the 'white-collar" worker, without a union to protect him, carried the burden. Wages cuts have been announced in steel companies running from 10 percent to as high as 25 per cent.

Is the "white-collar" worker cognizant of this situation? Just read this from one of hundreds of letters Mr. Murray has received. It came from a "white-collar" worker in the Youngstown, Ohio, mills of Republic Steel Corporation.

"We were looking for some mention of the salary men in your agreement with U. S. Steel, but we were disappointed. We received a cut in salary but neither your organization or the President seems to care about it. Take the Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Republic Steel, you know what they have done. Cut the men and laid others off and make the remaining men work overtime to get the work out. . . ."

But the cause of the "white-collar" worker is not altogether hopeless. The CIO is offering them a chance to unionize through the "United Office and Professional Workers." Negotiations with one of the larger steel companies are already under way.

Even a brief story of the SWOC and what it has meant to the steel worker would not be complete without reference to the "little steel" strikes of the summer of 1937.

The sole issue in those strikes was the signing of contracts.

Tom Girdler of Republic Steel; Frank Purnell of Youngstown Sheet & Tube; the Block brothers of Inland Steel, and Eugene Grace of Bethlehem Steel refused to sign.

Their reactionary attitude brought on the strikes; and its great toll in men and money. Some 17 steel workers lost their lives in the strike. Hundreds of others were injured by city police and mill officers.

The financial statement of Republic Steel shows an expenditure of approximately $13,000,000 for "strike expenses." Youngstown Sheet & Tube admits an expenditure of some $2,000,000 for "strike expenses." The LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee proved that Bethlehem Steel gave Mayor Daniel Shields, of Johnstown, some $36,000 to "preserve law and order."

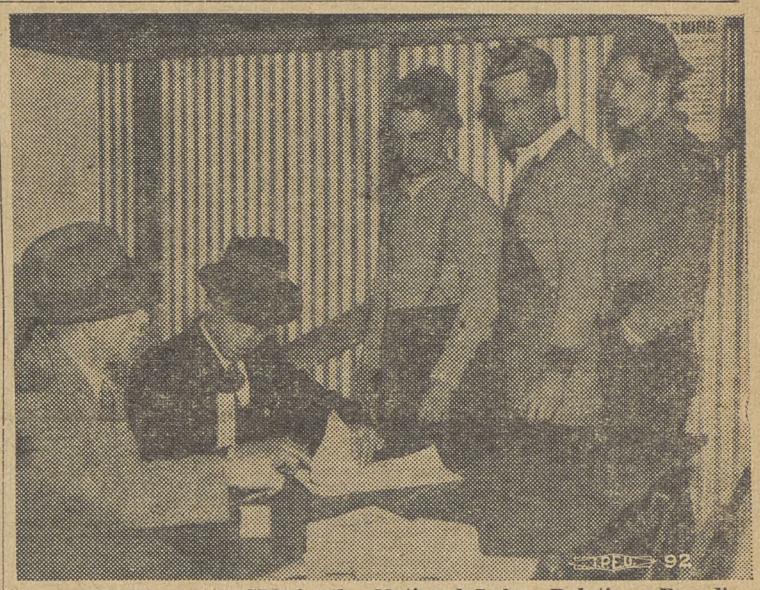
Nevertheless, the SWOC has lifted wages, in Little Steel as well as in Big Steel. Mr. Grace admits:

"It is interesting to note that wage rates now prevailing are the HIGHEST of all time, with the average hourly earnings 31 percent above 1929 and with MORE ACTUAL MONEY in the PAY ENVELOPE in 1937, when the men averaged 37 hours per week, than in 1929, when they averaged 48 hours per week."

But the SWOC is not content to be a medium for higher wages and better working conditions. It is now campaigning for humane legislation in Washington and in virtually every state capital of the nation. It is pushing for a five-billion dollar housing program, to be financed by the government, for one million new homes. It has a broad and comprehensive social program. Its facilities in the present depression are being used to aid its members obtain relief, while they are out of work.

The job of unionizing steel is not complete. But about 85 percent of the industry has been unionized. The fight will continue until every steel mill in the nation is under contract with SWOC for as Chairman Murray repeatedly reminds his staff:

"Gentlemen, you know why we are here!"



Workers vote CIO in the National Labor Relations Board's election at Jones and Laughlin Steel Co. in Aliquippa, Pa. The SWOC polled 70% of the 25,000 votes, won exclusive bargaining rights.

Union leaders and executives of the United States Steel Corp., pictured as they signed a renewal of the contract with Big Steel last April.

Capital Close-Ups

(Continued From Page 3)

stupendous. Where was enterprise, what would become of confidence, if Big Businessman Jim couldn't sneer about his advantage over Big Businessman Joe, who was dumb enough to have his eggs in different baskets? What would become of the country if Brother Hearst and Brother Gannett were forced to pay the taxes the law contemplated?

Almost bowled over by the gales these wind-machines generated, the House of Representatives voted to give back these pampered confidence men most of what they were howling for. On the ground that even though their arguments were phony they must be kept happy, it decided to restore about three-fourths of the special advantages they had before 1936.

But that was not enough. The Senate—that "greatest deliberative body in the world"—deliberated still longer and decided to give it all back. And again the reason was the same: they are not entitled to it, but they've got the gun on us.

At this writing, a reconciling of the difference between the two bills is in conference between the Houses, but even the President's plea that Congress retreat no further than the rear trenches where the Representatives dug in is not sure to be effective.

"Equal justice under the law," says the carven motto over the United States Supreme Court Building.

Another important matter hanging in a balance that seems to have plenty of lead weights stuck under it, is the latest wages-and-hours bill. About it and its fate the most widely different conclusions are heard.

Some Southern members, who have been at least openly eager to get legislation, say the bill finally approved by the House Labor Committee was chosen mainly with the idea that it couldn't possibly get a clearance from the Rules Committee for consideration at this session.

On the other hand, other Southerners report with excruciating twinges that the measure is almost certain to go through. All that is needed, they say, is one more vote in the Rules Committee to let it out to the House, and they think that one vote is almost in the bag.

And there is no doubt that their apprehensions are sincere. Describing the measure as only a Republican and Northern plot to keep industry from migrating to the sunny Southland, one ardent Southerner characterized it as "almost as bad as the Mann Act."

Well, there are immoral purposes AND immoral purposes.

The "Citizens' Committee---"

A Menace to the Nation, Threat to Liberty, Says LaFollette Group

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

Washington.—The "industrial association" has taken over in large measure the functions of the detective and strikebreaking agency as an ally of capital's fight against labor unions, Senators Robert La Follette and Elbert Thomas reported to the United States Senate last week.

The two Senators, members of the Civil Liberties Committee, are seeking an additional appropriation to enable the probe of civil liberties violations to reach into new fields.

With more funds, the Senators declared, the work can be finished by Jan. 15, 1939. The committee, they said, contemplates drafting legislation dealing with the "problems of industrial espionage and industrial munitioning.

"It has reports in preparation which are essential as a means of making its voluminious record available for the use of the Senate."

The "Third Party"

In addition, the report stated, investigation is necessary of the new "third party" anti-union device, which since the validation of the Wagner Act has become more frequently used than ever before.

"Developments during the year and a half of its work have clearly indicated to the committee a new alignment of forces in the field of civil liberties," the Senators pointed out.

"These events turn largely on the evolution of the newly-enacted national labor policy. The Natl. Labor Relations Act is a codification of fundamental rights of the American working man. It imposes one duty on the employer in matters of association or organization, and that is to grant to his employes the same rights and freedom to self-organization which he exercises himself.

"The act seeks to give the employe redress if he is discharged or discriminated against for freely exercising his fundamental rights, and to free him altogether from the fear of punishment or retaliation if he joins or is active in a union.

"Yet these simple edicts, with respect to industrialists and labor, started a great hunt by the first party, the industrialist, for a third party to do to labor on industry's behalf what the individual employer himself could no longer do legally.

"One third party at hand was the detective and strikebreaking agency, the old standby of anti-union industrial interests, whose patronage had created a national business of labor spying.

"Industrial espionage, driven further underground, will persist, but it has seemed a much less desirable instrumentality to some employers since its exposure by this committee, its condemnation by the Senate, and its denunciation generally.

"A substitute third party has appeared in the shape of certain employers' associations. The extent to which industrial associations have become active to accomplish collectively what the employer-member is forbidden to do to labor individually is under current examination by the committee.

The "Citizens' Committee"

"Still further removed, in appearance, is another third party which discloses itself in movements to have the community or 'the public' do the same job in behalf of the employer. The extent to which 'citizens' committees' or 'law and order leagues' are being enlisted for this purpose is now under scrutiny by the committee.

"Instances have been noted of 'citizens' committees' sponsoring 'back to work' movements which are, to use the words of an employer association witness, 'the new technique in strikebreaking, almost the exclusive method.'

"Appendages of a 'citizens' committee' may include a large fund for publicity and 'law and order.' Industrialists, great and small, quite remote from the locality, may be contributors. Publicizing of their activities by an employes' national association, assistance from a high-powered money-raising and advertising corporation with its 'sucker' lists accumulated over years of activity in causes which generally are worthy, are part and parcel of this new technique to break strikers.

"Money flows through the 'citizens' committee' out to deputies and to tear-gas companies, and to local governmental authorities.

"Money for advertisings may go to newspapers in scores of cities far away. A sample 'citizens' committee' had in it so little of the 'public' that its own publicity committee never saw its press releases before publication, its treasurer was unknown to its own members, and its major activities, behind a front widely advertised as a manifestation of 'the public's' initiative, were known only to a hidden few.

"Its public statements represented it as a community in revolt against 'a noisy minority'; yet before the Senate Committee it stood revealed, almost confessedly, as the noisiest, most minor of minorities, though by no means the most powerless. It was very successful in the job it was set to do; then 'records were destroyed because the job was finished.'"

Describing a "bootleg" pamphlet issued by a national manufacturers' association, which carried no identification as to its publisher, but suggested methods for the establishment of vigilante "citizens' committees" in communities, the committee report said:

"Should nationally known and well financed organizations take to propagating such methods, civil rights will hardly prosper.

"Out of such conditions there can arise in many communities an invisible super-government, arrogating to itself judgment (in the shape of manufactured public opinion) and execution of its will (in the name of 'law and order').

"Add to this complaisant or corrupted local officials and privately paid deputies and it is clear civil and other rights are placed in jeopardy.

"The committee believes it important that all the facts concerning these new techniques should be fully investigated to the end that the Senate and the people shall know who control, who pay and to whose profit they are being utilized."

ACA Wins at Mackay

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The American Communications Assn., CIO, has won an almost 10-to-1 victory in a Labor Board election held among employes of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co. The election covered the "live traffic" workers of the entire Mackay system in the United States and Hawaii.

Of the total 289 votes cast, 251 were for the ACA and only 38 against it.

Predict Pact With Boat Builders

Boston, Mass.—A signed agreement with the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., for its Fore River and Simpson plants is expected to follow Labor Board hearings being held in Boston, according to the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.

The CIO union brought charges against the firm for refusing to bargain collectively with Locals 5 and 25, with which more than a majority of the employes in both yards are signed up.

IUMSW officials say that the Board hearings are likely to continue for some time as the Bethlehem attorneys have followed the tactics of "wrangling over every point" and are using the proceedings "as a sounding board to air anti-CIO propaganda, rather than building up any defense against the charges."

Marine Union Installs Charter

New Orleans, La. — Some 400 shipyard workers in the port of New Orleans, attended a meeting to install a charter for Local 29, Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, the second to be granted on the Gulf coast. The Local has close to 600 members.

In the last few weeks more than 500 men, mostly employes of the Tood-Johnson Drydock & Shipbuilding Corp., have joined the CIO shipbuilding union, according to an announcement made by the IUMSW.

Keep an Eye on "Hard Glass"

Auto Makers Consider Use of Product Barred by ICC

By HENRY BAUM

(Organizational Director, Glass Workers Organizing Committee, CIO)

The recent report of Examiner Snow of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in which he recommended to the Commission that "hard glass" be forbidden on Interstate buses and trucks, brings to light some interesting facts about this newly-developed product.

Our plate glass manufacturers marketed this particular glass for use in articles subject to great abuse. Doors in public buildings and elevators, port holes and other openings in sea-going ships, shelving displaying heavy merchandise, show case tops and sides where subject to crowded aisles, and hundreds of similiar uses afford a market for hard glass and at the same time present no great human hazard.

Some of our automobile manufacturers in their endeavor to increase dividends have hit upon the idea this glass would make good glass for automobiles because it costs less to produce than laminated saftey glass.

Observation of the accompanying photo demonstrates the toughness of hard glass. This occurred at the Toledo, Ohio, zoo and shows the largest elephant in captivity, weighing over five tons, on a piece of case-hardened glass.

Lowers Costs, But—

This is the product automobile manufacturers are trying to introduce as safety glass.

Safety glass, the glass trade has told us in past years, must be of a type having flexibility and possibility of breakage in cases of accident, yet without danger of cuts from flying glass.

Now, because the product costs less to produce and increases unemployment in the glass industry from 20 to 80 per cent., automotive engineers would have us believe that glass with as much resiliency as a two foot thick concrete wall should be classed as "safety glass."

Recommendations of the Examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission were that its use should be prohibited on public interstate carriers. If it's not good enough for common carriers, it is not good enough for private conveyances.

Incidentally, a witness for one public interstate carrier in the hearing testified his company would not accept buses with hard glass, even if the Commission approved its use.

Like Steel

The American public's conception of safety glass for autos is one with some resiliency and flexibility, so that when occupants come in sudden contact, in cases of accident, head and body injuries are less liable—because body contact does break safety glass.

Hardened glass has as much flexibility as armor plate or railroad rails, and any sudden body contact will result in serious injuries.

Many automobile accidents occur where imprisonment of occupants is a factor, cars overturn and doors become jammed, leaving windows the only means of escape. If hardened glass is used, escape is impossible.

The driving public should demand glass in cars that is really safety glass. The only article answering this requirement, according to the recommendation of the Examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission after about three weeks of testimony and demonstrations, is safety-laminated glass.

The Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America is interested in seeing that the American driving public has the maximum safety in glass equipment. It urges you to refuse to purchase a car unless it has laminated glass. Examine your glass closely and if not positive consult someone familiar with glass.

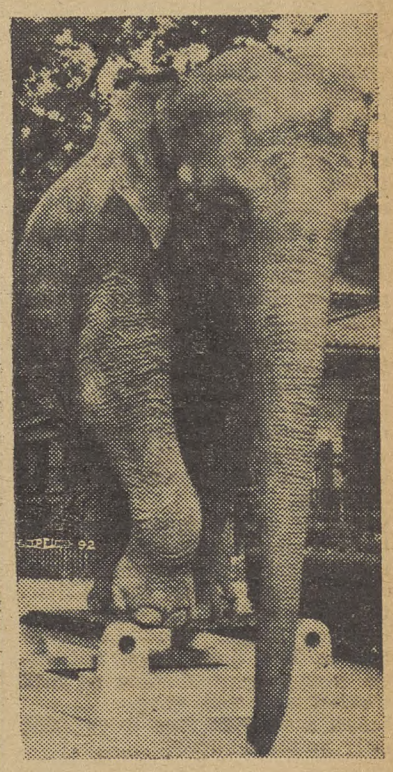
Auto glass replacement dealers will advise you. Your family's safety requires that you insist upon purchasing only those cars which use laminated glass.

Cuts Out Jobs

The unemployment phase also concerns glass replacement men. Present practise is to buy stock sizes and cut patterns for required openings. Being able to cut laminated safety glass, their capital necessary to stay in business is small. Hard glass cannot be cut and only dealers financially able to carry about 2500 different patterns and sizes could stay in the replacement business. Therefore all the smaller dealers would have to shut up shop.

Help the workers in the glass industry regain employment by demanding laminated safety glass in your old or new car. In purchasing a new car examine the back and side lights and insist upon laminated safety glass for your safety's sake.

Too Tough!



This elephant at the Toledo zoo is standing on a slab of hard glass, which is bearing up nobly under the strain. But—automobiles with hard glass windows would make escape impossible for passengers trapped in an accident. Hence, CIO glass workers suggest auto buyers demand safety glass.

Citrus Pickers Strike, Stop Wage Cuts

Winterhaven, Fla. — Fifty orange and grapefruit pickers won a strike at the Polk Packing Association here last week against a wage cut of 1c a box.

An agreement was signed and pickers returned to work when one-half of the wage cut was restored for full picking oranges and grapefruit when all are in bloom.

For spot picking the United Cannery Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers of America, Local 10, won an increase of 1c a box.

Many other demands besides the restoration of the wage cut were made by the union. Most of these are provided for in the agreement.

Seniority Granted

All striking pickers were reinstated. Seniority is a recognized principle. New pickers, the company agrees, will not be hired when regular pickers are on hand for work.

The employer recognizes the right of one or more pickers, selected democratically by the majority of the pickers, to represent employes in dealing with all questions arising between management and labor.

Another demand made by pickers was limitation of crews. The Polk Packing Association agreed to limit the size of crews to 12 men excepting on rare occasions when they will not exceed 15.

Typos End Open Shop In Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, N. C.—A six-year fight between the International Typographical Union and the Raleigh Times ended when the paper signed a union contract. The Times the only afternoon paper in the state capital.

About six years ago the Times locked out members of the Raleigh Typographical Union and since that time the union has kept a steady fight to regain its position on the paper. The contract negotiations were handled by ITU Representative Dowell E. Patterson and President L. A. Bilisoly and M. G. Bogasse for the local union.

LABOR *and the* LAW

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

(LABOR and the LAW is a feature prepared by the CIO legal department. It will appear from time to time in The CIO NEWS and will discuss important points of law for union members.)

Newspapers all over the country carried as headline news the fact that Robert F. Jackson, Solicitor-General of the United States; Thurman W. Arnold, first assistant Attorney General of the United States; Jerome Frank, S. E. C. Commissioner; Lee Pressman, CIO General Counsel, together with a number of nationally distinguished judges and lawyers had formed a committee to aid in the defense of a leading CIO attorney against disbarment proceedings.

Edward Lamb, the Ohio CIO attorney, who is also executive vice-president of the National Lawyers Guild, defended the local of the United Shoe Workers of America against injunction proceedings brought by the Williams Manufacturing at Portsmouth, Ohio, in August, 1937. Mr. Lamb vigoriously attacked the company's yellow dog contracts, on the basis of which it was seeking the injunction. After the judge had issued a sweeping injunction against the union, he then appointed a committee of reactionary local lawyers who are pressing the disbarment charges against Lamb.

The formation of this committee will not only aid Lamb but it may help to put a stop to the growing attempts to deprive labor unions of their constitutional rights to legal defense, by attacks upon their lawyers. At Lewiston, Maine, during a bitter shoeworkers strike in the spring of 1937, the CIO attorney, Sidney Grant, served 50 days in jail for contempt of court because he advised the union of its legal rights at a mass meeting. Later on, Judge Coleman of the Federal District Court at Baltimore severely reprimanded union lawyers because they defended seamen who were charged with conducting an unlawful sit down strike. Recently, at Los Angeles, State Judge Ruben Schmidt fined Charles J. Katz the lawyer for Harry Bridges, $250 because Mr. Katz filed an affidavit for Bridges objecting to the appointment of Will Hays as the receiver of the Longshoremen's Union at the Los Angeles port. The judge, however, withdrew his order appointing Will Hays as receiver.

It is worth remembering that judges are as responsible to the people for their conduct as any other public official.

Bridges Deportation Proceedings Postponed

The Department of Labor has announced that it will postpone indefinitely the hearing which was scheduled for April 25th on deportation charges against Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, and West Coast Regional Director of the CIO. These charges were based upon a claim that Bridges was a member of the Communist Party, which claim has been flatly denied by Bridges.

The action of the Labor Department is due to a recent decision of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans. In this decision the court in the case of a man named Strecker held that membership in the Communist Party does not justify deportation. Judge Hutchison of the Court said:

"It seems to me to be a kind of Pecksniffian righteousness, savoring strongly of hypocrisy and party bigotry, to assume and find that merely because Striecker joined the Communist Party of America, he is an advocate of, or belongs to a party, which advocates the overthrow by force and violence of the government of the United States."

The Labor Department will appeal the case to the Supreme Court, and pending the outcome of this appeal, it will not press the Bridges case.

This ruling of the Federal Court will also affect the case of Harold Pritchett, president of the International Woodworkers Association whose right to stay in this country has been questioned because of similar charges. Pritchett should undoubtedly be allowed to remain in this country at least until the Supreme Court decides the Strecker case.

The decision of the court is to be welcomed because it will put an end to the persecution of labor leaders on false charges that they are members of radical organizations.

Buffalo Shuffles Off To Classes

Buffalo—For union officers who don't want to leave it to the school of hard knocks to teach them how to conduct a meeting well, the education committee of the Erie County Industrial Union Council has opened a series of bi-weekly classes.

Class members will be taught parliamentary procedure and public speaking in classes conducted like union meetings, with Isidore Setel, Buffalo attorney for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, as guide and instructor.

Two From Each Union

Each union in the council has been permitted to delegate two officers or members to the classes. Already officers of some unions which have already named their two choices are seeking appointment by some local which may not have exercised its option to appoint two members.

The advanced classes are only part of a program announced by the committee. In addition there will be parliamentary procedure classes open to all CIO union members and, next fall, classes in other subjects, as well as a play producing group. Weekly Wednesday night forums have been started, with Hugh Thompson, regional CIO director, as first speaker, on the subject "Unemployment Relief."

Gertrude Haessler, chairman of the CIO educational committee, reports that the response has been enthusiastic, and although late in the season, the forum and other classes are well launched.

CIO Gains In Pontiac Elections

By SWANSON C. SHIELDS

Pontiac, Mich. — Organized labor, through the CIO, has made great strides in Pontiac the past year—both industrially and politically.

Successful in its drive to unionize the three General Motors plants here, the United Auto Workers recently scored one of the major surprises in Pontiac's political history.

Despite thousands of dollars dished out by the Pontiac Board of Commerce and other reactionary agents for GM interests here to sabotage the labor vote, three CIO members narrowly missed being elected to high public offices in recent voting.

Polling close to 5,000 votes, Arthur Law, Charles Barker and Walter Hardin—the latter a Negro—trailed their opponents by only a few hundred ballots. Three businessmen were elected but they were pledged for co-operation with organized workers' associations.

Not Discouraged

Although defeated, the labor candidates and their supporters were not disheartened. For over a score of years General Motors has bossed Pontiac. GM has spent a huge sum of money to control the city government. It has financed candidates for office who were hostile to unions. There has been a mushroom growth of "civic associations" fostered by the manufacturers to keep labor unions out of Pontiac.

The 5,000 votes cast for the labor ticket stunned the reactionaries.

Another striking example of the progress made by Pontiac auto workers on the political front is the fact that the last labor candidate to seek public office in Pontiac mustered only 182 votes. That was two years ago when Pontiac was an open-shop town and the CIO was a year away.

The powerful strength shown by the CIO in the past election was met with reports of revived Black Legion activity in Pontiac. Pontiac is notorious as the hotbed of the Black Legion, anti-labor organization which had the blessing of manufacturers seeking to terrorize workers. The hooded cult, which still has several members on the city payroll, used underhand tricks in the election to smear the CIO candidates.

Report "Progress" In Fur Strike Talks

New York — Progress in negotiating individual settlements with New York fur manufacturers is being made by the Fur Workers International Union, according to President Ben Gold. Several hundred firms are expected to be signed up shortly.

Meanwhile hearings are going on before the National Labor Relations Board on the union's charges of conspiracy on the part of the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers, Inc., in locking out some 3,500 workers.

The Furriers' Joint Council of the union accused the Bergdorf-Goodman Fur Corp. of bad faith n reversing an agreement to negotiate an individual settlement in the Labor Board's offices.

After acceding to the request of Mrs. Elinore Herrick, regional director of the NLRB, to discuss such a settlement, the Furriers' Council charges that Murray M. Singer, vice-president of the Corporation, reversed his stand and said he would not discuss an individual agreement, but would merely discuss the union's charges that the firm had locked out its workers.

The General Strike Committee announced that over $35,000 had been raised recently for the relief of 5,000 needy strikers which "showed not only the responsibility of the union for its needy members, but should serve as a warning to irresponsible manufacturers who are counting on the supposed financial weakness of the union."

A demonstration by 2,000 floor boys was held in the heart of the fur market during which they carried banners demanding recognition of their union, Local 125, and asking for decent wages.

"War" Falters

Indianapolis, Ind. — The American Federation of Labor executive council's "war" on the CIO suffered another rear-guard defeat when the Intl. Typographical Union refused to pay the cent-a-member monthly assessment levied by the council for its attacks.

The members voted 35,730 to 12,115 against the proposed war levy, ITU Secretary-Treasurer Woodruff Randolph announced.

AFL Bosses Busy at Strikebreaking

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The American Federation of Labor entered a strike of CIO steel workers at the Chattanooga Stamping and Enameling Co. here and has aided management efforts to smash the walkout, leaders of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee charged.

The SWOC called a strike April 1 when the company refused to renew its old agreement. The management established a "League of Democratic Unions," which labor board representatives branded as a company union. The company then persuaded the AFL to take over the League, and has since solicited membership and paid initiation fees for the AFL stooge union.

CLOSED SHOP PACT

Irvington, N. J.—Local 405 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, has signed a closed shop contract with the Best Loudspeaker Manufacturing Company of this city.

CIO Starts Oklahoma Highway Campaign

Muskogee, Okla. — First steps in a drive to organize Oklahoma state highway workers were taken by the Arkansas-Oklahoma CIO Industrial Union Council this week with the chartering of a local in the northern part of the state.

The area selected by the Council for the early part of the drive comprises 17 counties where about 3,000 highway workers are steadily employed.

The drive, announced at a mass meeting in Tulsa by David Fowler, CIO regional director, has been approved by Governor Marland of Oklahoma, who stated that he saw no reason why State employees should not enjoy the right of collective bargaining.

Aims of the Union

The highway workers union, which has been chartered by the CIO State, County and Municipal Workers, will have as its principal aims the raising of wages, the establishment of a cooperative relationship between the workers and the highway supervisors, and a greater understanding of the State workers' problems by the general public, according to a statement by Fowler.

An invitation to unions of Fort Smith, Ark., expelled by the local AFL for CIO sympathies to join the CIO was also extended by Regional Director Fowler, speaking at a mass meeting in that city. The charter of the local AFL delegate body was suspended about two weeks ago on orders from AFL headquarters.

"There are 4,000,000 CIO workers that the AFL will never touch," Fowler said in laying the split at President Green's door. "The AFL wasn't interested in the unskilled or semi-skilled laborer. They wanted a union for the few—a job trust."

URW Accepts Industry Confab Invitation

Cleveland.—The United Rubber Workers, CIO, has accepted a proposal to participate in a joint conference with all major rubber companies to "devise ways and means of bringing uniformity and stability into the labor relationships of the industry."

In a letter to James Miller, National Labor Relations Board director at Cleveland, who proposed the confab, President Sherman Dalrymple, of the URW, declared that such a conference "would be of value in that, if successful, it would tend to eliminate the competitive feature insofar as labor is concerned, and so equalize the competition between the various companies on a fairer and higher level."

Meat Cutters Push Drive

Buffalo, N. Y.—Local 105 of the United Butchers, Meat Cutters and Packers, CIO, is going to organize the five per cent. of the employes in 29 union companies who have not yet joined the union.

The local is also planning to ask for vacations with pay in renewal of the 1937 contract, on which the company has stalled for some time.

"We feel that in order to have co-ordination, there must be 100% co-operation with 100% membership," union leaders say.

BACK PROBE

New York.—The New York Maritime Council of the CIO has announced its support of the resolution offered in Congress by Representative William Sirovich calling for an investigation of the American Merchant Marine.

SWOC SIGNS NEW CONTRACTS

158 Renewals Completed; Important Polls Loom

By HOWARD J. McCARTNEY

Pittsburgh, Pa.—During the six weeks following the new contract signed with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee by United States Steel Corporation some 158 steel manufacturing, processing or fabricating firms have either signed or agreed to extend their contracts.

In addition, eight new firms have signed union contracts. They never were under agreement before. These new and renewed agreements, together with 261 agreements that expire on miscellaneous dates through the year, bring the signed contracts up to 427. This leaves but 89 contracts yet to be negotiated.

The 158 second-year contracts cover over 223,000 steel workers, while upwards of 300,000 are still protected by the first-year contracts.

Scores of the new contracts embody sole bargaining rights for the SWOC. During the past week alone, six of the newly-signed agreements carry such provisions. They include: Northwestern Barb Wire Company, Sterling, Ill.; Barlow and Seelig Manufacturing Company, Ripon, Wis.; Phillips Pump and Tank Company, Cincinnati, O.; American Car and Foundry Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Gleaner Harvester Company, Independence, Mo.; Black, Sivalls and Bryson, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., and Standard Steel Works, North Kansas City, Mo. Some 10,000 men are covered by these sole bargaining contracts.

In most of the agreements granting SWOC sole bargaining rights smashing victories were won in government-supervised elections, such as soon will be held at the Butler, Pa., plant of American Rolling Mill Company.

Profits Up

The SWOC filed a petition for such an election with the regional office of the Labor Board in Pittsburgh, but a decision setting the date for election has not been handed down. There are approximately 2600 production employes in the Butler plant. The inevitable victory for SWOC in this election will lead the way in cracking the solid wall of opposition thrown up by Armco at its several plants scattered throughout the East.

Meanwhile, keeping pace with new union contracts, profits for the steel industry in 1937 — the first year SWOC contracts dominated the major portion of the industry—soared to high levels.

"The profit made by steel is a direct answer to the old charges that legitimate unions made for inefficiency," declared Philip Murray, chairman of the SWOC.

"The profits show beyond a doubt that unions bring better operations and more efficient operations to a mill."

Despite the present depression which has hit industry, the SWOC has been able to write wage boosts into several new contracts. Three firms, signing union agreements in the past week, have yielded increases.

All these developments, together with the recent sweeping decisions in favor of the SWOC handed down by the National Labor Relations Board involving Republic Steel Corporation and Inland Steel Company, present a bright picture for the future of the CIO steel union.

In addition to aiming the death-blow to company unionism in steel, the decisions open the way for 100 percent unionism of the industry. With both companies ordered to meet and sign contracts with the SWOC, the breakdown of CIO-opposition in Steel is seen. The decisions are interpreted here as being of the most important developments in the two-year campaign of the steel union.

Utility Signs With CIO

Pittsburgh.—A contract which will probably lead the way to a company-wide agreement was signed recently by the West Penn Power Company, for its Springdale Power Station. The Utility Workers Organizing Committee, Local 102, negotiated the contract.

Spiking rumors of a possible wage reduction, the contract guarantees that wage slashes are outlawed during the life of the agreement. In addition, the check-off is provided, improved grievance machinery, more explicit seniority provisions and an extra four-hours pay for operating employes during vacation periods.

A remarkable spirit of cooperation on the part of company officials during the negotiations was noted by the union committee. Representing the Union were Reginald Brown, local president, Edmund Casey, E. H. Johnson and Carl Owcar. A. N. Cartwright, company vice-president, represented the company.

New York. — Wage increases and shorter working hours were won by Local 76-B, United Furniture Workers, in a contract signed with the Sterling Woodcraft Corporation after a week's strike. The firm manufactures radio cabinets.

Official

Anne Berenholz has been appointed executive secretary of the newly-formed New York Joint Council of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO. Miss Berenholz is said to be the first woman in the country to hold a position of this sort.

Certify Shipbuilders

New York—Certification of Local 13, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO affiliate, as the sole collective bargaining agency for employes of Stephen Ransch, Inc., New York, has been announced by the National Labor Relations Board.

The CIO union defeated a local of the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL union, by a vote of 68 to 6 at a Labor Board election held March 14.

NMUCertified

Washington—The National Maritime Union has been certified by the Labor Board as sole bargaining agency for the unlicensed personnel on vessels of the American West African Line, Inc., and the Pocahantas Steamship co., both of New York City.

The Board's action was based on recent elections won overwhelmingly by the NMU over the AFL International Seamen's Union. The vote in the Pocahantas election was 198 to 21, and on the American West African Line, it was 183 to three.

170 Workers Reinstated

Seattle, Wash.—Some 170 members of Local 102, International Plywood and Veneer Workers, returned to work following an order for their reinstatement issued by the National Labor Relations Board, according to a statement of the International Woodworkers of America.

They were locked out last September by the Plylock Corp., after their local switched affiliation from the AFL Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to the International Woodworkers, CIO. The men were reinstated on a seniority basis.

The NLRB decision held that change of affiliation from an AFL union to a CIO one during the life of a closed shop contract does not justify dismissal of employes by the firm.

Susanville, Calif.—Lifting of the embargo on the sale of war material to the Loyalist government of Spain was asked by Local 83, International Woodworkers of America, in a resolution passed at a recent meeting.

Fishermen in West Ballot on CIO

Los Angeles, Calif. — Three west coast fishermen's unions which merged recently to form the United Fishermen's Union of the Pacific, are to conduct a referendum on the question of affiliating with the Committee for Industrial Organization. They represent a total membership of about 12,000.

The Deep Sea and Purse Seine Fishermen's Union of California, one of the component groups, with some 5,000 members, will start the referendum April 20. Indications are that the result will be an overwhelming vote for affiliation, according to Pacific coast union leaders.

The other two unions, the Herring Fishermen and the Salmon Purse Seiners of the Pacific, with a combined membership of about 7,000, will vote on the question later.

Merged Last Year

The three fishermen's unions, now merged into one group, belong to the Federated Fishermen's Council of the Pacific coast which decided at its annual convention held Dec. 13-18 in Astoria, Wash., to recommend to member unions that they vote on joining the CIO.

Formerly affiliated with the AFL through the International Seamen's Union, the charters of the fishermen's unions were revoked March 24 at the order of Edward L. Vandeleur, president of the California Federation of Labor, following their refusal to pay per capita tax to the ISU.

Unions Push Kennedy Campaign

Harrisburg, Pa.—Formation of a "Labor Co-ordinating Committee for the Progressive Democratic Candidates" in the Pennsylvania primary was announced here.

The committee will act to secure the naming of the ticket headed by Secretary Treasurer Thomas Kennedy of the United Mine Worker as governor of the Keystone State. Kennedy is fighting the reactionary Democratic machine in the State.

Philip Murray, SWOC chairman, is head of the committee. David McDonald of the SWOC is its secretary and Vin Sweeney, SWOC publicity director, will serve in a similar position for the committee.

Local Groups Active

The committee announced that it will "work through all the CIO unions in Pennsylvania" in support of the labor-backed candidates. Each CIO union will set up county and local committees to further the work already being done by the section of the Democratic party support Kennedy, and by Labor's Non-Partisan League.

The group was established following conferences with a number of CIO leaders, as well as with SWOC sub-regional directors and representatives of scores of local CIO unions.

In a radio speech from Pittsburgh this week, Murray pointed out that the primary issue in the campaign is whether "this nation is to continue the progressive and liberal policies of the New Deal, or is it to revert to the conservative, selfish government which nearly wrecked this great nation only a few short years ago."

TWOC Wins

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Settlement of a strike called by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee at the Standard Coosa Thatcher Company's plant won full reinstatement of the workers and arbitration of all issues responsible for the dispute.

CIO Engineers Charge Law Violations

New York — The Marine Engineers Beneficial Association has filed charges against the Moore and McCormick Co., Inc., and the Sword Steamship Co. with the National Labor Relations Board, claiming that the firms have refused to bargaining collective with union. The MEBA was certified by the Board as the collective bargaining agent chosen by some 90 licensed engineers employed on 21 vessels operated by the two companies, following elections won by the CIO union.

E. P. Trainer, MEBA business agent, said that several unsuccessful attempts had been made to open negotiations with the steamship lines since the election.

The union won polls on the two lines owned by Moore and McCormick—American Scantic and Moore-Mac Gulf — defeating the United Licensed Officers by a combined vote of 68 to 3. On the Sword line, the vote was 21 for MEBA to 1 for ULO.

Inland Boatmen Talk Merger With NMU

New York — A special conference to take up the question of merging the Inland Boatmen's Union with the National Maritime Union was called to meet this week.

Delegates from 20 locals on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the Mississippi river have been invited to attend.

Inland boatmen, consisting mainly of river and harbor workers, were originally organized into the NMU in the New York area. Later, during the CIO organization drive on the East Coast, the Inland Boatmen's Union was granted a provisional CIO charter to set up their own separate organization.

"It is the opinion of the IBU district committee," Felix Siren, secretary, said, "that it will be to the best interests of both the NMU and the IBU to amalgamate. A few months ago, it was organizationally necessary for river and harbor workers to form their own union.

"Now, however, their separate problems have been largely solved and the interests of the off-shore men and the inland men are becoming increasingly close.'

Between 9,000 and 10,000 river and harbor workers have been organized to date on the east coast and the Mississippi River, the IBU announced. Affiliation with the National Maritime Union would bring the total membership of the NMU to about 60,000.

A Boost For Unions

Washington.—Harry Hopkins, WPA Administrator, addressing the Senate Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Relief:

"Raising the national income to full employment levels is not enough. To attain more than a fleeting prosperity, income must be distributed among the mass of people so that consumption can parallel output.

"I do not mean redistribution, although we can stand some of it, but rather seeing that the greatest proportion of income increases will go to the people who are most likely to spend.

"That is why I feel that some standards of wages and hours and wide extension of unionization is to be desired.

"I don't see why it isn't possible to contemplate a situation in which practically all industrial workers are able to bargain collectively.

"I look on the labor troubles of recent months as nothing more than growing pains in a movement towards almost complete unionization and I feel that one of the real contributions which industrial leaders can make to recovery is a recognition that stability would be greatly furthered by acceptance of unions."

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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UNIONS RALLY TO PUSH RECOVERY LEGISLATION

Changing the 'Formula'

The "Mohawk Valley Formula," strike-breaking device invented by Typewriter Magnate James Rand, has been the delight of economic royalists, a threat to unions.

This week the formula, which had been successful on past occasions, bumped into two serious reverses.

In **Huntsville, Ala.** (See Page Two) a 750-person motor cavalcade organized by the management of the struck Dallas Mills, returned from the state capital—defeated in its effort to get aid from the state. Petitions circulated by members of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee had convinced Gov. Bibbs Graves that one important factor had been omitted from the "formula"—the workers themselves.

Meanwhile in **Akron, Ohio,** depression-torn capital of the rubber world, the United Rubber Workers are moving to enlist the sympathies of small businessmen and professional people in their fight against wage cuts. "Playing both ends against the middle" was the way a URW spokesman characterized the moves of the corporations, which appear to be a variation of the usual formula. (See Page Six).

Another Indie Bites the Dust

Sioux City, Ia. — Almost to a man, members of an "independent" union of stockyards employes Wednesday night at a regular meeting of their own union filled out application cards seeking membership in the United Packinghouse Workers.

The action was taken on the recommendation of Joe Hagy, president of the "independent" union, who said the union was entirely at the mercy of the Stock Yards Company and could not bargain effectively. The independent was formed last summer.

It is expected the stockyard workers will "charter out" into a local of their own soon.

Demands Pour In From All Parts Of The Nation

Washington. — In one of the greatest labor-political drives in recent years, the CIO and other unions were this week flooding Congress with demands for quick action on the relief-recovery bill.

Congressmen were receiving communications from international unions, locals, city and state bodies, demanding that the representatives permit no adjournment without passage of the bill to provide America with 3,500,000 jobs.

Prospect for passage of the bill seemed favorable as public opinion showed itself behind the President's program to pull America out of the depression.

On Other Fronts

At the same time, labor was being heard on three other important measures now before Congress.

The Tory-ruled House Rules Committee was being confronted with a growing mass of demands that it give speedy clearance to the wage-hour bill. Failing to get action from the committee, House progressives are giving consideration to circulating petitions to bring the measure to the House members over the heads of the Rules Committee.

Similar requests that Congress act on the Wagner Bill and vote additional funds to the LaFollette committee were pouring into Washington.

CIO leaders asked that the pressure continue until the legislators take heed of labor's demands.

UOPWA Signs In Los Angeles

Los Angeles. — The Fischer Corp. of Glendale, largest manufacturers of electro-therapy equipment west of Chicago, signed an agreement with the United Office and Professional Workers of America, Local No. 9, covering all office workers employed by the company, Roger M. Strobel, organizer for the union, announced.

The contract provides for closed shop, time and one-half for overtime, a 40-hour five-day work week, the establishment of basic minimum wages for all classifications, substantial wage increases and vacations with pay.

CIO News Features

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CIO Wins Jersey Silk Contract

Newark, N. J.—Seven weeks of negotiations have culminated in an industry wide contract in northern New Jersey's silk jacquard mills, Carl Holderman, TWOC representative and Labor's Non-Partisan League leader, announced here.

The contract, signed by the Master Weavers Institute, covers 38 Institute shops and 16 independents, employing over 3,500 workers. It includes the closed shop, check-off, an arbitration system, the 40-hour week and the eight hour day, and three full holidays per year.

CIO Councils Formed In Two More States

(See Stories on Pages 4 and 7)

Washington — Two more state Industrial Union Councils of the CIO were established this week.

In Michigan close to 1000 delegates met in Lansing, the state capital, and set up a council which will play an important part in the auto state's public affairs.

The delegates named Adolph Germer as president, and heard John Brophy, CIO director, warn of the dangers of factionalism, which he said would give comfort to the enemies of labor.

Iowa Council

Meanwhile the Iowa Industrial Union Council was set up at Des Moines, with delegates from 66 locals in 20 industries present. They selected Don Harris, director of the Packing House Workers' Organizing Committee as their president, and formulated plans to organize the unorganized workers in the state.

ANG Signs NEA

Cleveland — The American Newspaper Guild has signed a contract with the NEA, feature syndicate service. The contract calls for the five-day, 40-hour week.

Bargain, NLRB Tells Leather Firm

Philadelphia — A point was scored by the National Leather Workers Association, CIO union, over the McNeely and Price Co., Philadelphia, in an order issued by the labor board, directing the firm to bargain collective with the NLWA upon request.

The board found that a company official told his men the plant would shut down if a union was formed and that he tried to induce them to form an inside union.

The official himself, testified at the hearings that although the CIO probably represented the majority of the employes, the company would not permit an election or a count of membership cards by the board to determine representation.

Aid Guild Strike

The plant of the Duluth, Minn., Herald and News-Tribune was closed tight as CIO timber jacks and Great Lakes sailors, as well as members of AFL unions, aided the American Newspaper Guild strike for a union contract.

Lewis Flays Gag On Wage-Hour Bill

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON.—The Tory-controlled House Rules Committee took no action on the Wage-Hour Bill Friday. A petition to bring it to the floor of the House will probably be circulated by progressive Congressmen.

WASHINGTON.—Failure of the rules committee to allow wage-hour legislation to be taken up by the House of Representatives "will be regarded by the workers of the country as an outrageous and indefensible gagging of the people's representatives," John L. Lewis, CIO Chairman, warned the committee April 29.

In a wire addressed to all members of the House Rules Committee, the CIO leader asserted the right of the people's elected representatives to vote on legislation of such importance to the American people.

His wire follows in full:

"The members of the House of Representatives are elected by the people and have an inherent right and obligation publicly to express themselves and to vote on legislation affecting the interest of the people.

"It is an essentially democratic suggestion that the Committee on Rules permit the members of the House of Representatives to express themselves on the question of the adoption of an adequate wage and hours bill.

"Failure of the Committee to grant a rule for this measure will be regarded by the workers of the country as an outrageous and indefensible gagging of the people's representatives and a travesty on the principles of our form of government."

Southern Strikebreaking

"Mohawk Valley Formula" Fails In Alabama As TWOC Rallies Workers

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—It's a long way from Huntsville to the Mohawk Valley in upstate New York.

But it's not far enough to prevent southern mill owners from using the same "Mohawk Valley formula" for strike-breaking invented by James Rand, the typewriter tycoon, for use in his New York and New England factories.

Southern, textile workers found that the formula could cross the Mason and Dixon Line when the management of the Dallas Mill here sent a "back-to-work" movement right into the state house at Montgomery.

In a hectic session Gov. Bibbs Graves turned down the request for troops to reopen the struck mills, charged the company with using "onesided propaganda" and urged the management to arbitrate the dispute with the Textile workers Organizing Committee of the CIO.

The governor's refusal to send state troops into a peaceful strike situation on the pretext of preserving law and order came as a rule anti-climax for the anti-union forces, who had thoped to see the state of Alamaba end the strike by armed coercion.

Told Off By Graves

Not only did the management and its assorted group of union-baiters meet with cold refusal; they were given a sound lecture by the governor.

"I have seen this propaganda that is being spread about the mill being closed on account of labor difficulties," Graves said.

"It is the same sort that is being spread all over America. Let's be fair to the fellow who is not here; tell all and don't ruin Alabama's good name by saying that I have refused to help."

The crowd assembled by the company—some 750 had made the trip from this Tennessee valley town—booed and heckled the governor when he pointed out that he had petitions from some 2,500 people in Huntsville who were satisfied that no troops were needed in the town.

Furthermore, Gov. Graves had received telegrams from a group of churchmen meeting in Chattanooga, urging him to do nothing which would violate the spirit of collective bargaining laws.

These, together with scores of other messages from labor and civic groups, showed that the back-to-work movement, puffed up by the company's influence, were doomed to failure.

Company Tried Hard

But the company had tried its best to make the "Mohawk Valley formula" successful.

As 100 cars sped to the state capital bearking the back-to-work delegation, Huntsville gave the appearance of a closed town. Every place of business, except the hotels, drug stores and restaurants was shut tight.

But the desire to close shop was far from unanimous. Many businessmen, according to reliable sources, had been visited by police officers and advised in no uncertain terms that it would be "wise" to fall in line with mill's demonstration.

"Save Huntsville" was the slogan of the back to work movement.

But to the mill's plans there were "two obvious reactions," declared Yelverton Cowhered, CIO regional director at Birmingham.

Mill Outside tCity

"One was the bitter resentment on the part of the union people against the city officials, engenendered by the fact that the mills involved are strategically placed just outside the city limits, thereby prohibiting the mill villagers from voting in the city elections.

"Had the mill operators procured county officials' help in their program, the villagers could register their condemnation at the polls, but by procuring the assistance of municipal officials there could be no union retaliation" in the elections.

"The other reaction was a keen awakening of union interest in the Huntsville area. It is my candid opinion that in this particular case the actions of the city officials revived union interest to a point beyond that which it might otherwise have gone."

When the news came that the governor had refused to send troops, and had insisted that representatives of the company and the union meet to settle their differences, "one could walk down the street and easily tell which side each citizen was on," Cowherd said.

The unionists were "gleeful"; the anti-unionists "hang-head, downcast and dejected."

A Long Fight

Behind the facade erected by the "back-to-work" partisans lies a story of a typical fight to smash the TWOC and to lower wages, increase the "stretch-out"—long the bane of textile workers—and take advantages of the exploitation possible only under the open shop.

The Dallas Mills closed late last fall, supposedly on account of a lack of orders. An engineering concern was brought in to conduct a survey of the compnay's operations; it recommended the discontinuation of some 130 jobs, and stepped up operations beyond the point which the union's committee could consider endurable.

When the recommendations of the engineering firm were submitted, the company applied to the state employment service for 382 workers, preferably with textile experience, and made plans to reopen the plant.

The company took the position that since its former workers had accepted separation notices in order to be eligible for unemployment compensation, and since the contract with TWOC had expired, it would not be necessary to rehire its old employes.

Although there was no visible union activity, the management requested Gov. Graves to send in troops. He refused, pointing out that their presence was not needed, since there was no threat to law and order. A week later the company repeated its request. This time the governor suggested that the management postpone reopening until an agreement had been reached with the TWOC.

From that time on representatives of the management kept out of sight. Some claim it was to avoid charges from the Natl. Labor Relations Board, which has been requested by the union to keep a field examiner in Huntsville.

Meanwhile, union leaders see an attempt to use the unemployment compensation law as a weapon against organized labor.

An Anti-Union Scheme

The Dallas mills management saw nothing wrong in its employes receiving compensation payments—until the move to re-open the mill was taken. Then it protested that there was a labor dispute in progress, and succeeded in effecting a cancellation of the payments.

WPA, on the other hand, refuses to certify the workers for jobs, contending that a strike is not being conducted. As a result, the workers are having difficulty in getting money for the necessities of life.

But the union members are far from discouraged.

At a TWOC mass meeting they cheered Cowherd; William Mitch, head of the Alabama CIO Council; and Franz Daniel of the TWOC staff.

"Union responsibility has been proven in the Dallas local," Daniel said.

"These people have felt that if the unions could be crushed at Dallas, they could be crushed elsewhere. Dallas was to be a guinea pig.

"But the south is no longer the happy hunting ground it once was for the industrial carpet-bagger.'

NLRB Bats Out Fake Union At Douglas

Washington.—Another company union was knocked into the bleachers this week.

Declaring that the Aircraft Workers Union, Inc., allegedly an "independent" organization, was owned and controlled by the Douglas Aircraft Co. of Santa Monica, Cal., the National Labor Relations Board ordered the company to kill the fake union and reinstate with back pay 45 workers who had been fired for union activity.

The decision, ranking among the most important of the labor board, followed charges of unfair labor practices followed by the United Automobile Workers, CIO.

Failed to Fool NLRB

The board found that the incorporated "independent" union came into existence following a strike conducted by the UAW early in 1937, and that it was little more than a revamped model of the company-dominated Douglas Employes Association, which had been functioning since 1933.

The UAW charges, fully substantiated at the NLRB hearings, disclosed that the company had discriminated against its members and had fired workers without just cause.

The "independent," furthermore, was permitted to conduct its activities during working hours. On one occasion the president of the company was revealed to have stepped into the front firing line and delivered an anti-CIO speech to his employes under the pretext of explaining the Wagner Act.

No Holes In Doughnut Union

New York.—About to seek renewal of contracts with employers on May 15, the Hamburger and Doughnut Workers Local Industrial Union 170 is looking back on a successful year.

In 12 months the union's membership has grown from 260 to more than 1,200, while it has succeeded in lifting weekly minimum pay rates as much as $6 a week. At the same time the number of hours in the work week has been cut from 72 to 54.

The union will insist upon a 100% closed shop, eight-hour shift and two weeks' vacation with pay in its negotiations with the employers, President Irving Newberg declared.

The union has moved into new, larger headquarters, established an education system and provided for a medical department to provide free care to sick members, Newberg pointed out.

HOME OWNERS ORGANIZE

South Bend, Ind.—An organization of home owners and small businessmen—some 3000 in number—is receiving active help from South Bend unions in its drive to help protect small homeowners from the big business interests.

Start Housing Program

Nathan Straus, (right) U. S. housing administrator, signs loan contracts that provide $36,657,000 for housing projects in four cities, while Sen. Wagner of New York, long an exponent of public housing, looks on. The projects will provide homes for 26,000 people—just a drop in the bucket. CIO unions seek a five-billion dollar housing program, to aid at least a million people.

Wagner Act Violations Described

Norristown, Pa. — Evidence of flagrant violations of the Wagner Labor Relations Act is being presented by witnesses for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers at Labor Board hearings against the Arcadia Hosiery Co. of Lansdale, Pa.

The firm is charged with firing AFHW members for union activity and with maintaining a company union, known as the "shop committee of five."

It was brought out at the hearings that a meeting to form an independent union was arranged by agents of the mill, and that an attorney drew up a set of by-laws and a constitution for the organization.

Workers' Schools End Season In Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Forums, classes, educational movies and dramatic skits were included in the program of the Workers' Schools in Western Pennsylvania during its 1937-38 term recently concluded.

With an average attendance of twenty-three persons a class, between 400 and 500 workers attended the various discussion groups each week to study labor problems, current events, public speaking, labor economics and other subjects of special interest to union members.

Speakers were also furnished for seventy-seven forums and union meetings as part of the program, reaching an audience of more than 10,000. Labor dramatic skits were presented before the steel convention and the convention of the Aluminum Workers in New Kensington.

Funds for the program of the Workers' Schools were contributed by labor unions and individuals, according to Rose Stein, director.

New York.—A committee from the International Ladies' Garment Workers, headed by President David Dubinsky, won the endorsement of Mayor LaGuardia for a project to open 5000 additional sewing jobs in New York City on the WPA program.

Hosiery Union Fights Shifts To South

Reading, Pa.—Ways of preventing hosiery plants from migrating to the South were discussed by Seamless Branch 148, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, at a meeting of seamless hosiery workers in Berks county.

"Each time a seamless mill moves from this area it tends to build up the relief rolls and make more people the object of charity and a burden on the taxpayers," said Thomas Franco, president of the local.

Franco called upon all hosiery workers in the district to cooperate on a plan to halt the moving of plants south.

Unions Fight Tory Scheme To Kill Wage Hour Bill

Washington.—New evidence of a Tory scheme to bury the wagehour bill in the House Rules Committee brought once again to the fore this week the need of a deluge of demands that the committee bring the bill to the floor of the House of Representatives.

From local unions in every section of the country communications are pouring into the Rules Committee members, urging that they take action immediately.

Delay is being sought by opponents of the bill, in order that adjournment of Congress will save them the need of openly declaring war on the legislation, which has the support of labor and progressive groups in every state of the union.

"It is understood," the New York Times declared, "that the opponents of the bill in the committee will seek to kill it through delaying action rather than a frank vote against a rule to release it.

"Meetings will be held at the request of Chairman O'Connor and decision will be postponed from day to day and week to week until adjournment of Congress.

To Take No Stand

"These Fabian tactics, opponents of the measure believe, will serve their purpose without making it necessary for them to take a positive stand to which a section of labor would object in this election year."

Wage-hour legislation at the last special session of Congress was killed by the same House Rules Committee, whose function is supposed to be only that of assigning a place on the House calendar for debate on proposed bills.

The committee, however, has taken on the job of "chief censor" for the House, and through its refusal to bring a bill to the House members, can operate directly against the interest of the people.

Delegations Report

Labor groups from several states have been brought to Washington in recent weeks by Labor's Non-Partisan League to explain the need of wage-hour legislation to their Congressional delegations.

A group representing unions in New York state conferred with their representatives this week, while in the past delegations from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Jersey—all seriously demanding immediate passage of the bill—have visited the Capitol.

In every case they have told of living wage rates in their localities being threatened by the exodus of employers to sections of the country where they can pay starvation wages.

Members of the Rules Committee, to whom union people should send their letters or wires, are:

J. J. O'Connor, N. Y., chairman; A. J. Sabath, Ill.; A. H. Greenwood, Ind.; E. E. Cox, Ga.; W. J. Driver, Ark.; H. W. Smith, Va.; J. B. Clark, N. C.; M. Dies, Tex.; B. B. Halan, Ohio; L. Lewis, Col.; J. W. Martin, Jr., Mass.; C. E. Mapes, Mich.; J. W. Taylor, Tenn.; and D. H. McLean, N. J.

Indiana CIO To Hear Townsend

Indianapolis — More than 1,000 delegates will attend the first annual convention of the Indiana State Industrial Union Council of the CIO, to be held here May 21, according to James Robb, CIO regional director.

Delegates will come from every CIO local in the state, Robb announced.

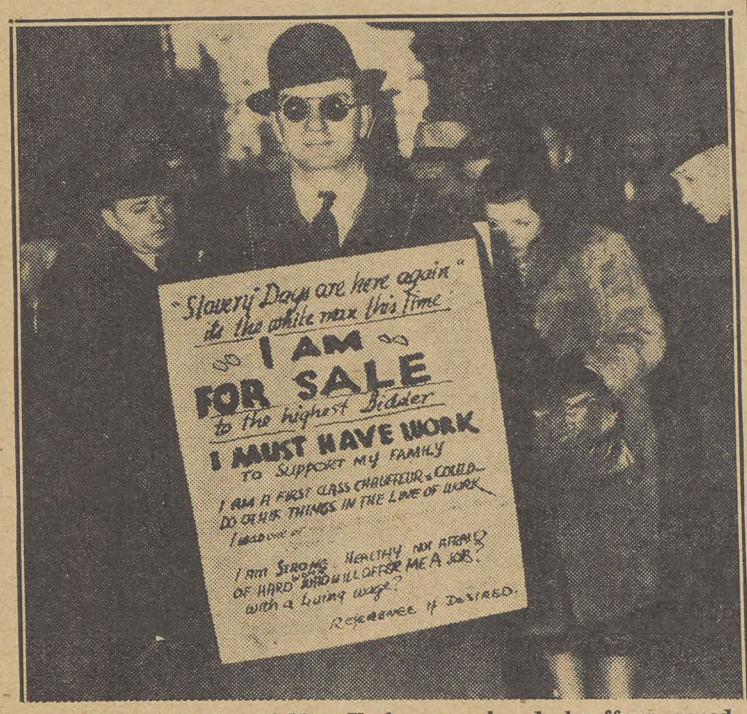
Representatives of the clothing workers; hosiery workers; auto workers; mine workers; steel workers; and rubber workers will greet Governor Townsend of Indiana and lead him to the convention hall, where he will make the opening speech.

Plans under way call for a delegation composed of representatives of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Hosiery Workers; SWOC; UMWA; Furniture Workers; Electrical and Radio Workers; International Ladies Garment Workers; State, County and Municipal Workers; and the Newspaper Guild to greet John Brophy, CIO national director, who will address the convention.

CIO Unions Push Drive For Speedy Passage Of Recovery Bill

WASHINGTON — Support for the New Deal's relief-recovery program was pouring into Washington from all parts of the Nation this week, as the affiliates of the Committee for Industrial Organization bombarded Congress with demands for passage of the legislation.

Why a Recovery Plan?



William Avidon of New York, unemployed chauffeur, paced Manhattan streets offering himself for sale to "the highest bidder." Jobless, he had been unable to find work to support his family. Widspread suffering throughout the nation is causing a quick response to the CIO's call for strong support of the New Deal's relief-recovery program.

Less than a week after Chairman John L. Lewis had urged the CIO organizations to support the measure, which carries out the demand for 3,500,000 jobs asked by the CIO last February, union locals and international organizations were letting their representatives at the Capitol know of the need for passage of the bill.

With requests for action on the wage-hour bill, passage of the Wagner Bill bringing government contractors under the provisions of the labor relations act and additional funds for the LaFollette committee piling up, Congress was hearing from one of the strongest labor campaigns in recent years.

It was becoming apparent that the support for President Roosevelt's program would find little opposition in the House and Senate, although Tories are reported to be seeking to ear-mark funds for PWA projects, in order to hamper the Administration.

Unions Active

The American Newspaper Guild and the Natl. Maritime Union are preparing statements to be filed with the House Appropriations Committee, signifying the desire of their members for passage of the legislation.

From Van A. Bittner, in Chicago, came word that the various locals of Packing House Workers' Organizing Committee had been asked to communicate with their Congressmen.

"We are pushing the post card shower on the bill in every possible way here," Gunnar Mickelsen, CIO regional director in Wisconsin, reported.

The United Shoe Workers, District 50 of the United Mine Workers, the Transport Workers' Union, the United Office & Professional Workers, the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, the Natl. Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assn., and the United Automobile Workers are among the other CIO affiliates which reported to Unemployment Director Ralph Hetzel, on action taken to push the bill.

New York Plans Drive

In New York City half a million CIO members will be mobilized to support the measure, it was indicated by Allen Haywood, regional director there.

At a meeting attended by leaders of CIO affiliates, plans were made for the setting up of the week of May 9 as "recovery week."

Progressives in the New York City Council, supported by the American Labor Party contingent, passed a resolution expressed support of the program.

The pressure to pass the bill was not confined to CIO groups, other unions swinging behind the measure. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, as well as numerous AFL unions, have come into line to get the relief bill acted upon at the earliest possible moment.

Sweatshoppers Lobby Against Funds For Probe

Washington—Anti-union bosses are ganging up on the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee again.

Unable to endure the exposure of their rat and stool-pigeon friends in the "detective" agencies the committee has been investigating for the past two years, they are lobbying quietly but effectively against a new appropriation of $60,000 for the committee.

Warning of this and of the danger to the labor movement involved was given in a letter sent to all Labor's Non-Partisan League branches by E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president.

Funds Exhausted

"The meager funds voted to the Committee by the Senate are now exhausted, and powerful employer groups are determined to prevent the voting of further funds," the letter said.

"Up to this date the Committee has had only $90,000. This compares with $260,000 for the Senate banking investigation under Ferdinand Pecora; $250,000 voted for the Wheeler railroad investigation and $198,000 for the Nye munitions investigation.

"Senator La Follette and his staff point out that, at best, the justifiable calls for their type of investigations and hearings have been only partially answered. New situations threatening our democratic rights arise almost daily.

"The La Follette Committee is

(Continued on Page 5)

REFUSE WAGE CUT

Camden, N. J.—Rejection of a proposed wage cut at the Clifton Yarn Mill, Clifton Heights, was voted 266 to 37 at a meeting of Local 178, Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

WIN PACTS

New York — Local 76-B of the United Furniture Workers, CIO, has signed agreements with three New York City reed furniture manufacturers. The contracts give the union the 40-hour week, wage increases and the union shop.

Heywood Broun

On "Outside Agitators"

One way in which trade-unionists in America can fight Fascism is to root out of our own ranks all trace of racial and religious prejudice. We must furnish an example not only for America but for the world of the manner in which peoples of every strain can work together for a common goal.

Many employers have played upon human weakness and individual foibles by seeking to stir up animosity between varying racial groups. They have felt, and quite correctly, that by driving a wedge between workers they could weaken the tide of unionism.

And today in several known instances the drive of the reactionaries is centered upon able labor leaders on the ground that "these men were born abroad." Indeed if an organizer comes into a city from a spot not more than twenty miles away there will be a cry from some of the industrialists that he is "an outside agitator."

The CIO need not play second fiddle to any group in its devotion to Americanism.

In fact it supports the old fashioned brand of American patriotism which was proud of the fact that the United States offered a refuge to the oppressed of all nations. And likewise the union is a citadel for all fellow workers whatever the place of their nativity.

A scab might possibly be able to trace his ancestry all the way back to the American Revolution or even to the Pilgrim fathers but he would remain the outsider. In unionism we are one.

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Isn't It Awful How The CIO Wins Votes?

Washington.—"The CIO is going to seed."

"It will soon lose all its members."

"Workers want no CIO dictatorship."

So says the Tory press.

But labor board elections, in which the workers themselves speak out, tell a different story.

In 11 recent elections in which CIO unions participated, the CIO batted a 1000, winning all the polls.

In six of the elections, the CIO defeated AFL affiliates.

In still another, it defeated a company union. The CIO won four victories where there was no opposition.

The balloting took place in many parts of the country, and involved CIO cigar workers, communications workers, the steel union, the united and electrical union, textile workers, shoe workers, book and magazine workers and coal yard workers.

A total of 1,346 votes was given the CIO unions in the 11 contests. The opposition received only 538.

SWOC Wins Over AFL Carpenters

Washington, — An election won by a CIO union at the San Francisco plant of Simmons Bed Co., over an AFL group, has brought about certification by the Labor Board of Lodge 2062, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, as the sole bargaining agent.

The vote was 263 for the CIO union and 193 for Local 1541, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Vice-Chairmen
Philip Murray ..... Sidney Hillman
Charles P. Howard ..... Secretary
John Brophy ..... Director
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Giving the Game Away

How much would it take to restore the "confidence" of the monied interests that are carrying on such a vigorous campaign for less taxation of profits and against the President's relief-recovery program and wage-hour legislation?

Their confidence game was recently revived, it will be remembered, to secure modification of the capital gains and undistributed profits taxes.

Now a great modification of these taxes has been agreed to by the Senate and House conference committee. But we still fail to hear happy cries of confidence arising from the downtrodden rich.

It appears that their confidence is now shattered by the proposal to put some of the unemployed to work on useful projects, and by pending legislation against starvation wages and long hours of work.

Well, suppose we let them have their way by leaving the jobless to starve and giving the sweatshoppers all the leeway they could desire. Would this at last restore confidence to the comfortable?

Apparently not. For already we hear preparatory grumbles that it is labor organization and the labor relations act that are really undermining business confidence.

* * *

Mark Sullivan, a favorite columnist of the unconfident conservatives, gives the game away. Noting that modification of the taxation that was supposed to cause lack of confidence has failed to revive confidence in the business breast, he says that the CIO is the real reason why bosses have no confidence.

In other words, it would appear that this famous confidence game can be carried on indefinitely until the rich and reactionary are given the whole world with a pink ribbon tied round it. And then doubtless they would still wail that they had no confidence until the pink ribbon was removed.

* * *

If you go on the assumption that the "confidence" of a wealthy minority should be the goal of all our endeavors, you will have to let them enjoy their wealth untaxed, cut off relief from the starving unemployed, slash wages right and left, deprive workers of their present legal rights—and of course you will have to destroy all the labor organization which the CIO has brought into being, since this has been the major cause of raising wages and of most of the relief and protection which working people have been able to win.

But if you believe that the welfare of the great majority of the population—and restoring THEIR security and confidence—should be the nation's goal, you will treat the no-confidence cries of the spokesmen of reaction with the contempt they deserve.

If you proceed on this assumption, you will join with the CIO and all other progressive and liberal forces in demanding immediate enactment of the relief-recovery program, of wage-hour legislation, of the Wagner bill to make the Labor Relations Act more generally effective—and of every other step that is needed to strengthen the hand of labor organization in its fight to maintain and raise American living standards.

Fact Versus Fiction

The American Federation of Labor's own count of Labor Board election releases from January 15 to February 14, 1938, as published in the **American Federationist,** shows CIO unions winning 11,722 votes out of a total of 14,119, with AFL unions receiving 1301 and independent and company unions together getting 710 votes.

Read this, and then read the wind that is shot out of the propaganda machines to the effect that the CIO is losing ground!—**The Brewery Worker.**

Getting to Work

Iowa CIO Sets Up Council

Des Moines, Ia.—Rapid organization of the unorganized workers in the state of Iowa loomed ahead this week following the successful convention of CIO unions here, during which the Iowa Industrial Union Council was established.

Delegates from 66 union locals in 20 locals attended the meeting here and reported on the success of CIO unionization campaigns throughout the state.

Don Harris, director of the Packing House Workers Organizing Committee, which has made swift progress in this state in recent months, was elected president of the new council. Ben Henry of the United Mine Workers was named its secretary-treasurer.

Oliver Speaks

E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, was chief speaker at the council convention.

Urging the delegates to become active in building labor's political strength, Oliver said, "Labor in the past has neglected to take its part in politics because labor has always regarded politics as a dirty business. But labor intends to clean up politics."

Support of the League and affiliation with it was voted by the Council. Backing of the New Deal relief-recovery program, the wage-hour bill and other progressive legislation also received favorable action at the meeting.

Eleven vice presidents were elected: Don Pinkston, American Newspaper Guild; Edgar Schultheis, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Alf Hjait, United Mine Workers; Robert Kirkwood, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Harold Freed, ACW; Clarence McNary, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; Ray Davitt, American Federation of Hosiery Workers; Chase Bullington, UERMW; Frank Alsup, Packing House Workers; Elmer Warren, Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Looking Ahead By LEN DE CAUX

Business Cart Before Labor Horse

HAVE we moved so far from the horse-and-buggy age that most people can be made to believe the buggy comes before the horse?

The opponents of the President's relief-recovery program apparently think so.

Get the business buggy to moving, they say, by greasing its wheels and pampering its passengers, even if it means letting the laboring horse starve.

Then if you get the buggy moving, the horse will follow along.

Who Are the Downtrodden?

"What helps business helps labor," is the slogan of a nationwide billboard campaign.

("What helps labor helps business," would be putting the horse before the cart).

Relief for business before relief for the unemployed, shout hundreds of editorials in the business-controlled press.

Cartoons without number depict downtrodden business in various stages of prostration, while a hard-hearted administration increases its oppression through a "spending program."

Such success does this cart-before-horse propaganda claim that a recent "poll of opinion" would have us believe most Americans think the business cart-wheels make the laboring horse move.

The vote was supposed to show a prevailing opinion that a reduction of taxation (meaning less money for relief) would do more to aid recovery than putting more money into the hands of those who have none.

Robbing Peter to Pay Paul

Labor's demand for useful jobs for the unemployed, for putting purchasing power into the hands of millions who cannot now buy the products of industry—a demand which finds some recognition in the President's program—is no magic recipe for immediate prosperity.

But it is at least the first logical step to take, both to still the pangs of mass hunger and misery and to get business moving again.

It is certainly more logical than the fantastic propaganda that a further robbing and starving of poor Peter Populace to pay well-to-do Paul will somehow bring about recovery.

The idea that the relief-recovery program is over-generous to the needy millions finds no support in the actual facts.

On the contrary, a survey by the research department of Labor's Non-Partisan League shows that it is niggardly in the extreme in relation to the dire need of millions of Americans. The survey shows that:

(1) The number of jobs it is proposed to provide will still leave millions of unemployed without any income whatever.

(2) Though the number of jobless and relief needs are far greater now than last year or the year before, the amount of federal relief available is considerably less.

(3) Wage levels are so low that actual starvation threatens most industrial workers shortly after they lose their jobs. Few workers have sufficient savings to tide them over awhile, as has sometimes happened in the past after periods of relative prosperity.

(4) Available relief has not been sufficient to provide assistance for many who are completely destitute, and large numbers of unemployed have been denied aid of any kind. Others who have been placed on relief jobs or direct relief have not been getting enough to purchase the minimum of things necessary to maintain life and health.

(5) Present indications point to a worsening rather than an improvement in the conditions of the unemployed; their relief needs will increase during coming months even if their number does not increase.

Where Confidence Is Needed

Even in 1936, a year of relative prosperity, one-third of the families in the United States had an annual income from all sources of less than $750, while the lowest 10% had incomes of less than $325, according to recent testimony of Relief Administrator Hopkins.

The lot of these millions has worsened considerably since 1936.

These are the people whose confidence must be restored. When their relief needs have been met and their feet placed on the road to recovery through useful employment, business confidence and business recovery will follow — not vice versa.

CAPITAL CLOSE-UPS

By MARTIN STRONG

The dagger of death hovers so closely between the shoulder blades of the wages and hours bill at this writing that it seems almost to be pricking the skin.

Fourteen men hold the weapon —the 14 potent members of the House Rules Committee. Eight can drive it home or eight can hold it back and let the measure get out to the House, where everyone agrees that it will go through a-whooping.

Thus the next two or three weeks will tell whether the Congress of the United States is going to end the offering — and the bitter acceptance — of starvation wages in these rich United States.

The acid irony of it all is that a majority of this all-powerful 14 can prevent action on a measure which the committee created to study such proposals has approved, a measure which passed the Senate a year ago, a measure which the President has publicly appealed for, and a measure which certainly would meet House acceptance.

It is particularly ironic because the chartered job of the Rules Committee is not to pass on the merits of legislation at all, but merely to decide which of the many bills pressing for action should have preference to House consideration.

Voters' Threat

The answer to the prospective blockade, of course, is the same answer that has broken many a log jam in this committee before —the threat to defeat the blockaders when they come up for reelection. This is the job which labor must do in the next two weeks if action is to be had — and here are the men under whom the political dynamite of popular demand must be set and fused.

John O'Connor of New York City; Adolph Sabath of Chicago; Arthur Greenwood of Washington, Indiana; Byron Harlan of Dayton Ohio; Lawrence Lewis of Denver, Colorado; Joseph Martin of North Attleboro, Massachusetts; Carl Mapes of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Eugene Cox of Camilla, Georgia; William Driver of Osceola, Arkansas; Howard Smith of Alexandria, Virginia; Bayard Clark of Fayetteville, North Carolina; J. Will Taylor of Knoxville, Tennessee; Donald McLean of Elizabeth, New Jersey; and Martin Dies of Orange, Texas.

The smart workers would start at the bottom on this group and work up, for the general belief is that it is the last three men, or any one of them, who hold the fate of the measure in their hands. But every laborite must go after his own Congressman, for no letter will be wasted effort.

And don't doubt that the enemies of half-way human wages will be busy with their letter writing and telegraph sending, too. For defeat of the wages and hours bill is this week's sure-fire panacea for bringing "confidence" back to America.

* * * * *

No week passes in Washington nowadays, as you may have gathered, without a new exclusive recipe of this fragrant aroma. The trouble for the starry-eyed believers in the confidence men is to keep their lists in order. Last week it was the tax bill — just give us the kind of tax laws we want, the fat boys were whooping, and confidence will come roaring around that corner — you know, the corner of Hoover and Depression streets — like a streamlined twenty-ton truck.

Of course, these tax matters are complicated, but it can be said for a certainty that the pursy pleaders have already got at least nine-tenths of what they yelled for. If the provisions agreed on by House and Senate conferees finally become law, as they undoubtedly will, they assure you of a boom like the explosion of the Hindenburg.

Tories on Warpath

But wait! Prosperity doesn't come so easily. The tax revision boys seem to have forgotten something, for the latest prescription to reach Washington calls not only for this reassurance but also for sixteen others including repeal or "drastic revision" of the Wagner Act and even a similar modification of the Interstate Commerce Commission act which goes clear back to 1887.

This same enlightened appeal for the good old days argued that it is "the inalienable right of all men to work at any job they can get for as many hours as they choose at such wages as they may elect to accept."

The letter which revealed plans for broadcasting this new prescription to the country and seeking innocent signers for it was sent to President Roosevelt by someone who admitted he did not dare sign his name for fear of losing his job. Such an admission ordinarily discredits any letter. But the writer might have done almost as well just by clipping items from the newspapers.

For here is the United States Chamber of Commerce announcing that in planning its annual convention here in May it proposes to seek the same submarining of the Wagner act, and nearly as many more "reforms" of the same stripe as were uncovered by Mr. Roosevelt's correspondent.

Chamber Plots

In fact, it may be given out now that the week of May 2 to 5 is going to see the greatest newspaper publication of the griefs of business that has been witnessed in a long time. The Chamber — the fancy name that simple-souled Washington correspondents do not usually use for this organization— is already getting its publicity men and statistical experts in trim for the job.

One example came from this "chamber" a few days ago — a flat assertion that "tax collectors" took sixty cents out of every dollar of corporation earnings during the ten years between 1926 and 1935. And possibly in hope of filling the pot again it proceeded to the tear-jerking claim that during this ten-year period all active corporations paid out in taxes 44 per cent. more than their net earnings, or a total of some $29,000,000,000.

But if you have been weeping over the newspaper broadcasting of this ingenious semi-fabrication, a single page torn from the annual report of the secretary of the treasury may serve as an eyewiper. For this single page shows that of the $2,450,000,000 in Federal taxes theoretically paid by business in 1935, a total of $1,825,000,000 consisted of taxes which business always has and always will pass on to the consumer.

Sure, business "pays" the $500,000,000 tobacco tax and the $500,000,000 liquor tax, the $161,000,000 gasoline tax and the $340,000,000 of tariff taxes. It also "pays" the $100,000,000 a year in gasoline taxes, the $100,000,000 of automobile and accessory taxes and half a dozen more of the same nature.

But it takes a metropolitan editor to fall for the Chamber's claim that all this money comes out of the pockets of business alone and is not passed on — every red cent of it and margin to boot for the job of collecting it — to the rank and file of consumers.

This choice tureen of overripe tripe is the kind of stuff that is pouring out of Washington nowadays in ever-increasing volume. The Chamber has a big publicity staff that does little but concoct such unsavory stews. The National Association of Manufacturers also has recently stepped into the picture with an expert staff of its own to do the same kind of job.

It is known as "selling business to the public" and you can see why the fat boys need "confidence" when they are pushing a line like that.

Butte League Supports Cong. O'Connell

Butte, Mont. — The Labor's Non-Partisan League unit in Butte and Silver bow County has gone on record to support the reelection of Cong. Jerry J. O'Connell, outstanding progressive Democratic Congressman.

Representatives of 72 unions—a majority of the labor movement in this copper mining center—attended the meeting.

Three More Victories For NMU

Washington — Certification by the Labor Board of the National Maritime Union as the sole bargaining agency for seamen on boats operated by three lines was ordered here following elections won by the CIO union.

Seamen on vessels operated by Lykes Brothers Ripley Steamship Co., Inc., New Orleans, voted 1,049 to 10, for the NMU in preference to the International Seamen's Union, AFL.

On boats of the United States Tank Ship Corp., New York City, the NMU defeated the ISU by a vote of 48 to 19, and on vessels of the Texas Co., New York City, the vote was 431 to 54 in favor of the NMU.

Help AFL Strike

Fort Francis, Ont. — Members of the Intl. Woodworkers of America, CIO, are cooperating with Local 2558 of the AFL Lumber and Sawmill Workers in their strike against a proposed 10c-an-hour wage cut at the Shevlin-Clarke Lumber Co., here.

Means of Building Ward Clubs Told By Labor's League

Washington.—Methods of setting up permanent ward clubs as part of Labor's Non-Partisan League's national political organization are outlined in a new League handbook just off the press.

It is the latest in a series of LNPL publications intended to provide practical information for the use of League affiliates.

The handbook, "How to Organize Ward Clubs," is based on first-hand experience of League organizers and sets forth a step-by-step account of the process of establishing ward clubs. It is intended especially for use in cities, but the principles it states may be adapted to other communities.

Introducing the subject, the handbook says:

"Labor's Non-Partisan League proposes to create honest, active ward and precinct organizations that will bring together all progressive forces in a community for new kinds of political action. Our purposes require a large and permanent membership to provide genuine leadership in overcoming the evils of past political practises."

Each political subdivision within a city, down to its smallest unit, must be carefully organized by Labor's Non-Partisan League in order to win our objectives in elections campaigns," the handbook says. It adds: "The ward club is an all-important part of this job."

Active trade unionists are the base of the provisional committee which is the first step in setting up a ward club, but the handbook advises that invitations to attend the first meeting should go also to all League members in the ward. The League membership represents a cross-section of progressive sentiment.

Duties of ward club officers and a program of activities for established clubs are described in detail. The handbook also analyzes several methods of financing the clubs. Reproduced is a chart of the ward club organization and a sample membership card and application blank for membership.

Within the ward it is the duty of ward club officials to organize precinct committees. Lists of membership of unions and other progressive groups are to be compiled by the precinct committees. One of the first duties of these precinct committees is to make a drive to register all voters in their area.

The smallest political unit within the LNPL setup are the block committees which function directly under the precinct committees. It is their duty to make canvasses at election time, distribute literature, hold household and street meetings, and to keep the organization functioning between elections.

Educational and social activities of ward clubs are stressed in the handbook, which points out these programs are a method of raising funds and of keeping members interested at times when no campaign is actually going on. Suggestions are given for some of these activities.

The ward club is depicted as the most vital educational center in the community.

Some of the services which ward clubs can supply their members are listed in the handbook. These include assistance to the unemployed, supplying information on social security laws, immigration law data, notary public service, etc. Entertainment in the form of games and occasional social affairs is also proposed.

Each ward club should have a headquarters of its own, the handbook directs.

Texas Labor League Meets This Week

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Delegates to the first State convention of the Texas Labor's Non-Partisan League will meet here this weekend, determined to write finis to a chapter of the State's political history in which "labor has been shamefully betrayed."

A message issued by the convention arrangements committee —on which leaders of both AFL and CIO unions are represented— pointed to the need of making democracy work in the Lone Star State.

"Under the domination of employer groups, particularly oil and utility interests, the Texas Senate has blocked nearly every piece of important legislation vital to the interests of labor and of the people of Texas, such as taxation upon the oil interests needed to produce revenue sufficient for adequate old age pensions; the Federal child labor amendment; effective rate control of privately-owned public utilities, etc.," the letter said.

Trend to Fascism

It charged a majority of Texas Congressmen with opposing new deal legislation. Further, it said, the denial of civil rights to labor in Dallas and San Antonio during the past year "is evidence of a strong tendency toward fascism on the part of a section of the public officialdom of the State."

The league program calls for co-operation with the national League, active support for farmers in their struggle to better conditions, help in putting the unemployed to work and the election of men and women pledged to support labor and progressive measures.

Funds For Spy Probe, LNPL Asks

(Continued from Page 3)

the only agency of government at the present time empowered to make efective exposure of such threats."

Methods used by labor-hating employers to defeat the probe of their spying and union-wrecking attempts are stressed in Oliver's letter as typified by "stripped files, doctored books, witnesses schooled in forgetting on the witness stand."

An interim report filed by the Committee in the Senate referred to anti-union, vigilante alignments now in preparation by reactionary bosses and corporations. Chief of these is the device of the "Citizens Committee" which was cultivated so carefully in the Little Steel strike.

Evidence dug up by the La Follette group shows these outfits to be invariably phoney, designed for the one purpose of stampeding public opinion against the legitimate demands of union members.

The League's letter concluded by urging all members and branches to write and wire to Senator James F. Byrnes of the Senate Audit and Control Committee demanding the full appropriation of $60,000 asked by the La Follette group to continue its work.

Colorado CIO Forms Council

Part of the crowd of delegates who attended the first meeting of the Colorado Industrial Union Council, CIO, in Denver early this month. Frank Hefferly. president of the state's federation of labor until AFL Pres. William Green ordered it to be split, was elected IUC chairman; and Glen **Weidenhamer, secretary-treasurer**

The Union Fights Back

United Rubber Workers Rap Tory Attempts To Check Wage Advances

Akron, Ohio.—Attempts of big business to frighten the people of Akron into fighting attempts of the United Rubber Workers, CIO, to maintain the existing wage structure met with sharp opposition this week.

In statements issued by President Sherman H. Dalrymple and N. H. Eagle, District One representative of the union, the motives behind the hysterical union-baiting which has been common in this capital of the rubber industry were clearly exposed.

They revealed the major rubber companies involved in that age-old game of playing both ends against the middle.

Further, they pointed clearly to the fact that the managements of the rubber companies, which have been loudest in their protestations of loyalty to Akron's community interests, have been working only for themselves—allowing Akron to take the hindmost.

Taking steps to bind the working and middle class groups of the city into a common front against Tory attacks, the union suggested a meeting of small business and professional groups, together with union members to remedy the "current tension" in our community.

"There are certain proposals on which we can all unite," the union's statement said, "—securing Federal aid for housing, getting more federal projects for Akron, backing legislation to curb decentralization, working for more honest and efficient government, as business men and labor did in New York."

The story of anti-union opposition in Akron has been a series of efforts to place the United Rubber Workers in a position of seeming indifference to the city's welfare. Since the union rose to power some three years ago, opponents of industrial unionism have cried that decent working conditions and increased wages for the workers who toil in the city's great rubber factories, would spell ruination for the entire community.

JOINT STATEMENT

In a joint statement this week, Pres. Dalrymple and Pres. L. L. Callahan of the Goodrich local warned that "a serious situation is developing" as the union leaders negotiate with the management of the Goodrich Rubber Co.

"A group of belligerent business men congregated outside the Goodrich conference room while negotiations were in progress and demanded the right to intervene. In our opinion this was an outright attempt to bully the negotiators into a premature agreement with the company before the points at issue had been settled."

The negotiations center in the companies' demand for a sharp reduction in the wage scales.

THE "THIRD PARTY"

Pointing out that while the international union is anxious to secure speedy settlement of disputes, it does not intend to forfeit its rights under the laws of the nation, the joint statement referred to a recent description by the labor board of employer association propaganda designed to turn the public—"the third party"—against the union.

"We think the mayor owes it to the people of Akron to explain just what agencies and organizations conferred with him before he took his open stand for wage reductions and against organized labor," the two union officials declared.

"We in labor are vitally interested in keeping rubber factories in Akron . . . We are not trying to crucify Akron on the cross of labor disputes.

"We wish we could say as much for industry and the public officials of our city."

In a letter to business, professional and civic organizations, URW District Director Eagle told the union's side of the story, and held to the light the companies' anti-labor endeavors.

TORIES BEHIND THE SCENES

"Small business men and labor are being pitted against each other," Eagle said. "I am of the opinion that should this develop, no one in Akron would benefit, except certain groups which are more interested in destroying labor organizations than they are in building Akron."

"Many of us were alarmed to see evidences of the emergence of what appeared to be a 'citizen's committee" in the present controversy" with Goodrich, Eagle explained.

"Taken in connection with the anti-labor campaign waged by the Greater Akron Assn., and joined lately by the Akron Chamber of Commerce, we were of the opinion that it was not a spontaneous organization of Akron businessmen, but rather an inspired move from sources outside the city.

"You may pardon our suspicion if you realize that one of the leading 'civic' organizations has, or had, connections with a public relations firm which handled the Republic Steel account during the Little Steel strike last summer.

"You may recall that one of the strike-breaking devices employed by that company was to organize small businessmen into so-called 'citizen's committees' which led the fight against the workers. We were fearful that something of the same kind was being developed here.

"We were also suspicious of the leading role taken by the Akron Chamber of Commerce. Many members of that organization are, as you are aware, really bona fide independent business and professional people, but it is my opinion that the Chamber's policies are largely set and determined by the rubber companies, many representatives of which sit on the chamber's board of directors."

ORGANIZERS AT WORK

Eagle took particular note of the criticism that the union has not made any efforts to organize shops outside of Akron.

The URW "has stripped every expense to the bone," he said, in order to maintain its organizing stall, it has fought a dozen strikes in the last five months to prevent wage cuts, and it has recently won wage increases in five plants.

"It is true that we have not yet succeeded in organizing some of the branch plants of the big rubber companies, but it cannot be said that this has been because of laxity upon our part.

"You wil recall the frequent hoodlum attacks upon our organizers in Gadsden, Alabama—in spite of which we still maintain a local there.

"We are making constant efforts to organize workers in Jackson, Miss.; Memphis, Tenn.; and elsewhere—but we are faced with the bitter anti-labor policies of the corporations—policies which are set in their headquarters in Akron and New York.

"They have succeeded in making local law-enforcement agencies subservient to their will, and I regret to say, they have succeeded in organizing small business and professional people to thwart the organization of the workers.

"These Akron companies, who complain that we have not been able yet to equalize costs between their Akron plants and those outside, know very well that their obdurate and unlawful resistance to the organization of their workers is the explanation.

"I might say in passing that when workers in these outside plants ask for wage increases, they are re-told they should be glad to get what they do because they are not as efficient as Akron workers.

"Indeed, in some instances they have been told that if they were not satisfied with what they were getting, production would be moved to Akron!

"It looks to us like playing both ends against the middle."

Attempts to smash the rubber union have failed in the past. Picture shows C. Nelson Sparks who organized a "law and order league" during a strike last year, retiring to private life as union emerged victorious.

Farmers, CIO Form Permanent Body

Washington.—Farm and labor groups have united to form a permanent committee to deal with economic problems arising from wasteful marketing and distribution, Labor's Non-Partisan League announces.

At a special meeting in Omaha, Nebraska, attended by representatives of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union and the League, a "Joint Farmer-Labor Committee on Cooperative Enterprise" was established to promote consumer cooperatives especially.

CIO speakers at the meeting included Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers, and Jacob Baker, president of the United Federal Workers. Eli Oliver, executive vice-president of the League, also addressed the meeting.

Back Cooperatives

Farmers were represented by H. G. Keaney, president of the Nebraska Farmers Union; M. R. Miller, secretary, Missouri Farmers Union; and Emil Loriks, president, South Dakota Farmers Union.

The conference was called by Oliver in pursuance of a program of action agreed upon by the Farmers' Union, the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, and the League.

A statement of principle drawn up by the Committee declares that "the extension of the principle of cooperative ownership and management" is necessary "under a system in which democratic control has not been adequately developed."

Rubber Union Signs With Waterman

Newark, N. J.—New Jersey rubber workers have chalked up another victory in the CIO fight against attempts of anti-labor employers to shove the costs of the present industrial depression on to the backs of the wage earners.

Three hundred and fifty workers of the L. E. Waterman Co., members of Local 134 of the United Rubber Workers, CIO, ended a six weeks strike here with a contract covering the preferential shop, equal pay for equal work, and the 40 hour week, plus wage increases.

Other gains include an hourly minimum wage of 45 cents, a weekly raise from $15 to $18, and time and a half for overtime.

Repress NAM Gas Attack

Washington, (FP)—The carrying on an intensive propaganda campaign to impress the views of industry on the public by the National Assn. of Manufacturers was revealed in an unsolicited letter sent to the National Negro Congress here.

The letters, signed by President Charles Hook of the NAM, noted that the Congress was meeting here and stated that the industrialists would be happy to supply a speaker on a "popular theme — business, how it's run, whom it benefits, the part it plays in American life."

John P. Davis, National Negro Congress secretary, wrote Hook in reply, saying the Congress would like very much to have a speaker who would tell "why it is that public utility companies deny well-trained Negro boys and girls the opportunities of employment in any while-collar jobs; why members of your association hire stool-pigeons and spies, some of whom deliberately sought to foment ill-feeling and race riots among Negro and white workers; why your organization is conducting such a bitter campaign against the wages-and-hours bill while profits and prizes are soaring higher and higher.

"If you have such a speaker on your list, by all means submit his name to us," Davis concluded.

Strike Ends At Brass Firm

Waterbury, Conn.—Following a six-day strike, employes at the American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., returned to work pending further negotiations between spokesmen for the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, company officials and representatives of the National Labor Relations Board.

The strike was called by Waterbury Brass Workers' Union, Local 251, in protest against a 10 to 15 per cent. wage cut. American Brass is a subsidiary of the Anaconda Copper Co.

Form Michigan CIO Council

Ford Brotherhood Simonizes Fake Union Set-Up

Detroit—There's a new trick in double bookkeeping for company unions that enables them to get a raise out of the boss and at the same time give it all back to him with interest.

Here's the idea. The Ford Brotherhood of America, Inc., Henry's current stooge outfit, has asked its lord and master for a $1500 minimum annual wage. In return, the officials of the Brotherhood pledge each brother to buy a new Ford car immediately, and another one every two years. Just to make sure, the price of the car will be deducted from the worker's pay-check.

At latest quotations, the price of a Ford car was around $700, which is close to half the proposed annual minimum. The workers will presumably be allowed to spend the balance for food and rent and clothing and other things that Henry doesn't make.

The Brotherhood, Inc., wants Henry to put this proposition in writing, in the form of a signed contract, and everybody will be satisfied. The workers will get their annual wage. Henry will get his money back.

And if everything works out right, the Brotherhood is sure it will help to keep the CIO on the outside of Ford's, where every good Brotherhood official knows it belongs.

"The UAW would not accept so low an annual wage," commented Richard Frankensteen, UAW assistant president and head of the Ford Organizing Committee.

"How could a man with a family buy a new car every other year on less than $30 a week?

"This is merely a deal between Ford officials and this phony union to try to kid someone into believing the brotherhood has something on the ball after all. It's just a new wrinkle in the old company union racket."

USW Certified

Washington—Following an election among employes at the Atlantic Footwear Co., Passaic, N. J., the Labor Board has certified the United Shoe Workers, CIO, as the sole bargaining agency. The CIO union defeated the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, AFL, by a vote of 19 to 13.

UAW Wins Gar Wood Strike

Detroit—Settlement of the Gar Wood strike was announced by the United Automobile Workers this week.

The company guaranteed that there will be no wage cuts, that the Bedeaux speed-up system will be abolished, that workers will receive 20 per cent. of the company's declared annual dividends, and that a new contract will be negotiated by May 6.

Detroit. — Strikes closed two plants of the Gar Wood Industries in this city as the United Automobile Workers marched to the picket lines to forestall a proposed 20% wage cut.

The company had refused to negotiate a new contract or abide by the established grievance procedure unless the union accepted the drastic wage slash, abolition of the shop steward system and the loss of two per cent. of the bonus.

Negotiations with the management are in progress, according to Tracy Doll, UAW executive board member. He said the union would seek abolition or modification of the Bedaux speedup system instituted last year."

NLRB Hearing

Quincy, Mass. — Labor board hearings against the Boston and Fore River plants of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation which have been going on for nearly two months, have built up a mass of evidence showing the company's anti-labor activity.

WAGE CUT BARRED

Camden, N. J. — Penn Steel Lodge 1335 of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee voted unanimously not to accept any wage cut in a new contract now being negotiated with the company.

Hundreds Of Delegates Present; Name Germer State CIO Head

Lansing, Mich.—The CIO gave another demonstration of its power in this heavily-industrialized state as several hundred delegates from local unions established the Michigan Industrial Union Council.

From the automobile industry, which dominates the state's industrial life, as well as from a score of other industries, the delegates trooped into Lansing, drew up a constitution, elected officers and passed a group of progressive resolutions.

Adolph Germer, CIO regional director of the state, was unanimously elected president of the new council.

Germer, whose sending to Michigan to aid the struggling young United Automobile Workers two and a half years ago was one of the first steps taken by the CIO, is a veteran of trade union affairs. His election followed the voluntary withdrawal from the contest for office of Walter Reuther and R. J. Thomas, both of the United Automobile Workers.

Leonard Secretary

Richard T. Leonard, relief director for the UAW, was elected secretary-treasurer of the new organization. He polled a sizeable majority. Thirteen members of the executive board were also elected at the convention.

"The CIO has no apologies to offer for the work it has done," Germer declared.

"It is proud of its achievements. In the short span of two and one-half years it has done what the AFL said was impossible.

"If our critics don't like relief expenditures, let them open the factories, shops and mines and give our people work," he continued.

Praises Murphy

The state CIO council leader praised Gov. Frank Murphy, mention of whose name brought cheers from the delegates. He pointed out that though Tories charge the CIO with being responsible for the depression, "in Ohio, where the governor sold himself, body and soul, to 'little steel' and left nothing undone to serve its interests, in Cleveland alone there are 54,000 families on direct relief—and you can't blame that on Murphy."

Germer blasted the economic philosophy of Michigan's Sen. Vandenberg and Rep. Claire Hoffman. He termed the ardent reactionary Congressman "that gas tank from southwestern Michigan" and suggested that Vandenberg might well try living on the meager relief standards which he is proposing in Congress.

Brophy Speaks

Enthusiastic applause greeted every mention of the CIO by John Brophy, its director.

Brophy pointed out that he had been sent by the CIO into Michigan in November, 1935, and that he had later spent two months there during the crucial automobile strikes of last year.

"In a special sense, Michigan is the testing ground for CIO principles and policies," Brophy said.

The CIO director sharply criticized factionalism in the union movement.

"An officer, either national or local, who lends himself to factionalism is misusing his position and doing a disservice to the auto workers," Brophy asserted.

"The rank and file of all CIO affiliates are loyal to the principles of the CIO, in spite of the fact that some who are here conducted themselves in an obstructive manner. If we don't get cooperation here for a strong CIO in Michigan, we will get it from the rank and file. I know the rank and file of the auto workers want unity and progress, not bickering and confusion.

"This exhibition of factionalism only lends comfort to Ford and all the enemies of organized labor.

"End this petty, miserable factionalism which is sapping the strength of your union. I am today voicing the wishes of John L. Lewis when I call upon you to consolidate your forces and learn to work together. Lewis wants a united auto workers union."

Quill Raps Red-Baiting

Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union, CIO, spoke along similar lines.

"One section of the people who raise red-scares can't see farther than their noses, and are fools," he said. "The other section are stool-pigeons who try to break unions."

Continued loyalty to the CIO was pledged by Pres. Homer Martin of the UAW, another convention speaker. He predicted that Ford would soon be organized, and that Henry would be forced to "learn that he is living in America, and not under the swastika."

The convention went on record to support the wage-hour bill and urged all local groups to seek quick action by the House Rules Committee on the measure now pending before it. Pointing to the fact that "a serious curtailment in industrial activity" has occurred due to a lack of purchasing power, the delegates voted strong backing for the New Deal relief-recovery program.

Other resolutions called for additional funds for the LaFollette committee; passage of a state anti-strikebreaking bill and a state "Wagner Act"; support of Labor's Non-Partisan League; and legislation to increase relief expenditures in the state, at the same time providing for a moratorium on debt payments.

The convention pointed to the growth of consumer cooperatives as a means of ending the food distributors' squeeze of the market, and pledged itself to "giving all possible aid to the existing cooperatives in Michigan." The executive board was instructed to "give consideration to the question of advancing consumers cooperatives in the state."

The CIO NEWS was lauded for keeping union members informed about CIO activities. The delegates endorsed the paper, urged CIO members to subscribe and asked the CIO to "strive to build The CIO NEWS into a daily paper at the earliest possible date."

IWA Backs Wallgren Bill

Seattle — The International Woodworkers of America, CIO has gone on record to support the Wallgren Bill, creating Olympus National Park in Washington and setting it aside as a 940,000-acre timber reserve.

President Harold Pritchett wired the union's stand to the congressional committee conducting hearings on the bill. He explained that the bill is in line with President Roosevelt's conservation program.

Michigan CIO Council Formed at Lansing

From all sections of Michigan delegates gathered in Lansing last we ek to form the Michigan Industrial Union Council of the CIO. They named Adolph Germer, CIO regional director in the state, as their president, an d Richard T. Leonard, secretary-treasurer.

Intl. Harvester Signs With CIO

Pact With SWOC Ends Battle Against Unions

Chicago.—The International Harvester Company, for decades a foe of unionism, has signed a sole bargaining contract with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, following a week of negotiations in Chicago. It affects 6,000 workers.

Union officials who took part in the conferences declared it to be "the best contract we have negotiated in Chicago."

Members of Lodge 1320 will vote on accepting the agreement, which is to go into effect as soon as ratified, and run for a year.

Wages, hours and working conditions are covered in the pact, and the shop steward system is recognized. Negotiations for changes in the wage scale may be taken up at any time during the year. Meantime present wage rates are maintained.

Forty Hour

The eight-hour day and 40-hour week now in effect is to be continued, as well as the payment of time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday and holiday work.

A special clause provides for 30 days notice after the signing of the contract for discussion of changes proposed by either party.

The contract was signed for the union by Nicholas Fontecchio, SWOC district director, and field representatives Joe Weber and Gerald Fielde.

In a Labor Board election conducted some two months ago, the CIO union won a tremendous victory over the Employes Mutual Association, an independent union charged by the SWOC with being company dominated. The vote was 3,255 to 1,821.

The Victors Return

Republic Steel Corp. saw a back-to-work movement far different from any yet conceived by Tom Girdler as Republic employes registered at the Cleveland office of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. Two thousand men registered and awaited instructions from the Natl. Labor Relations Board for ways and means of securing reinstatement to their jobs in accordance with the board's recent order.

Metropolitan Life Charged With Law-Breaking

New York.—Evidence that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. is less adept at handling its labor relations policies than at betting on the death rate came to light this week as union officials revealed they had 200 cases of discrimination to present to the State Labor Relations Board.

In a letter to Father Boland of the SLRB, Lewis Berney, insurance organizing director of the United Office & Professional Workers, CIO, sent details of the campaign which he charged was being directed against union members by the management.

The union won a state labor relations board election early this month and has been certified as sole collective bargaining agency for 2557 industrial insurance agents hired by Metropolitan in New York City.

Asks Fast Action

Berney asked the state labor board to take speedy action on the 200 "outstanding acts of intimidation against CIO agents, ranging from browbeating to actual physical violence."

One affidavit secured by the union charges that a number of UOPWA members were locked in an office by a manager and told that the door would not be opened until the men had written out their resignations from the union.

In a number of speeches company officials have asserted that a vote for the union was an act of disloyalty to the company, Berney said, and pressure has been used to force resignations from the UOPWA.

Missouri League Set Up

Jefferson City, Mo.—Missouri farmer and labor groups from 61 organizations have set up a state branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League as their part in the growing farmer labor cooperation for common aims all over the nation.

One of the first acts of the 152 delegates in adopting a broad social program for action on the economic and political front was whole hearted endorsement of President Roosevelt's relief and recovery program.

The convention also urged passage of a state Labor Relations Act, laws preventing eviction of strikers or unemployed workers, limiting the use of injunctions in labor struggles, prevention of attacks on civil liberties through city by-laws and ordinances, and an adequate state relief program.

In addition to CIO unions three delegates came from the railroad brotherhoods, three from the AFL, and four from progressive farm groups. Logan H. Turner of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was elected chairman of the state League.

NLRB Hears TWOC Case

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A National Labor Relations Board hearing on charges filed against the Peerless Woolen Mills of this city opened here this week.

The complaint, made by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, charged that the company had coerced and intimidated the employes and fought the union. Four employes were fired shortly after the union started organizing the mill last year, the TWOC asserted.

Industrial Armaments Knocked By Cummings

Washington—Private munitions supplies accumulated by industrial firms to fight labor were roundly condemned this week by Atty. Gen. Homer S. Cummings.

Speaking on a radio broadcast, Cummings urged passage of legislation to end the practise, which he termed "barbaric."

"For years," Cummings declared, industrial conflicts have been marked by violence and bloodshed. Pistols, revolvers and gas guns have been weapons commonly used.

"Some of our large industrial concerns have built up arsenals for possible use in labor disputes. This is, of course, a barbaric practise.

Public Should Know

"I think the public is entitled to know where these guns are kept and just which corporations or individuals are in favor of the settlement of labor disputes by gunfire.

"Professional strike-breakers and pug-uglies have often carried such weapons.

"If they carry an unregistered gun under this act, they will be convicted and you can be sure that most of them won't register such guns—because to do so would reveal the kind of game they are playing."

UERMW Named

Washington, — Basing its decision on a comparison of the payroll with union cards, the Labor Board certified Local 707, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, as the sole bargaining agent for employes at the Cleveland Equipment Works, Cleveland, Ohio.

Out of a total of 436 employes, 392 designated the UERW local as their chosen union representatives.

Ohio CIO Members Learn SSA Facts

Columbus, Ohio. — Members of the Franklin County CIO Industrial Union Council were addressed by officials of the Social Security Board on the operation of the Social Security Act at a recent meeting. A film illustrating the functioning of unemployment insurance was also shown.

The Ohio Industrial Union Council has called to the attention of all affiliated groups in the state that similar talks on the Social Security Act, aimed to explain to workers how they may obtain the full advantages of the Act, can be arranged through the Director of Information of the Social Security Board in Washington.

ORDER 14 REHIRED

Klamath Falls, Oreg. — The Crane Creek Lumber Co., located at Willow Ranch, Cal., has been ordered by the Natl. Labor Relations Board to reinstate 14 members of the Intl. Woodworkers of America who were fired for union activity. A similar decision has been rendered in the Grays Flat case, near Westwood, Cal.

Sweatshop Menace Described

Washington.—Only the threat of passage of the wage-hour bill is preventing wholesale attempts to cut wages in the garment and clothing industries, New York union leaders warned their Congressional representatives here.

The meeting was arranged by Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Members of the American Labor Party, the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and other unions, told of a run-away movement from organized cities to open-shop areas.

They said the bill would help stop this trend and preserve the existing wage structure.

Weekly wages of $2, $3.65, $5 and $7 have been found in Maine, Georgia, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and New York, it was reported, and that only federal action could remedy the situation.

Negroes Mark Anniversary In Harlem

New York.—In celebration of the second anniversary of the Negro Labor Committee and the Negro Labor Assembly, an entertainment and dance will be held the night of May 21 at the Harlem Labor Center, 312 West 125th street, New York.

Several skits from "Pins and Needles," the hit produced by Labor Stage, will be presented along with leading figures from the stage and screen.

The two Negro organizations were formed in behalf of Negro workers and aim to promote solidarity between Negro and White trade unionists.

Brass Workers To Ballot

Waterbury, Conn. — Workers in four of the five branches of the American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., will choose between Local 251, Waterbury Brass Workers Union, CIO, and the Metal Workers Association of Waterbury, at a labor board election to be held in May.

TWOC Signs Contract With Rayon Firm

New York.—An agreement with the New Process Rayon Co., covering its Gloucester, N. J. plant has been obtained by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, Emil Rieve, acting chairman of TWOC announced here.

The pact affirms present wages, provides for an eight-hour day, 40-hour week, a week's vacation with pay, and sets up machinery for handling grievances.

Another agreement has been signed between the TWOC and the Warrenton Woolen Co., Torrington, Conn., confirming the CIO union as the sole bargaining agent and providing for the continuance of the five per cent. increase won by the TWOC in November, 1937.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

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LABOR'S STRENGTH WINS WAGE-HOUR BILL ACTION

A Roll of Dishonor

These Congressmen, all members of the House Rules Comittee, voted against democracy, to gag the people's representatives. They aided Tories throughout the nation by trying to prevent the wage-hour bill from reaching the floor of the House of Representatives.

Organized labor will remember their names at the next elections.

Rep. E. E. Cox, Georgia.
Rep. W. J. Driver, Arkansas.
Rep. H. W. Smith, Virginia.
Rep. J. B. Clark, North Carolina.
Rep. M. Dies, Texas.
Rep. J. W. Taylor, Tennessee.
Rep. C. E. Mapes, Michigan.
Rep. D. H. McLean, New Jersey.

CIO Leads In Fight For Progressive Legislation

BULLETIN

Washington—The demand of labor and progressive forces throughout the nation for action at this Congress on Federal wage-hour legislation won House consideration for the measure when 218 Congressmen on Friday signed the petition to bring it out of committee.

The signatures were affixed at the rate of four a minute, and the total number were obtained with a speed that broke all records in the history of Congress.

The measure will now be taken up on the floor of the House May 23.

"This is a great day for the people of America," commented E. L. Oliver, vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League. "The whole principle of 'government by rules committee' has been overwhelmingly repudiated. The House today served notice that there is no place for sweatshop industry in this country."

AFL Backs Vigilantes CIO Union Charges

Massena, N. Y. — Characterizing an AFL attack on two Aluminum Workers of America organizers as a "vigilante movement, inspired and led by the American Federation of Labor," Pres. N. A. Zonarich, said here that legal action may be instigated against the local AFL on charges of assault and battery.

Zonarich's charge was made following a raid on the CIO Aluminum Workers headquarters in this city, and the kidnapping and forcible deportation of Harold Diamond, and the molestation of Ray Pasnick, AWA organizers.

The raid followed by one day a Labor Board election at the Massena plant of the Aluminum Company of America in which the AFL local was unopposed. After the vote, AFL leaders warned AWA representatives to leave town. Otherwise, they threatened to "take things into their own hands."

"This outrageous attack on our representatives an dthe destruction of our union hall is nothing more nor less than a vigilante movement, inspired and led by the AFL," Zonarich said.

"The action in Massena is further proof that the AFL is not interested in building a great national union in the aluminum industry," he declared.

"In our Massena campaign over the past few months, we saw that th AFL had sunk to a company union level. It seldom took up grievances for the men. It lacked democratic control. Never once during our organizational campaign did the local AFL representatives consent to open debate on the issue of an isolated Federal union versus an independent international union.

Relief Program

Washington — A carefully-planned, long-range relief program, designed to give work to 13,000,000 jobless Americans and at the same time improve the nation's resources, was demanded by Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO when he appeared before the House Appropriations Committee.

Preservation of the American forms of democracy rests upon the ability of the nation to provide work and purchasing power for its citizens, Lewis said.

See stories on Pages 3 and 5.

Intelligent Employers Favor Wage-Hour Bill

Washington, — The wage-hour bill has the support not only of labor but of enlightened employers as well, it was shown here as Labor's Non-Partisan League made public a letter written by a prominent manufacturer.

Addressed to Rep. William Citron of Connecticut, the letter, written by Pres. C. R. Palmer of Cluett, Peabody and Co., shirt makers, warned that "low wages and long hours are again appearing in many sections." Palmer called for passage of the bill to prevent spread of the wage-cutting and the stretch-out.

Wage-Hour Bill

Washington. — Bring the wage-hour bill to the floor of the House for open debate.

That became the war-cry of labor and liberal forces in the nation's capital this week, following the action of the House Rules Committee in bottling the measure for the remainder of this session.

A "steering committee" of House progressives was preparing to circulate a petition to get the bill into the House over the heads of the Rules Committee.

Backing the petition move, CIO Chairman John L. Lewis sent the following wire to every member of the House:

"Every economic, moral and political consideration requires that the petition to discharge the Rules Committee and report the Wage and Hours Bill to the House should be signed on Friday.

"Enactment of wage and hours legislation by this Congress is imperatively necessary. Wage cuts are being threatened in the lower wage industries, and if Congress assumed the responsibility of adjournment without passing the Wage and Hours Bill, chiselling employers throughout the nation will cast restraint to the winds.

"Millions of Americans stand aghast at the spectacle of the House Rules Committee, created only to expedite the mechanical processes of legislation, undertaking to exercise a super-legislative function designed to prevent the House of Representatives from expressing its judgment on vital legislation recommended to the House by a legitimate legislative committee.

"Our nation is facing an economic crisis with grave social and political implications. Every American has a right to expect that the members of the House of Representatives elected by the people will not supinely permit its legislative functions to be challenged or strangled by a small group of eight willful die-hards."

Florida Voters Rap Tories

Washington, — The people still want a New Deal.

New proof of that fact, often forgotten by Tory legislators, became evident here as Florida voters re-nominated Senator Claude Pepper by an overwhelming majority.

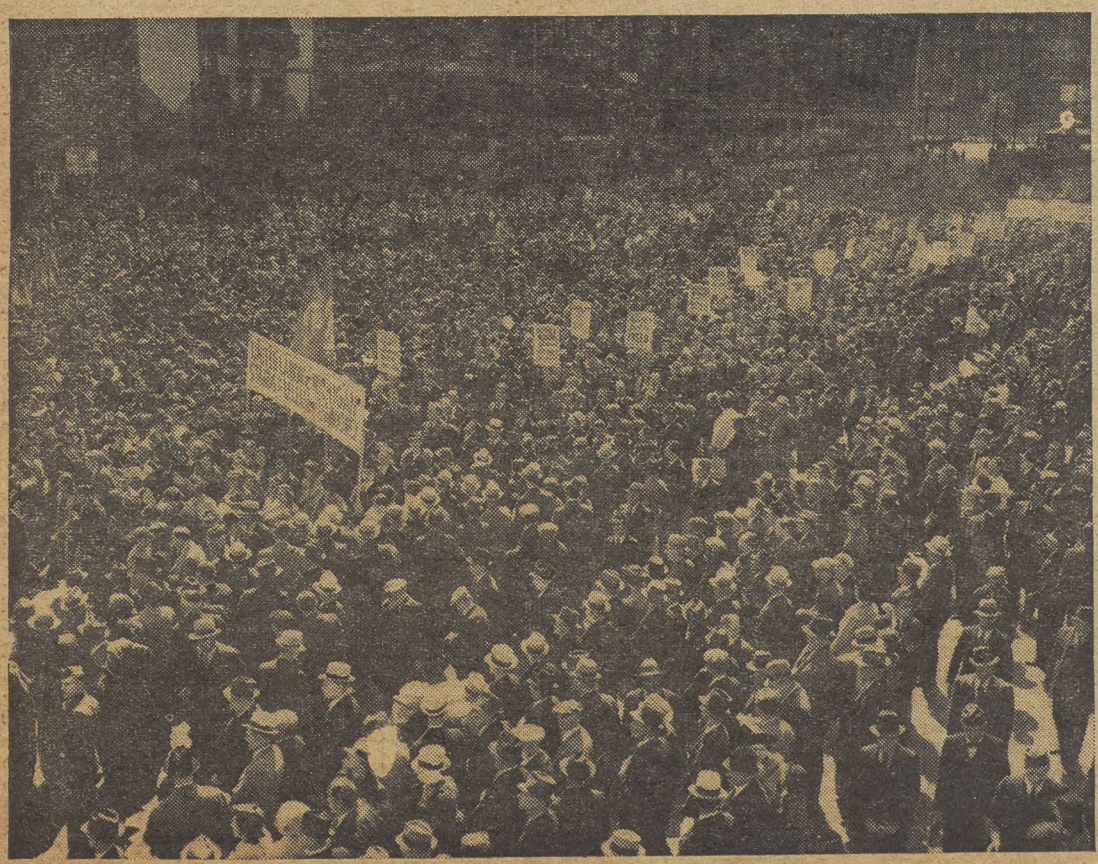
Pepper had been a strong supporter of progressive legislation, while his opponents based their campaign on criticism of the New Deal.

The Florida vote, together with the election of Lister Hill, Alabama liberal, to the Senate several months ago, will bear a strong influence on other southern politicians who have been fighting such measures as the wage-hour bill, it is expected here.

FAVOR WAGE BILL

Charlotte, N. C. — The American Federation of Hosiery Workers, CIO, meeting in annual convention here, urged passage of the wage-hour bill at this session of Congress.

Unions Ask Mooney Freedom



Thousands of members of CIO and AFL unions joined forces in Detroit to demand freedom for Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

Cannery Union Grows Fast

Executive Board Told of 276 New Locals; 120,000 Members Added

WASHINGTON—Steady and consistent growth of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers, CIO, was reported at the International Executive Board meeting of the union just concluded in Washington.

Donald Henderson, general president, reported growth in the nine months' existence of the union from 56 locals to 332 organized in 30 states and in Alaska and Hawaii, and a mebership of 118,000.

Of this membership, close to 30,000 are now under contract, Henderson reported. Nine months ago, less than 5,000 cannery and agricultural workers were under contract with their employers. Many contracts renewed in the past two months, Henderson said, showed marked advances over the old ones, with wage increases, better hours and other concessions won.

Contracts Won

Henderson's report divided the field of the union in 11 types of workers, listing the membership and achievements of the international in each. In fish canning, Henderson reported 11,450 of 12,000 members under contract. In fruit and vegetable packing, 3,800 of a membership of 10,000 have won signed contracts with the packers.

In the nut industry, 9,200 of 12,000 members have won agreements with their employers, and so on down the line.

Henderson pointed out that the international was now on a pay-as-you-go basis, after a period at the beginning when substantial sums were laid out in the necessary work of consolidation.

"Income that has come from the fields has gone back into the field," he said, pointing out that the international was now maintaining 15 full-time organizers.

Plans for Action

The Board meeting outlined plans for future organizing work in the industries in which the international is engaged. These included a committee to coordinate the work in sugar cane and beet sugar, and one to plan a campaign among fish cannery workers on the west coast, where the AFL has been setting up dual unions with the object of splitting workers away from the CIO.

A legislative committee was also set up, to watch legislation by federal, state and local governments of importance to cannery and agricultural workers.

Members Report Progress

Board members at the meeting submitted reports detailing progress in their regions. Richard Linsey, member from Alabama, reported growing cooperation with small farmers in his region. J. Austin Beasley, board member from the Rocky Mountain states, reported increases of $2.30 per acre for the 1938 sugar beet crop, boosting membership by 10,000 in that area.

Alfredo Fajardo, member from Washington state, described attempts of AFL officials to prevent CIO salmon packers from working this season. These attempts, Fajardo said, would fail this time as they had failed in the past.

Lief Dahl, president of District 7 (east coast) reported progress in the organization of nut, fruit and vegetable processing workers. Joseph Charles of Chicago listed recent gains in the large Libby, McNeil and Libby plant in that city.

Resolutions of greetings to John L. Lewis, CIO chairman, and to John Brophy, CIO national director, were passed at the Board session. President Roosevelt's relief and recovery program was supported, and a demand made for passage of the Wagner-Healey bill to enforce collective bargaining by government contractors.

NMU Signs Pact With Steamship Owners' Assn.

New York—After prolonged negotiations deadlocked for four months by a dispute over terms, the National Maritime Union, CIO, won its greatest victory in the maritime industry with the final successful conclusion of an agreement with the American Steamship Owners' Association.

The association represents 60 lines, including the major steamship companies.

The agreement provides for preferential hiring of union members, maintains the present wage scale, and sets up grievance and arbitration machinery. Recognizing the NMU as the sole bargaining agency, the company promises to do away with all company-sponsored clubs.

The agreement deals comprehensively with working rules in the deck, engine and stewards' departments of the ships and with the general safety and welfare of all unlicensed personnel.

Better Conditions

Vacations with pay, holidays, and adequate overtime wages are also included.

With the proviso that the wage question may be opened by either party on September 30, 1938, the agreement is to be effective until September 30, 1939, to coincide with the expiration date of agreements held by CIO West Coast maritime unions.

The company had sought persistently for December 1, as the date of expiration, but finally gave in to the union.

Before it goes into effect formally, the agreement will be submitted to the membership for ratification.

New York Council Backs Wage Bill

New York, — The New York City Council unanimously voted this week to ask speedy passage of the wage-hour bill by the present session of Congress.

The resolution was presented by Councilman Louis Hollander, a member of the American Labor Party and manager of the New York joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO.

Notary Censured For Refusal To Notarize

New York.—Refusal of a Staten Island justice of the peace to notarize a union's complaint of unfair labor practises brought severe criticism from the Secretary of the State of New York.

The union involved, the Dental, Surgical & Allied Workers, Local 119, asked that no more serious action be taken against to the notary because his livelihood was dependent on his status.

Post, the notary, charged that the S. S. White Co., named in the union complaint, would have forced him to get out of town had he signed the paper.

Union officials pointed, however, to the Secretary of State's action in the case as a warning to other notaries who may refuse to act for labor organizations.

Thompson New President Of Erie Council

Buffalo, N. Y.—More than 114 delegates representing 40 CIO locals in Erie county and vicinity voted unanimously to make Hugh Thompson, CIO regional director, president of the Erie County Industrial Union Council, succeeding Lloyd Kinsey. Thompson is a delegate from the Ford 425 local, UAWA.

Other new officers are: Charles M. Rosen, manager joint board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, vice-president; Lillian Brill, UOPWA, secretary; Frank Snyder, UAWA, financial secretary; Walter Shanaman, SWOC, treasurer; James Campbell, TOC, sergeant-at-arms; Alfred Larke, Newspaper Guild, Clarence LaMotte, United Butchers and Meat Cutters, and John Redmond, Industrial Insurance Agents, trustees; Leonard Kraska, Flat Glass Workers, and Isidor Backman, Fur Workers, executive committee members at large.

Hands Across the RIO

Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO shown at headquarters of the United Mine Workers with Vicente Lombardo Toledano, secretary-general of the Confederation of Mexican Workers. Toledano invited the CIO leader to a world labor anti-war congress to be held in Mexico City this summer under the sponsorship of the Mexican labor body.

Senators Hear Of Mob Rule

Washington — Maryland's two Senators, U. S. Labor Department officials, and newspapermen heard a story this week of open and unchecked mob rule in a town less than 100 miles from Washington.

The story was told by a delegation of Negro workers representing 600 strikers in the crab-packing plants of Crisfield, Md., now in the sixth week of their walk-out. The strikers are members of the CIO United Cannery and Agricultural Workers.

At the same time, the delegates told a story of continued strike solidarity in spite of the terror used by the companies against them. The strike was caused by the sudden decision of the companies to cut wages by 10 cents a gallon on crab-meat picking, from 35 cents to 25 cents.

Starvation Wages

No notice was given of the cut; it was simply ordered without consultation or warning to the workers. At the old rate, a fast picker could average $10 per week at the height of the summer season. In the winter, earnings of $5 to $6 were reported by the speediest workers. Those less skilled averaged from a quarter to a third less.

Homes Threatened

Open threats have been made to burn the homes of Negro workers, many of whom have been forced to abandon their houses at night in fear of organized violence. A price of $500 "dead or alive" has been offered by J. C. W. Tawes, head of the Crab Packers Association, for Mrs. Martina Cooper, president of the UCAPAWA local's executive committee.

Bosses have also attempted to set up a company union, trying to coerce the workers away from the CIO with the familiar hokum about not wanting "outside organizations" in the peaceful town of Crisfield.

Lewis Receives Invitation To Appear At Mexican Labor Parley

Washington — John L. Lewis, CIO chairman, was invited to appear at the World Labor Anti-War Conference to be held in Mexico City later this year, by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, secretary-general of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) when he met with the CIO leader here.

Toledano, leader of 1,000,000 organized Mexican workers, drove to Washington from Mexico to confer with Lewis on his way to a meeting of the International Federation of Trades Unions in Oslo, Norway, where he will present plans for the Mexico City conference to the delegates.

To Stop War

"Our purpose in calling this conference," Toledano said, "is that the trade unions should take practical steps to stop war. So far the struggle against war has been conducted in a purely pacifist manner. Now the workers must take action."

Toledano added that the date of the conference would be fixed at the Oslo meeting of the IFTU, which he is attending as the leader of the Mexican delegation.

Relations Cordial

Toledano commented on the cordial relations existing between the CTM and the CIO, adding that he had known and admired Chairman Lewis for a number of years. The Mexican labor leader further pointed out that relations between the Mexican government, which has the support of the workers, and the U. S. government, were also on a friendly basis.

"The struggle with the oil trust is an episode in Mexico's struggle for independence," he said. "One hundred years ago the Mexican people conquered their political independence. Now we are fighting the same battle for economic independence.

"We are fighting the same forces in Mexico that oppose the progressive actions of the American government and people," he declared.

Progress of the CTM

The Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), now represents the overwhelming majority of Mexican wage earners, Toledano explained. The old Regional Confederation (CROM), which has fallen into the hand of reactionary leadership, has declined to less than 50,000 members, as compared to the CTM's 1,000,000, he stated.

"The leaders of the CROM thought the world had ceased to move," Toledano said. "As a result, they have lost their former following."

Latin American Parley Planned

Toledano also described plans for a forthcoming conference of Latin American trade unions, to be held in Mexico City with delegates present from each Latin American country where the trade union movement exists.

"There has been a new birth of the labor movement throughout Latin America," he declared. "With few exceptions, this new growth represents a united force in labor in those nations."

The Mexican leader added that countries under fascist dictatorship, while they could not be represented officially, will have representatives of the underground movement at the conference.

Demands Grow For Wage-Hour Measure At This Session

Washington—The House Rules Committee, which last week by an eight-to-six vote prevented the wage-hour bill from reaching the floor of the House of Representatives, was fast becoming the center of a flood of protests as progressive forces in all parts of the nation and in all walks of life, moved to blast the bill from the committee's censorship.

Following in rapid order came these developments, which lent strength to the belief that the measure would come to a vote at this session of Congress, despite the committee's Tory stand:

1. A statement by CIO Chairman John L. Lewis, made just before the Rules Committee vote was taken branding failure to give the bill a place on the House calendar "as an outrageous and indefensible gagging of the people's representatives and a travesty on the principles of our form of government."

2. E. L. Oliver, vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, termed the committee's action "clear repudiation of party pledges" and a "direct threat to the whole process of government."

3. President Roosevelt, in a telegram to Rep. Mary Norton, chairman of the House Labor Committee, which drafted the bill, endorsed a plan to petition the bill on to the floor of the House.

Declaring his hope that the "democratic processes of legislation will continue," the President said, "I still hope that the House as a whole can vote on a wage and hour bill—either by reconsideration of this action by the Rules Committee itself or by the petition route."

Form Steering Group

A 29-man steering committee was formed by backers of the wage-hour proposal to speed the gathering of the 218 names necessary for the petition.

Rep. Arthur D. Healey, of Massachusetts, head of the steering committee, announced that plans will be made to canvass systematically the members of the House, with members of the steering body being assigned geographical groups.

Under the petition method, the House, by placing 218 signatures on the demand, can "discharge" the Rules Committee from further discussion of the bill, and thereby can bring the measure to the House for open debate.

The petition must gain its required number of signers by May 11 if the bill is to appear on the House calendar before June 1, a date favored by many members for adjournment.

Pennsy Statement

That their task will meet with no great stumbling blocks became more evident to the steering committee when 22 of the 25 Congressmen from Pennsylvania signed a statement demanding Congress give immediate attention to the wage-hour bill. Three of the Keystone State delegation were not available at the time the statement was prepared.

CIO Clothing Workers Meet For Convention

Atlantic City, N. J.—With a record of continued achievement for the last two years, 600 delegates will arrive here this weekend for the biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

From President Sidney Hillman, who is also vice-chairman of the CIO and head of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, the union members will hear a detailed report of the two years' progress, which has pushed the ACW'S membership to an all-time high and made it one of the most powerful unions in the nation.

The union reaches into every section of the country, and has union shop contracts with hundreds of plants in the clothing industry.

Union Aids TWOC

Through its aid to the Textile Workers Organizing Committee the ACW is helping in the unionization of one of the most exploited industries, and is bringing the message of organization into the deep South.

The Amalgamated was formed shortly after 1900, following a strike of clothing workers in New York and a split with the reactionary United Garment Workers. In recent years the AFL's executive council has attempted to revive the UGW, but has met with little success. The vast majority of men's garments manufactured in this country are made by members of the Amalgamated.

Quarter Million Members

The Amalgamated membership is now over a quarter of a million.

Its strength lies not only in the New York area, but in other metropolitan centers and the smaller cities where clothing factories are to be found.

A major feather in the ACW bonnet of the Amalgamated is its success in chasing "runaway" plants, which have sought to move from unionized centers.

In a message of congratulations to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers convention, John Brophy, CIO director, declared: **"It gives me the greatest possible pleasure to send this message of congrat[illegible] to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.**

"The success of the ACW, its militant and progressive outlook, its innumerable contributions to the cause of American unionism—all these have made your union one of the nation's outstanding labor organizations."

Hillman

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who will preside over the union's convention in Atlantic City this week. Hillman was recently elected vice-chairman of the CIO.

Recovery Bill Will Ease Suffering, Lewis Tells House Committee

(Text of Lewis' Statement On Page Five)

WASHINGTON—Describing as "modest indeed" the New Deal's relief-recovery program, Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO this week recommended immediate passage of a relief appropriation sufficient to provide 3,500,000 jobs.

Lewis appeared before a sub-commitee of the House Appropriations committee.

Pointing out that there are now 13,000,000 jobless workers able and willing to work, Lewis said that the Federal Government had assumed the obligation of giving jobs to the needy unemployed, but that its actions since that time had failed to carry out this responsibility.

The President's relief and recovery program, Lewis added, "substantially meets the request we have made."

Lewis' statement to the committee came as the demand for passage of the bill continued to flood the Capitol. CIO union affiliates, local councils and progressive groups let their Congressional representatives know that government spending must be hastened while industrial activity remains at its present low levels.

Four-Point Program

Lewis advised the appropriations committee that the relief program should be based on a four-point program:

1. All workers should be employed on work suited to their needs and skills.

2. Projects should be socially necessary and productive.

3. Workers should not be required to degrade themselves as paupers in securing relief jobs.

4. Funds should be appropriated in such a way that emergencies can be met as they arise.

"One of the proudest boasts of our nation has always been the American standard of living," Lewis said.

"For those who are on WPA, that American standard of living means an average of less than $52 a month income. That is an average of approximately $620 a year.

$21 A Month

"In the southern wage regions workers on WPA receive as little as $21 a month and 15c an hour. Most of the men on these projects have families to support.

"Government has the obligation of operating decent standards. It now pays at levels below those of sweatshops, below those universally accepted as absolute minimums for American citizens.

"I cannot express in strong enough terms how inadequate these levels of income are to provide livelihood for American families. Such a condition can only bring a deep sense of shame to responsible citizens."

Fascism and anti-democracy "feed upon hunger," Lewis warned, and the American government must act immediately for its citizens if "we expect the traditional forms of American government and economy to survive.

"The progressive forces, labor and its friends, look upon this program as a test of their representatives at the nation's capitol," Lewis concluded.

'The passage of this program will be a vindication of their faith."

Leads Fight

Rep. Arthur D. Healey, Democrat, of Massachusetts, who led the fight to secure 218 names for a petition which will bring the wage-hour bill to the floor of the House of Representatives.

Shoe Board Meets, Lists Gains

Washington — Consistent progress in organizing the unorganized and in holding gains already won was reported at the General Executive Board conference of the United Shoe Workers, CIO, held this week in Washington.

In spite of mass lay-offs particularly prevalent in the shoe industry, the number of locals more than doubled during the past 12 months, the Board reported. In addition, many new contracts have been secured as well as old ones renewed on favorable terms.

Call on Lewis

The 11 Board members called on Chairman John L. Lewis, who pointed out that the CIO was the first instance of an American labor movement holding its own in times of severe industrial depression. In doing so, Lewis declared, the CIO was acting as a shock-absorber for the entire wage-earning class in the United States, standing off the ravages of unemployment and wage cuts that ordinarily come with economic crisis.

Smethurst Speaks

Walter Smethurst, executive assistant to Chairman Lewis, addressed the Board at its opening meeting, after installing the new members.

He compared the organizing record of the AFL in its 50 years of effort to that of the CIO in less three years of its existence. Citing the peak year of the AFL as an example, Smethurst pointed out that the AFL throughout the entire period had organized at the rate of 80,000 members per year.

Heywood Broun

On Henry Ford

Henry Ford made a very short speech at the advertising dinner of the Newspaper Publishers' convention.

He contributed just thirty words. His son Edsel added ten and W. J. Cameron, who is articulate over the radio, merely took a bow.

The speeches ran as follows:

Henry Ford—"Mr. Toastmaster and gentlemen, we are all on the spot. Stick to your guns, and I will help you with the assistance of my son, all I can. Thank you!"

Edsel Ford—"It is a pleasure to be here, I assure you."

W. J. Cameron ——

At first glance the oratorical contribution of the Ford trio to the banquet may seem a little meagre. Henry Ford himself was not only brief, but he spoke in so low a voice that he was hardly audible.

And yet the diners rose to their feet and cheered wildly. The New York Herald-Tribune hailed the effort on its editorial page as one of the greatest speeches of all time.

That might be mysterious unless one keeps in mind the fact that Henry Ford is an advertiser. He didn't have to raise his voice to hint that only papers which play his side of things will get his advertising.

Indeed Mr. Ford himself was almost a stooge. Money talks and it has the sweetest and most cajoling voice in all the world in the ears of men who own our press.

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Metropolitan Life On New Rampage

New York.—Officials of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in the New York area have declined to meet with union representatives to negotiate an agreement, in spite of the fact that the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, has been certified by the Labor Board as the sole bargaining agency for insurance agents.

Their letter was "bristling with bitter attacks against the labor board and the labor act, itself," states Leon W. Berney, national insurance director of the CIO union.

The company has "even gone so far as to condemn the 'legislative license' of the union to demonstrate, display placards and circulate literature, a 'legislative license' that is guaranteed in the bill of rights of our constitution."

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John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Philip Murray ..... Sidney Hillman
Vice-Chairmen
Charles P. Howard ..... Secretary
John Brophy ..... Director
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Reaction Rallies

Something seems to happen to a lot of employers when they get together for a Chamber of Commerce convention.

Whether it is the convention whoopee spirit, or the primitive herd instinct, or just plain orneriness, businessmen who are pretty hard-headed in running their own affairs are inclined to go off half-cocked when a convention gives them license to orate and resolute about the nation's affairs.

The meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington illustrates this tendency.

A large number of the employers represented have for some time enjoyed satisfactory collective bargaining relations with organized labor. Their concerns have been kept from bankruptcy by government subsidies in various guises. Millions of unemployed have been given at least some purchasing power to buy their products through government relief and public works.

Yet after listening to some crackpot Tory politicians and professional labor-baiters, these ordinarily hard-headed businessmen adopted resolutions for repeal of the labor relations act, in opposition to federal wage-hour legislation and for reduction of government expenditures.

* * *

It is peculiar to note the Chamber's stand against legislation from which American business is a great beneficiary. But behind this stand is something more sinister than inconsistency.

The attack on the labor relations act is particularly significant. This act was passed to assure to American workers the right of free association which employers have long enjoyed themselves.

Under it, millions of workers have secured the right to bargain collectively with their employers. It has helped to establish orderly labor relations in place of intimidation, chaos and strife.

Through the union organization that has thus come into being labor has won higher wages and better conditions; and is now enabled to put up a stiff resistance to the flood of wage-cuts that usually threaten in a period of depression.

The attack on the labor relations act is a barely camouflaged attack on organized labor. The employers who have been pressured into taking this stand are lending themselves to a movement to make labor bear the full brunt of the depression.

The plot is first to cripple the act which assures the right of collective bargaining, and then to bear down on the unions which are upholding American living standards for the masses of the people.

* * *

The stand of the Chamber of Commerce is that of a selfish minority who think they can profit at the expense of labor and the country as a whole. Its slogans are the rallying cry of national reaction.

But against this reaction, the lines of labor and all progressive forces are increasingly solid and assertive. Their demand is for a strengthening of the labor relations act, through the Wagner-Healey bill which provides that the government may give business only to law-abiding firms; for immediate passage of federal wage-hour legislation; and for passage of the relief-recovery program, so that the government may assure the right to work to at least some millions of the unemployed.

The Chamber of Commerce convention will have served some useful purpose if it arouses more people to the dangerous character of the reaction which threatens the country, and mobilizes them on the industrial field and at the polls to support the cause of labor and progress.

Don Quixote Rides Again

The National Guard As Strikebreakers

New York.—How the National Guard has been used to break strikes is described at length in a pamphlet entitled "Call Out the Militia," just issued by the American Civil Liberties Union.

High-handed state officials can use the N. G. as virtual "storm troops" under the practically unlimited power given governors over state militias, it is charged.

Federal and state legislation to curb this misuse of troops either during strikes or in support of "arbitrary powers of governors" is urged in the 30-page booklet, prepared by Walter Wilson and Albert Deutsch.

Pointing out that efforts to end abuses of the National Guard through resort to the courts have proved futile, the pamphlet favors a Federal law to lay down the conditions under which troops can be ordered out.

Wanted: Definitions

Indiscriminate use of the terms "emergency," "riot," and "insurrection" by governors, makes it necessary to define these terms legally, to prevent their being interpreted to apply to strikes, says the A. C. L. U. pamphlet.

Direct or indirect private subsidies to the National Guard or to individual guardsmen should be prohibited, and guardsmen should be forbidden "from acting outside their duties in such capacities as strikebreakers, private detectives, privately paid deputy sheriffs or private guards," the pamphlet declares.

As an example of the procedure used in ordering out troops to police strikes, the case of the members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers who went on strike, May 8, 1935, against the Eagle-Picher Smelter works at Galena, Kansas, is described.

When the companies attempted to resume operations with strikebreakers, Governor Landon sent 50 soldiers to the scene on the mere request of the undersheriff and county attorney of Cherokee county. No proof was sent back of the claim that the strikers were planning violence.

Looking Ahead By LEN DE CAUX

Of Historical Interest Only

APPROPRIATELY enough, one of the big dailies followed its story on the AFL council's expulsion of six more CIO unions with a piece about the Board of the American Museum. The train of thought is understandable.

For the council is quite a museum piece itself. Its actions have a certain historical interest for those who like to potter awhile among the relics of the musty past.

It is interesting to know that dinosaurs once stalked the earth and considered themselves no small potatoes. But they failed to adapt themselves to the changing times on account of their long, stiff necks, their big stomachs and small brains and their habit of sitting on their tails.

Some of the last surviving dinosaurs doubtless raised their voices from time to time in what were meant for terrifying roars. But the only reaction they got was probably, "Now, aren't they quaint!"

The latest ukase of the AFL council is similarly more quaint than terrifying. But phonograph records should be preserved of such utterances for some future Museum of Unnatural History.

An Old Story, Twice Told

Like Matthew Woll's wing collars and John P. Frey's social theories, this particular bellow of the AFL councils tail-sitting dinosaurs brings back memories of an almost forgotten past.

A long time ago, it will be remembered, the council threw the CIO unions out of the AFL because they would not discontinue industrial organization of the unorganized.

Since then these unions have flourished mightily and have built a great modern labor movement outside of and distinct from the AFL.

The AFL council got quite a lot of press headlines when they threw out the CIO unions. But since then no one has paid so much attention to them any more. So, to revive their sense of self-importance, they recently decided to repeat the performances.

Only this time, to prolong the sweet agony, they have re-enacted the ceremony of ousting the ousted unions in two separate spasms. First they picked out the coal and metal miners, and the glass workers; and now they have followed with the steel, textile, oil clothing, auto and rubber workers.

But by this time it is all an old story, twice told, and even the anti-labor press pays little attention.

A Distinction Without A Difference

Some historians discover a technical distinction between the present expulsions, or charter revocations, and the original "suspensions." The theory is that the council was not supposed to invade the jurisdiction of "suspended" unions but could do so with "expelled' unions.

For the CIO this is a distinction without a difference. The crafts began invading industrial union jurisdictions long before the CIO was formed. And since the suspensions, the council has used company unions, craft unions, dual unions and every other available weapon against the CIO unions.

Such activities have been limited only by its inability to make any dent in the loyality of CIO members to their unions.

What Happened In Mexico

The squatting dinosaurs of the AFL council might take a glance across the Rio Grande, if they want to know what happens to a labor movement that fails to adapt itself to new times.

Lombardo Toledano, the Mexican trade union leader, was recently asked by Washington reporters what had happened to the old Regional Confederation of Labor (CROM) of that country, which has been largely displaced by the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM). Once dominant, the CROM now has less than 50,000 members, as against 1,000,000 in the new CTM.

"The CROM people thought that the world was static," he replied. "They did not realize that it was moving and they failed to keep pace with the times. The result is that they have lost nearly all their membership [illegible] the CTM."

CAPITAL CLOSE-UPS

By MARTIN STRONG

"Leave us alone! Give us your money!"

This is the wolf-pack yodel which is arising in Washington this week. If it were directed only at the moon, which smiles eternally at such foolish fancies of earthly creatures, it would be merely a laugh.

But the howl of the pack cannot be dismissed so easily. For the voice comes baying from the potent lungs of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and the moon at which it yelps its menacing demand is the government—otherwise the people—of this United States.

Does the picture seem exaggerated? Unhappily, no. For look at it as you will, business is still the dominant force in this country, and on its health depends the prosperity of millions, if not the prosperity of the entire nation.

Yet in this good year 1938, when business is claiming that it alone has the only sure panacea for national prosperity, this is exactly the remedy it offers; this is its only idea of how to assure national health.

Of course we have simplified it, but in words only. And if you doubt it, turn to the veracious daily journals of the United States and find it all set down, just so, although perhaps in a little fancier language.

* * *

Convention Opens

It is a Saturday, April 30. The potent Chamber of Commerce of the United States is to meet in its twenty-sixth national convention the next Monday. So, in case anyone might miss the importance of this great event the "chamber" puts out a statement of what the big business leaders have already decided is wrong with the country, and what to do about it.

In the first place, they say, the government should give up the idea of any "further government control of business", such as the formation of government planning agencies, the extension of the Wagner Labor act, government regulation of wages and hours, and government "price fixing and price control".

These things, says the "chamber," are bad; oh, very bad.

"It should now be realized," says the potent vessel of big business distillations, (and these are the exact works) "that recovery cannot be produced by legislative fiat."

So what?

Well, says the "chamber," (maybe forgetting that it had its right hand in somebody else's left hand pocket) here is a nice little start on leaving us alone and getting away from those confounded "legislative fiats"—which, in case you don't understand this fancy language, means a few LAWS.

And again we quote, correctly if not directly, right out of the "chamber's" own flush-tank.

"We want a LAW requiring the government to lend more money to the busted railroads than it can lend under present laws.

"We want a LAW forcing the government to put up the money with which the busted railroads can buy new locomotives and freight cars and other equipment.

"We want a LAW that will make the government pay just as much in freight rates to railroads which got their right-of-way (and a few million more acres of land) FREE from the government as it pays to railroads which bought their own land."

So says the Chamber of Commerce of the United States—that powerful vessel which is able to stand on its own bottom just so long as the public will fill it up.

* * *

Dollar Idealism

But let us get out of the big-business sewer and flit among the creatures of sweetness and light.

These gilded-winged butterflies are getting so thick around Washington (and the rest of the country too) that a working newspaper man can hardly stop for a drink any place now without having some gold dust brushed off on his sweaty shoulders.

One of these has just sailed past the perspiring laborers of journalism here in the person of a vigorous young Democrat, trained in the school of old-time Maryland democracy only to land on the scintillating shores of the Republican National Committee as its press-agent-in-chief. The golden fleece, it is said, was $20,000 a year, guaranteed for three years. Republican Chairman John Hamilton said this proved how alluring G. O. P. principles are to vigorous young Democrats, and maybe he was right.

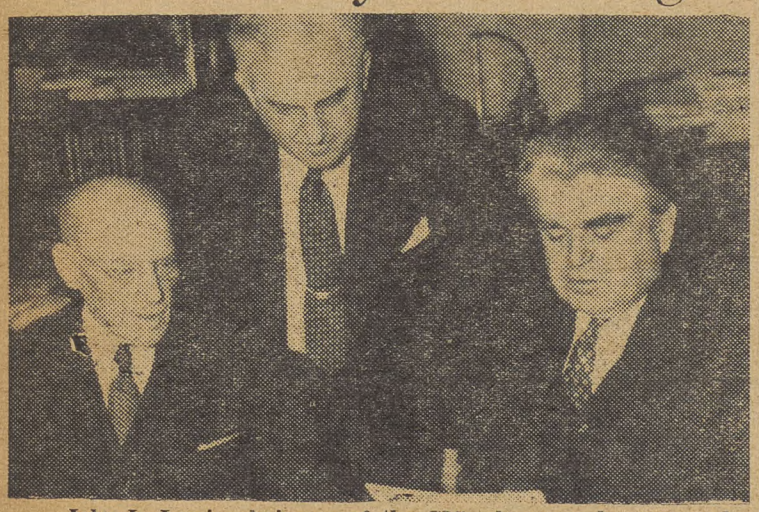
But these $20,000 workers in the vineyard are dull fowl compared with the birds of paradise who make up the American Newspaper Publishers Association. These ethereal creatures met in New York in annual convention a week ago to con the progress of the great press of the nation. And there, under the reflected glow of champagne bubbles and gilded brassieres, they discovered a great TRUTH.

Formally assembled in convention, these great publishers solemnly asserted by resolution that if ANYBODY—and they obviously meant the President—could say anything to the people of the country over the radio which the publishers didn't want them to hear, we were in imminent danger of a Hitler dictatorship.

Of course, any two-bit psychologist would undoubtedly assert that it is a sense of guilt which makes these press paladins so fidgety about the threat of censorship—a threat which everybody in Washington with a grain of wit would simply classify along with the fulminations of those great statesmen Senator "Throttlebottom" Burke of Nebraska and Congressman "No-pockets" Hoffman of Michigan.

But let the publishers keep on spouting such insane suggestions as this latest one, and keep on broadcasting them through their great journals, and somebody may begin to talk censorship in earnest.

Asks Recovery Bill Passage



John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, shown as he appeared before a sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee and urged speedy passage of the President's relief and recovery program, to provide 3,500,000 jobs for the unemployed. Pictured with Lewis are Rep. Edward Taylor of Colorado, (left) and Rep. Clifton Woodrum of Virginia, author of the notorious Woodrum amendment.

Fascism Fed On Hunger, Lewis Warns House Finance Committee

STATEMENT BY JOHN L. LEWIS

Thirteen to fourteen million workers are now unemployed in this nation. That means unemployed who are able and willing to work. There are in addition countless millions who are employed only one, two, or three days a week.

Unemployment of thirteen million means that there are at least five million who can be considered to be without resources of any kind, facing all the ravages of destitution. It is modest indeed that labor asks only three-and-a-half million jobs to care for thirteen million unemployed.

In the spring of 1935 the Federal government assumed the obligation to give jobs to the needy unemployed who were able to work. Since that time the Administration has reiterated again and again the conviction that the Federal government must carry this responsibility. It has failed to do so.

In establishing this policy the Federal government threw back upon the states and counties total responsibility for those unemployed and destitute who could not work.

But it has done more than that. It has thrown back upon the state and local governments a burden that has now reached two million families. Probably at least sixty per cent. of the heads of these two million families are employable.

Face Bankruptcy

Thus state and local governments find themselves being driven to the point of bankruptcy by a burden which the Federal government has promised to assume. If it did assume such responsibility now more than a million workers would go on WPA payrolls. That would raise the required number of jobs beyond the modest three-and-a-half million which labor is asking. Even this statement does not picture the real need.

The difference between the number of persons indicated as needing employment by calculating from the general employment figures and the number of persons on the WPA plus persons awaiting assignment is explained by the inadequacy of the relief machinery in the states. States are not able or will not put upon their relief rolls all those who need WPA jobs. This is due to limited personnel in relief offices, to certain local regulations and exceedingly inadequate funds for local relief. There is in addition a natural resistance on the part of self-respecting workers to face the heartbreaking and degrading process of getting on the relief rolls even though they be in dire need.

Upon the basis of these facts labor has made its request to Congress for provision for at least three-and-a-half million jobs for the unemployed on WPA. This is a minimum program. Any program that is expected to meet the basic condition that every unemployed person who is out of work through no fault of his own should have a job, would have to be nearly twice as great as the one labor asks.

Nearly two months after labor had announced the need for three-and-a-half million jobs the President set forth to Congress his program. It is the belief of labor that this program substantially meets the request we have made. We are whole-heartedly in support of it.

We believe that in order to make this program effective the Executive should be given wide latitude in its expenditure. It is not possible at this time to forecast the nature of the emergencies which may arise in the next year. The people of our nation should not be made to suffer because someone may have guessed wrong.

3,500,000 Jobs

Labor believes that this program can be so operated, if proper authorization is given, that an average of three-and-a-half million jobs can be provided between the operations of the WPA and PWA for the next seven months which are covered by the WPA appropriation proposed in the President's message.

On two counts it is important that this three-and-a-half million jobs be provided immediately.

First, there is terrible need among our people, and on all grounds of humanity and decency these human beings must be provided for.

The second important purpose of the program is to provide and stimulate purchasing power and recovery. The longer that stimulus is delayed, so much longer do we drift not toward recovery but toward economic disaster. Therefore we cannot afford to wait for three or six months for the three-and-a-half million jobs to be provided. It may be too late then. Now is the time for action.

Four Principles

Labor is asking that this fund be so appropriated that it can be operated under four main principles.

1. The first principle is that all workers should be employed on work suited to their needs and skills. One of the fundamental purposes of the Works Program has been to maintain in our people their skills, their morale and their normal life. The program means conservation of human resources.

If projects are set up upon which skills are destroyed, which require that the workers' family life be broken up, this great purpose is not accomplished.

If a man has worked all his life as a clerk with his hand trained to pen and pencil, it may be a harmful thing that he should be put to digging ditches in the winter time. If a man is required to leave his family over long periods of time so that he may work on a project, that too is harmful.

A careful study is needed to assure that there shall be projects to fulfill the needs and to conserve the skills of the unemployed workers. This implies foresight and planning. Useful projects cannot be created overnight. They must be ready when the emergency arises.

Socially Necessary Plans

2. The second principle upon which labor makes its demand is that projects should be socially necessary and productive. This means housing and slum clearance, flood control, the building of schools and hospitals, health measures, cultural and white collar projects, and vocational training work.

The vast funds which our government spends upon the works program should not be wasted away on projects which fail to add to or conserve the material and human capital of our nation. That this purpose may be accomplished requires planning and foresight.

Too long now our works programs have been created at a moment's notice. It is high time that provision is made for a foresighted planning of projects which will be not only useful, socially necessary and productive, but will provide work suited to the skills of those who become unemployed. It is time that there was established within the government a planning agency to determine where projects are needed and have ready at the time of economic emergency full plans so that work might be started immediately.

No Degradation

3. The third principle that labor asks is that jobs should be given those who need jobs without requiring honest, decent unemployed workers to degrade themselves as paupers.

I can conceive of no bitterer experience for a man than that of being treated as a pauper when he wants work and is willing to work. That tragedy is being enacted daily in our nation.

If we wish to maintain that free American spirit of which we speak so proudly, then this brutal crushing of men's spirits must not be allowed to go on. Labor says, give jobs to those who need them without making men suffer the degradation of being pauperized.

Those who are most needy should be given first consideration. Those unemployed who are not on relief should not be forced to drag out their meager possessions to the last bitter end before they can receive help. As long as every unemployed person must be certified for relief before he can be sent to a WPA job this will happen.

The immediate way to prevent this evil is to have the WPA make certifications directly.

Another need arises in this connection. Millions of our working men and women now only have one, two or three days of work a week. This work in most cases provides incomes far below the standard necessary to maintain civilized life at a minimum standard of health and decency.

Yet these men and women, though their income is less week to week and month to month than they get on the meager payments of the WPA are denied the right to get supplementary work on WPA. Nor can they give up their jobs and go on WPA.

Labor asks that WPA provide supplementary work for part-time workers to bring their income up to an American standard.

Prepare For Emergencies

4. The fourth principle that labor asks is that funds be so appropriated that government will be able to meet current needs wherever and whenever such needs arise. The government should be equipped to meet emergencies.

When three million men and women are added to the long list of those unemployed, as was the case in the last four months of the past year, the government should be in a position to meet the emergency unhampered by legalisms and red tape.

At the present time also the financial affairs of many communities have reached such a pass that they are unable to provide the standard contribution for the establishment of WPA projects. The government cannot allow the workers in these communities to suffer. It must be prepared to enter such communities and establish its own projects even if adequate local contributions cannot be provided.

One of the proudest boasts of our nation has always been the American standard of living. For those who are on WPA that American standard of living means an average of less than $52 a month income. This is an average of approximately $620 a year.

In the southern wage region workers on WPA receive about half that amount. Unskilled workers receive as little as $21 a month and 15 cents an hour. Most of the

(Continued on Page 6)

The Church And The CIO

Understanding And Tolerance Asked By Brophy

BY JOHN BROPHY
(Director of the CIO)

The fact that you are gathered here to discuss the "Christian Social Order" is an eloquent tribute to the seriousness and importance of the problem we are facing throughout this nation today. Not only here, but every place where thinking men collect you will find similar discussion and analysis going on.

You will find men talking, thinking, working out methods of approach, striving for a solution to the question that all men must solve—the problem of the social system in which they live.

How does this problem present itself to us? Principally in the form of the problem of labor, in the form of the problem of the worker and his relationship to the world in which he must toil and live. The presence on your conference agenda of so many labor leaders is a confirmation of this—the fact that you have gathered here to listen to me and to a dozen or more of us who are in the midst of labor struggles and labor aspirations in our society of today.

You have ample and very weighty precedent for this absorption in the problem of the social order.

Church leaders, from the Holy Father to the parish priest, have written, spoken, acted on the problem from earliest times. Our Church, throughout its history, has never failed to show its interest and its concern for the social and material as well as the spiritual welfare of those in its charge.

A Big Problem

Today, it must give even more thought than it has in the past—and that is what I hope to urge you, as representatives of the Church assembled here today—to do.

The problem is not easy. It never was, and it never will be easy.

With the advent of the organization I represent, the CIO, the social problems of this country have been forced on our attention more sharply than ever before. The workers themselves have forced it on our attention, through organizing in millions with their fellow workers for the achievement of their just and legitimate demands.

They have organized—4,000,000 of them in the CIO, many additional thousands in the AFL—and they have forced the Nation to think hard about their problems. I think I can say that at no previous period of our history have the problems of the workers in America commanded so much attention, from sociologists, from intellectuals, from statesmen, from religious leaders, from the public as a whole. Certainly labor news has never commanded so much space as it does today, even in our most socially backward newspapers and other publications.

So the problem is forced on us, whether we want to think about it or not.

The Church Speaks Out

The ivory tower in today's world has a vacant sign on it. Men who must live in the world of today, who must participate in everything that goes on around them, have been forced to think about the social problem as never before. And such men are by far in the overwhelming majority in our world. The philosopher, the meditative man who can remain aloof from his material and social world is becoming an increasing rarity.

What is this precedent for your interest in the social order that I referred to at the beginning of my talk with you? I think one of the best examples is to be found in the Encyclical of Leo XII, of 1891, "On the Condition of Labor," where it is explicitly stated the workers must be permitted and encouraged to form workers' associations, "that it were greatly to be desired that they should be multiplied and become more effective."

Pius XI, speaking of the absorbing nature of the social problem in his Encyclical of March, 1937, states clearly that the demand of the workers for "more equitable distribution of this world's goods, objects entirely and undoubtedly legitimate" has resulted in wide, new currents of thought that are absorbing the attention of the entire world—not alone the Christian world, as the Holy Father points out, but of every area and every sector where men are gathered together to work for their living.

This counsel is particularly apt to our Church. The Catholic Church is a working class Church. The basis of its following, the millions of its believers, in this country as in all others, are workers. It is their belief and their support that makes our Church exist.

What does this counsel mean? To me it means simply this—that all of us, priests and laymen and all interested in humanity, must go with the workers to help them to achieve their immediate and practical needs, their just and legitimate desires for a better and a more decent way of living. It means that we must struggle with them in their daily tasks of finding enough to eat, enough to shelter and clothe their families.

Aims of CIO

This is what the labor movement has to offer to the worker: Some measure of respite from the unending concern with material things. It brings him shorter hours, higher pay, safer and more decent conditions of work, a measure of economic and social security. It brings him the prerequisites (which our Church has so often recognized) for the good life.

In America today, the CIO is undertaking this task. We have 4,000,000 members organized in our ranks under the banner of the CIO. For these workers, the CIO has brought a message of hope and of achievement. By far the majority of our members are under contract with their employers, securing higher wages, shorter hours, better working and living conditions.

It is enough to speak briefly of one or two of our great modern mass production industries where the CIO has organized the workers. Let us take the steel industry, backbone of our whole industrial fabric.

Those of you who come from parishes in the steel industry will bear me out when I compare working and living conditions today with those of two years ago. The CIO has organized 525,000 steel workers. All of them are under contract specifying a minimum wage, maximum hours, and other essentials to decent working and living standards.

As a result of this, there is a new atmosphere in the steel towns. Workers, for the first time in the history of the industry, are free. Industrial feudalism has been banished.

Before CIO, steel workers were not citizens. They worked and lived as the boss ordered they should. They voted as the boss ordered they should. They lived in the boss's house and paid rent and food costs to the boss out of the inadequate wages that he chose to pay them.

Unions Free Men

Today they are free men. Why? Because they organized, because they took action collectively for the betterment of their own lives.

They didn't do it by remaining aloof from the struggle. They didn't do it by being individualists. They didn't do it by resolving that the only way to handle material problems was to ignore them, in the hope that if they wouldn't go away at least they might become a little less conspicuous.

The same story of progress is true throughout other industries.

In the American southwest, the CIO has brought a new message of hope to scores of thousands of Mexican and Spanish-American workers—Catholics all, incidentally—who have been forced to live on wages as low as $1.50 and $2 per week—when they work.

I could cite these gains to you for an hour or more, without exhausting them. It is more to the point to try to tell you briefly what struggles the workers in the CIO have had to go through to win them. Not all employers are as enlightened or as sensible, I should say, as U. S. Steel and the hundreds of others who have seen the value of settled labor relations and have written contracts with the CIO without forcing an open struggle.

A number have chosen the hard way, the way of conflict. And the CIO has been forced to fight them.

This, for some reason, is something that seems to trouble many of our friends who are not members themselves of the industrial working class. I cannot fathom why it should, frankly. It is granted that the gains are important and necessary, that the CIO can and must win better conditions of working and living for its members.

Can the CIO then surrender its chance and its duty to secure those gains because some anti-union employer chooses to fight rather than meet his workers half way?

In my opinion and in the opinion of our 4,000,000 members, the CIO or any other labor organization worthy of the name cannot surrender this duty in the face of unenlightened opposition.

Who Causes Strikes?

But when they do have to strike, they develop resources in themselves that often were not realized before. They learn discipline, self-control, organization, and above all, unity. They learn it in the hardest of all schools.

If you think that workers enjoy a strike as such, ask the men who were shot in the back in the infamous Memorial Day Massacre during the Little Steel strike. Ask the wives and children of the men who were murdered by corrupt police and company thugs for attempting to assert their American right to peaceful assembly and petition. They struck because they had to, because every other avenue of approach to their working and living problems had been closed by the employer.

The CIO has not stopped with the winning of collective bargaining for its employed members. It has also taken over the responsibility of looking after its members when they are unemployed.

John L. Lewis, our Chairman, has said, referring to the efforts of government to handle the problem: "The administration has taken upon itself this obligation and the workers of America expect it to fulfill its promise. The CIO has taken upon itself the duty of presenting the case of the unemployed."

Today, for the first time in the history of the labor movement, you can see in scores of our communities the presence and active work of unemployment committees under CIO leadership, which exist to see to it that jobless workers receive relief when they need it, that they get work if it is available, that the government carries out its promise to look after the unemployed.

Church Approves

These activities have been approved and praised by our Church—not only in general terms in Papal Encyclicals, but in actual terms in which the CIO is named.

I quote from a statement of the Most Reverend Robert E. Lucey, Bishop of Amarillo, Texas—where CIO struggles for great masses of Catholic workers have brought the results I have already mentioned:

"During the past half century only a small fraction of our working people were ever united in any worth while labor organization. This situation was agreeable to the majority of the owners of wealth and employers of labor. It was economic slavery for the workers.

"But now in the Providence of God a better day has dawned for the teeming masses of the people. By enormous effort the Committee for Industrial Organization is lifting labor from its lethargy. Literally millions of semi-skilled and unskilled wage earners are enrolling under the banner of organized labor.

"It is the duty of working people to join a bona fide labor union for mutual protection and progress. They must organize for their own sake and for the welfare of their families, their community and their nation. The CIO has taken a long step in that direction.

"Only a strongly organized and well directed labor movement has any hope of eliminating industrial conflict and economic immorality. Thus shall be established a regime of social justice."

Churchmen know the need for labor organization. They know the way it must be done—through strong, powerful bodies such as the CIO. They recognize the need and the legitimacy of CIO methods. I want to leave that message with you—that the labor movement is the crux of our present social problem, and that if we are to participate in its solution we must aid and support the labor movement.

John Brophy, director of the Committee for Industrial Organization, is a leading liberal Catholic layman.

In view of the interest in the CIO among religious bodies, the remarks of Mr. Brophy to the National Catholic Social Action Conference at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, are of extreme interest and importance.

Pointing out that only when material needs are provided for will men have time for cultural and spiritual activity, Mr. Brophy asked the 1500 priests and laymen present to appreciate the work of the CIO in aiding American citizens to gain material sufficiency, and to thwart dictatorship—which would be ruinous both for labor and the Church.

Lewis Speech Before House Committee

(Continued from Page 5)

men on these projects have families to support. Government has the obligation of creating decent standards.

It now pays at levels below those of sweatshops, below those universally accepted as absolute minimums for American citizens.

Inadequate Income

I cannot express in strong enough terms how inadequate these levels of income are to provide livelihood for American families. Such a condition can only bring a deep sense of shame to responsible citizens.

Labor believes that Congress is now confronted with a decision of profound importance. We are a nation rapidly slipping toward economic chaos. Up and down the land the mills and factories of the greatest industrial nation of the world lie idle while millions of our people wait for the right to work and to consume the products of their work.

The President has enunciated a program of action to stir the nation from its economic doldrums. That program is closely in consonance with the measures which labor has been asking. I see no signs on the horizon of the nation which would indicate a natural course of recovery if Congress chooses to remain inert.

Serious Decision

I solemnly say to you that this is the most serious decision which Congress faces.

If Congress chooses to act in accordance with the President's program, our nation can be again turned toward economic vigor. If Congress fails to act we will continue to drift in the direction of economic chaos.

In that direction lies the greatest threat to democracy, the idleness and misery of our people. The life of any form of society depends upon its ability to provide security and happiness for its people.

Fascism and anti-democracy feed upon hunger, hopelessness and desperation. American government must be prepared to act immediately and effectively in the interests of its citizens if we expect the traditional forms of American government and economy to survive.

The progressive forces, labor and its friends, look upon this program as a test of their representatives at the nation's capitol. The passage of this program will be a vindication of their faith.

Preserve Democracy

"The church has as great a stake as labor in democracy. The totalitarian regimes now in existence in so much of Europe are as much a menace to the Church as they are to labor.

"Hitler has sought to destroy the labor movement in Germany and the Catholic church in Germany.

"You and I know he will not succeed. But he can cause and does cause a tremendous amount of suffering in the process of his attempt. And while Hitler and his like remain in power, democracy, economic security, peace, spiritual and intellectual freedom suffer."

Unionism "Fate Worse Than Death" To Boston Firm; Tries To Liquidate

BOSTON—It's an old Bean Town expression that the Saltonstalls speak only to the Cabots and the Cabots speak only to God

But a new version of the old adage came to light this week when it developed that the firm of Sampson & Murdock, publishers of the city directory, rather than speak to the CIO, would go out of business completely.

A statement made by the union and sworn to by a stockholder of the company, has been filed with the National Labor Relations Board, charging the company with violation of the Wagner Act.

The affidavit charges that, following an NLRB election in which the United Office and Professional Workers had gained sole collective bargaining rights for the sales and name-taking staffs, the company called a special meeting of stockholders, at which the officers were given authority to liquidate the firm.

G. D. Marcy, president of the 92-year-old company, was charged with stating that "the sole purpose of the liquidation proceedings was to avoid signing a contract with the CIO; that if they could escape signing a contract with the CIO, they would remain in business."

Blacklist In Use?

Judge Thomas Weston, a stockholder, present at the meeting, asked if the concern could not be sold to another directory publisher. The affidavit charged that he was informed this would not be "feasible since it would entail the carrying over of the present personnel of the business, including the union now formed." Such a move, would keep the union in existence, while liquidation would involve smashing of the employes organization.

It was also brought to light that the "North American Directory Publishers Assn. was vitally interested in the case and considered this a test case." Pres. Marcy was of the opinion that "they undoubtedly would" aid the firm in its anti-union moves, and would use a blacklist to prevent employes from getting employment with other directory publishers.

No question of finances is involved in the liquidation effort, since the firm made a profit last year of $18,000, over and above $27,000 paid out in dividends.

Guild Goes St. Bernard

Buffalo, N. Y. — In the spirit of the charitable monks who send out St. Bernard dogs bearing rum to succor travelers lost in the Alps, the Buffalo Newspaper Guild has arranged an oasis for delegates to the American Newspaper Guild convention in Toronto, Ont., opening June 13.

The Guild will have a keg of beer on tap for two days preceding the convention for all dusty and travelworn delegates who pass through the city en route to the convention city.

Ohio CIO Asks Funds For LaFollette Committee

Columbus, Ohio—"If manufacturers and business men can set up a super-government within our American system, designed to serve their own selfish and greedy interests, enforced by brutality and violence through private armed militia, they are trampling on the Constitution and the American flag in a more despicable manner than any 'foreign agitator.'"

So Sen. James F. Byrnes, chairman of the Senate Audit and Control Committee, was told in a letter from Ted Silvey, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio Industrial Union Council. Speaking for the council's scores of thousands of members, Silvey demanded that the Senate provide additional funds to permit the LaFollette civil liberties committee to continue its investigations.

"If you fail to support the LaFollette committee, you will not only alienate our people, but you will be feeding strong meat to our—and your—enemies," the letter continued.

Glass Union Wins Wage Cut Fight

Cincinnati — A seven-week strike against threatened wage cuts ended in victory this week for members of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers employed at the Cambridge Tile Plant.

The management of the company had insisted upon slicing the pay scale when negotiations started for a new contract between the company and the union.

The strike was conducted in militant but peaceful fashion. When a settlement was concluded, union negotiators, representatives of the management and conciliators of the U. S. Dept. of Labor celebrated with a beer "toast" to future amicable relations between the employer and the workers.

CIO Leather Workers Seek Industrial Unity

Boston.—The need for unity of labor forces in the leather industry was stressed by the delegates attending the fifth annual convention of the National Leather Workers Association, CIO.

Ninety-four delegates were present from the major leather and tannery centers in Massachusetts, as well as from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Three fraternal delegates from the Independent Leather Workers of Fulton County, in Gloversville, N. Y., also attended the meeting.

A number of independent unions exist throughout the industry, and they were invited by telegraph to send fraternal delegates to the Boston gathering.

"We look forward to the day when yours and other allied CIO unions in the tanning and leather goods industry will be united into a single powerful industrial organization," said John Brophy, director of the Committee for Industrial Organization, in a message of greetings to the convention.

The convention authorized its general executive board to confer with the International Fur Workers Union, CIO, on a proposal to merge with that union, which will then be submitted in a referendum to the NLWA members.

Irving Potash, manager of the joint board of the New York Fur Workers Union, addressed the convention, and discussed the merger propostion.

Reports of the union's progress in the last year were made by Secretary-Treasurer Daniel J. Boyle and other officers.

Baltimore, Md.—Auto salesmen have organized into a bona fide union for the first time in the history of Baltimore, according to Frank J. Bender, CIO director in Maryland. The first meeting, held at the headquarters of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO union, was well attended, Bender said.

Support For Kennedy Gains In Penna.

Harrisburg, Pa.—With the Pennsylvania primary race nearing its climax the middle of this month, the growing strength of Lieutenant Governor Thomas Kennedy, labor-endorsed candidate for governor became steadily more apparent.

From all parts of the Keystone State came pledges of support to the United Mine Workers secretary-treasurer.

In Philadelphia four political leaders of the Earle-Jones slate, which has the backing of the machine bosses, swung over to the Kennedy ticket.

Farmers Unite With Labor

Kennedy strength among the farmers was indicated when leaders of the Farmers' Union pledged him their support. In York, Robert A. Warner, president of the AFL central labor union, announced his intention of backing the UMW leader.

In Pittsburgh, Judge M. A. Musmanno, nationally-known liberal, made his first speech in a year, and urged the people of Pennsylvania to vote for Kennedy. Musmanno, whose voice was insured last year, said, he had disregarded doctor's orders to refrain from public speaking, "because there are issues in life which cannot wait on doctors' certificates of approval."

An indication of the popular support for Kennedy was seen in an announcement that the American Institute of Popular Opinion had found Kennedy leading his two opponents in the Democratic primary by a large majority.

Judge OK's Transfer To CIO

Los Angeles, Calif. — San Pedro union longshoremen now have been legally recognized as having the right to give up their AFL charter and join the CIO.

Superior Judge Ruben S. Schmidt, who formerly declared officials of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union in contempt of court for protesting against his ruling preventing the stevedores from affiliating their local with the CIO, now has reversed his decision.

Staged Demonstration

After his first ruling in favor of AFL officials, the Judge had appointed a temporary receiver for the San Pedro union and its hiring hall. The pro-CIO longshoremen staged a stop work demonstration in protest, declaring they would never give up control of their hiring hall. The receivership was then held in abeyance.

In his recent ruling, Judge Schmidt held that amendments made in the articles of incorporation of the San Pedro Longshoremens Ass'n, enabled the union to change its affiliation from the AFL to the CIO.

Some 3000 longshoremen in San Pedro voted some time ago in favor of joining the CIO.

FOR RECOVERY PROGRAM

Worcester, Mass.—Pointing out that Pres. Roosevelt's relief-recovery program is in line with CIO efforts to aid the unemployed, the Worcester Industrial Union Council of the CIO has gone on record to support the program.

Maritime Commission Aims To Kill NMU, CIO Charges

Washington—The U. S. Maritime Commission was charged with an open attempt to break the CIO National Maritime Union through its campaign of setting up commission-controlled hiring halls.

The charge was made by Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, in testimony before a House Merchant Marine subcomittee on the Sirovich resolution which would prevent such a practice by the commission.

Pressman also charged that the Maritime Commission is preventing the National Labor Relations Board from acting on petitions for elections on more than 35 ships owned by the Commission. These petitions were more than four months ago, he pointed out, in urging the House Committee to ascertain the facts of the situation from the NLRB.

1872 Law Revived

Pressman declared that there was no reason for use of Commission-operated hiring halls other than as a weapon to kill the maritime unions.

"Invoking an archaic law passed by Congress in 1872 when unions on ships or on the waterfront did not exist," he said, "the Commission has caused to be opened at its New York City address the first of a series of hiring halls under government auspices which are planned.

"The 1872 law was designed to put out of business the racketeering crimp joints that preyed upon the sailors of those days, and now we see it used by the Commission competing with their unions rather than to protect them."

The Sirovich resolution aims to mission to harm the sailors by prevent the Commission from operating hiring halls as long as the certified collective bargaining agencies can furnish from their membership duly qualified seamen, Pressmen pointed out. It also would bring vessels owned or chartered by the Commission under the Labor Relations Act.

"The Maritime Commission's excuse for opening the hiring halls is to recruit seamen for the Commission's ships. Evidence is in the hands of the unions, however, that the Commission intends later to ship crews for subsidized ships and finally to hire crews for all ships," the CIO counsel pointed out.

"The inevitable result of such a policy, if allowed to continue, will be to hamstring the seamen in their own efforts to improve their working and living conditions aboard ship. Since forming their own organization, the unlicensed seamen have, in co-operation with the licensed craft, materially improved these conditions."

Mosele Subs For Thompson

Buffalo, N. Y.—Peter Mosele of the New York City regional CIO office is acting regional director in Western New York, during the absence of Hugh Thompson on a six-week's trip to Ireland.

Brother Mosele is acting for about three weeks while Rinaldo Cappellini, originally slated to fill in the interim, stumps Pennsylvania for Thomas Kennedy.

Washington. — Workers of the Alabama Drydock and Shipbuilding Company of Mobile will be represented by Local 18, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, as the result of an election won overwhelmingly by the CIO union.

The local was certified by the National Labor Relations Board following the poll, won by a vote of 794 to 454 over the Local Metal Trades Council of Mobile, AFL.

Quarrymen Joining CIO In Georgia

Lithonia, Ga. — Lithonia members of the Quarry Workers Intl. Union, CIO, are forging ahead to build a real trade union in this town.

Two mass meetings have already been held, according to reports from B. T. Garner, international organizer, and 100 members have already signed up.

Support of influential church groups was secured when Garner spoke to a meeting of the Southern Methodist Conference, a body of leading Negro ministers.

An organizing committee of 12 has been set up, led by their Negro churchmen, and in Garner's words "they are giving each other a run for their money" in friendly competition.

More than 50 new members were signed up at one metting led by these volunteers, and predictions are made that the local will grow to 400 members within the next two weeks.

NLRB Head Backs New Wagner Bill

Washington, — From the National Labor Relations Board itself, the House Judiciary Committee this week heard that passage of the Wagner-Healy bill, forcing government contractors to abide by the Natl. Labor Relations Act, would have a beneficial effect.

Chairman J. Warren Madden of the NLRB told the committee that it would make enforcement of the Wagner Act "more prompt and less expensive" if the new bill were to be passed.

Pointing out that at the present time NLRB orders are not fully effective until they have been upheld by the circuit court, Madden said "in the meantime, a union may have been destroyed."

The new bill, which would bar an employer who violates the law from receiving government contracts from the moment the NLRB finds him guilty of an unfair labor practise, would apply to some of the largest anti-union firms in the country.

Favor Relief Program

Cleveland—Support for Roosevelt's relief and recovery plan was voiced by the Cleveland CIO Industrial Union Council this week, in a resolution calling for immediate passage of the program.

The same meeting went on record in favor of the $60,000 appropriation asked by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee to continue its work of investigating industrial espionage and fascist movements in the U. S.

CIO Hosiery Union Meets In South

Largest AFHW Convention Hears Praise For CIO Policies, Program

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Mill-owners who seek to raise an artificial barrier between workers in the north and south were attacked by President Emil Rieve in his report to the 27th annual convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, CIO union, meeting here this week.

Anti-labor manufacturers in the south are engaged in a conspiracy to prevent individual mill-owners from signing agreements with the Federation even in those plants where the union has organized more than a majority of the workers, Rieve charged.

Some 300 delegates from 40 states are attending the convention, the largest and most important ever held by the Federation, according to union officials.

In his report, Rieve credited the majority of the recent gains made on the labor front to the CIO, calling particular attention to those won in steel and textiles.

While an honorable peace between the factions of the labor movement is needed, Rieve said, "it is my firm conviction that we should remain active members of the Committee for Industrial Organization."

Pacts Up 66%

In the past year, Rieve reported, the number of agreements between the AFHW and manufacturers has increased from 59 to 208, bringing 66.5% of the full fashioned industry under contract.

"It is primarily the south that remains to be brought under contract," he said.

Scouting the notion that it is the aim of the union to drive the hosiery industry from the south, Rieve declared:

"We have no quarrel with any geographic area for its ability to attract industry. Our quarrel is with sub-standard wages and hours, which endanger the standards of other workers in other areas, which they have been struggling to secure for 30 years. Our quarrel is with low wages, long hours and bad working conditions.

"The American Federation of Hosiery Workers has not been able to secure written agreements even in those mills in which we have won National Labor Relations Board elections, in some mills in which we have had strikes and won, and in some mills in which the majority of employes are now paying dues.

Sees Conspiracy

"We are faced throughout the south in both the seamless and full-fashioned branches of the industry with an apparent conspiracy against the signing of agreements with our Federation by and between the entire group of southern manufacturers of hosiery.

"Our representatives have conferred with any number of employers, with whom verbal collective bargaining arrangements are effective now. When asked to sign agreements, any number of them have the identical reply: "You wouldn't ask me to scab on my fellow manufacturers, would you?'"

In bringing out the need of intensification of the union's organization in the south, Rieve said that of the 82 new mills established in the United States during 1937, all but 10 were set up in the south.

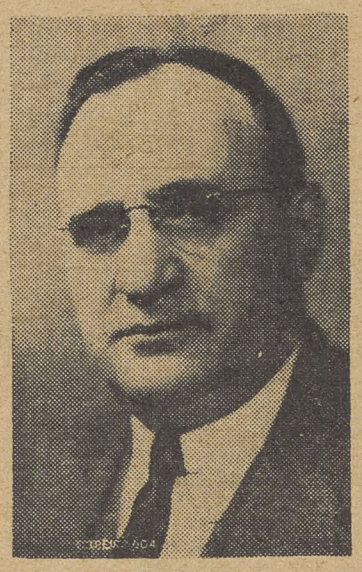
Many Speakers

During the period from January 1 to April 30 of this year, 41 additional mills have been established, 32 of them in the south.

Among the outside speakers scheduled to address the convention are: Gov. Olin Johnson of South Carolina; Senator Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin; David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers; R. R. Lawrence, southern regional director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, and Senator Robert R. Reynolds, of North Carolina.

John Edelman. Philadelphia CIO regional director, represented the CIO at the convention.

Emil Rieve



President of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, which is meeting in Charlotte, N. C. this week.

CELEBRATES

Cincinnati, O. — Local 1988 of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee celebrated the signing of a new contract by holding a party at which music and dancing were enjoyed by the members. Mr. Majors, SWOC representative who assisted in the signing of the pact, was present at the affair.

UAW Keeps Up Fight at Kansas City Ford

Kansas City, Mo.—Nine months of bitter Ford warfare on the United Automobile Workers local at the struck Ford plant here last week culminated in the bombing of the union's headquarters, across the street from the factory.

The bomb, which shattered about 75 windows in the vicinity, endangered the lives of 15 members of the local who were sleeping in rooms on the second floor when the explosion occurred. The wife and 8-year-old daughter of one of the members were blown from their beds, and shattered glass was thrown into the small sleeping room.

Still another member was treated for concussions and temporary deafness.

The bombing, according to the strike committee of Local 249 of the UAW, "marked a final vicious step in a campaign of terrorism, intimidation and bitterness aimed at destroying the local."

A Long Battle

Local 249 has been waging a fight to unionize the plant, gain seniority rights and better working conditions since April, 1937. At that time a sitdown strike brought promises of relief from discrimination and oppression, but in the following months UAW members learned that Ford's promises were glibly given and freely forgotten.

Men were fired right and left for CIO membership.

Openly defying the Wagner Act, Ford has locked out CIO members, blacklisted them with other Kansas City employers, hired thugs to beat them on the streets while the police force has denied the UAW the right to peaceful picketing.

Police Aid Bosses

For weeks the cops have arrested CIO pickets, jammed them 40 or 50 into a 10-foot cell in local police stations and bluntly denied that a strike condition existed at the plant, now operating on half time with scabs as workmen.

A staunch 1400 of the original 2000 members still are defying Ford's oppression, his Kansas City police force and his hired thugs. But since the local called a lockout strike last December they have refused to surrender to Ford.

Since the labor board hearing started, these men have had many calls from factory service men, urging them to withdraw their names from affidavits filed with the board. Whisky, money and jobs have been offered them, but the answer has always been, "Not if it means ratting on my friends and union brothers."

Success for Ford in the Kansas City strike, according to the union committee, would be the starting signal for a mass drive against other CIO unions.

The strike committee is seeking funds to keep their members in food and clothing. The committee asks that funds, which are desperately needed, be sent to James Fry, financial secretary, Ford Strike Finance Committee, 928½ Winchester, Kansas City, Mo.

CIO Union Gains Point Over Ryan

New York — The Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, has scored another point in the struggle against Joseph P. Ryan's AFL company union outfit, in winning an agreement with the Munson Lines on ship repair work that reinstates men fired for refusing to leave the CIO union for the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn., AFL.

Forty-seven members of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers had been fired last January for refusing to abandon the CIO for the Ryan union on orders of the company. Claims for back pay by the 47 men will be adjudicated by the Labor Board.

In addition, the Munson Line has agreed to begin negotiations immediately for a contract with the CIO.

20% JOBLESS

New York, — One-fifth of the unlicensed seamen on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts are unemployed at the present time, according to a survey made by the National Maritime Union, CIO.

A New Tory Wrinkle: U. S. Builds "Co. Houses"

Washington. — A plan through which anti-union diehards of Gadsden, Ala. — tightest open shop center in the South — will use government funds to build "company houses" came to light this week.

The United States Housing Authority, it was learned, had earmarked a $900,000 appropriation for the city of 25,000 inhabitants, which is controlled lock, stock and barrel by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and other anti-labor corporations.

Under the Wagner-Steagall Act, which governs USHA procedure, local communities put up 10 per cent. of the amount necessary, with the government paying the other 90 per cent. U. S. Housing Authority oficials claimed that they have no grounds for refusing to grant an allocation if the application is satisfactory.

However, leaders of the United Rubber Workers, CIO, which has sought for two years to organize Gadsden, only to be met with outright terrorism by the company's "goons" and a company-controlled police force, charged that the appropriation will lead to wage-cutting and an increase of anti-union operations in the city.

The company has frequently threatened leaders of the local union of the URW in Akron, O., that it will move more of its business to Gadsden to avoid union conditions.

Protest Police Beatings

Four hundred members of the Intl. Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, picketed the San Francisco harbor police station after the cops had beaten up one of the union members.

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YEAR'S GAINS REVIEWED AT ACWA CONVENTION

The Shoe Workers

The United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, brought unity to workers in an industry where previously there had been divided forces—and resulting exploitation.

In one year the USWA has done essential spade work in bringing the workers of one of America's great industry into one organization, has staged hard-fought strikes, won many contracts.

The story of this union's progress in the last year is told on Page Six of this week's issue of The CIO NEWS.

What's behind the widely-publicized change in the procedure of the National Labor Relations Board?

How will it affect the nions?

Turn to "Labor and the Law" on page five for a full discussion of the subject.

Delegates Hear Lewis, Hillman And Murray

(See Other Stories on Pages 2 and 3)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers entered the CIO to help in the great task of organizing the unorganized workers in American industry," Sidney Hillman, general president of the ACWA and vice-chairman of the CIO, said in his opening address to the 6000 delegates and visitors to the 12th biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO held at Atlantic City.

"It is only a little over two years since the CIO was created, and it is difficult to realize, even at this time, the magnitude of the job that has been done" General President Hillman stated.

Promising the "greatest organizing campaign in history" as soon as industry recovers from the present slump, John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, told cheering delegates and visitors to the convention that this was the first depression in history in which organized labor has held its gains and even increased its strength.

"The CIO unions have maintained their substance, their solidarity and their numerical strength.

"Their opposition to wage-cutting has prevented this depression from becoming a wild panic and an economic debacle," the CIO leader said.

Seventy-five thousand new members have been added to the ranks of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, membership in the journeyman tailors branches doubled, cotton garment workers in the south and west organized, two large divisions added to the international among laundry and according to President Hillman's report to the delegates.

"The CIO has saved the wage structure of the country, it has saved the purchasing power of the people" stated Philip Murray, chairman of the SWOC and vice-chairman of the CIO, addressing the ACWA delegates.

Confidence in President Roosevelt, for his record in promoting laws of benefit to American Workers, was unanimously voted by the delegates during the convention.

URWA Ploughs Under Company Pay Cut Plan

Akron, Ohio—A wage cut proposal made by the B. F. Goodrich Company was rejected by members of the Goodrich Local, United Rubber Workers, by a final vote of 2251 to 239.

President L. L. Callahan of the Goodrich Local said that many more workers opposed to the cut did not vote due to the wide publicity given the early voting, showing that the wage cut proposal was snowed under.

The company asked the union to agree to a wage reduction ranging from 10 to 20 cents an hour. In addition the proposal contained provisions for a flexible work day extending the hours from the present six-hour day, to seven and a half.

The agreement, the first concrete proposal for a written contract made by the company, was submitted to a vote of the Local membership following weeks of negotiations, during which the tension in Akron came almost to a breaking point.

To Resume Negotiations

President Callahan in announcing the defeat of the wage cut, said that the union was ready to resume negotiations for a contract acceptable to the membership.

Goodrich workers gave their overwhelming answer to the proposed wage cut in spite of a high pressure campaign of business interests and politicians claiming that they would ruin Akron if they did not accept the cut.

Mayor Schroy of Akron, elected on an anti-labor program, was among those who demanded that the union agree to the wage reduction.

During the negotiations, the union asked guarantees against decentralization of the industry and wage cutting outside of Akron. The company refused to consider these proposals and said that 5000 jobs would be moved out of the city if the wage cut was not accepted.

A compromise proposal made by the union agreeing to a temporary six cents an hour cut pending the decision of a fact-finding board which was to investigate whether or not the cut was necessary, was also rejected by the company.

Recovery Bill Passed

Washington — President Roosevelt's relief and recovery plan has paused the House of Representatives by an overwhelming vote of 329 to 70.

The measure, strongly supported by CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League, will provide WPA and other jobs for close to 3,000,000 unemployed workers.

Earlier, Chairman Lewis had described the bill as going a good part of the way to satisfying the demand of organized labor for government jobs for the unemployed.

Steel Plant Closes In Tribute To SWOC Head

Milwaukee — For a full day the great Heil Co. plant here was shut down by order of its president, in tribute to a man whose life had been devoted to the struggle for the rights of workers.

Jack Walters, who died here recently, was president of Heil Lodge 1344 of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and one of the most popular men in the Milwaukee labor movement.

The action of J. P. Heil, president of the company, in closing the plant on the day of the funeral was believed to be the first time that any Wisconsin employer had so signified respect for a union leader. The flag at the plant is to hang at half mast for the next 30 days.

Fellow unionists formed a guard of honor at Walters' funeral and more than 200 cars followed the coffin to the cemetery.

As Wage Bill Petition Gained Signers

Leaders of the movement which brought the wage-hour bill to the floor of the House, despite efforts of the reactionary Rules Committee to keep it under wraps. Photo shows Rep. Mary Norton of New Jersey, chairman of the House Labor Committee, signing the petition while Congressmen R. J. Welch, J. B. Daly, A. E. Healey and E. W. Curley watch approvingly.

URW Wins Seventh Pay Boost

Akron, Ohio — The seventh wage boost to be won in three months outside of Akron was announced here by Pres. Sherman Dalrymple of the United Rubber Workers, CIO.

Dalrymple said he had just received word that the union had signed a contract with the Lake Shore Tire & Rubber Co. of Des Moines, Ia., under which wages were lifted from 10 to 20%.

The pact also provides for seniority rights, sole bargaining rights and settlement of grievances.

GAIN PACTS

Philadelphia — The CIO Broom and Whisk Makers Union, Local 632, has signed a contract with three manufacturers in this city and is conducting a strike against a fourth one.

Honors 1937 Massacre Victims

East Chicago, Ind. — In commemoration of the Memorial Day massacre last year in which ten workers lost their lives, during a police attack on a peaceful demonstration near the plant of Republic Steel, a mass meeting will be held in South Chicago, Sunday afternoon, May 29, at two o'clock.

Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee will be the main speaker.

"This is not only a Memorial Day remembrance for those who lost their lives in the fight for industrial freedom," said Nicholas Fontecchio, SWOC district director, "but it is also a protest meeting against the tyrannies of those who oppose the advancement of our great union."

FAECT Maps Drive In Auto Industry

DETROIT—Organization of the men who design the Nation's automobiles, as well as those who make them, moved a step nearer this week with the establishment of a unionization campaign aimed at technical employes of the Nation's biggest industry.

The international executive council of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO, meeting in the Book-Cadillac Hotel here, authorized the establishment of a national automobile division. At the same time the board created an Automobile Engineers Organizing Committee, with Walter E. Johnson, FAECT vice-president, in charge.

The committee consists of representatives of the FAECT and the Society of Designing Engineers, which recently affiliated with the CIO body.

Look to Navy Yards

Organization of the entire technical personnel of the government's Navy yards is to be another objective of the federation, through formation of a Federal civil service department. Chapters have already been organized in the largest yards, council members declared.

Reporting to the board meeting, Pres. Lewis Alan Berne asserted that "the success of our drive during the past few months is proof that, despite the effects of the recession, the Nation's technical personnel are ready and anxious for organization."

Pay Cut-- Strike-- No Cut

Trenton, N. J. — Threat of a five cents an hour wage cut at the Sloane-Blabon Corporation plants in Trenton and Philadelphia was throttled by a strike of workers at both plants.

Warned by the United Rubber Workers local that employes would walk out if the cut was put through, the company insisted on posting notice of the reduction on the bulletin of the Trenton plant. The strike followed at once, and the next day, workers at the Philadelphia plant also walked out.

Whereupon the company agreed to withdraw the cuts and to enter into negotiations with the union. Pending the outcome of the conferences, terms of the present contract will be observed.

CIO Saved the U. S. Murray Declares

Atlantic Ctiy—The CIO has saved America by preventing a wholesale flood of wage cuts in the present industrial depression, Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and vice-chairman of the CIO, told a cheering crowd of 6000 delegates and visitors to the biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO.

"Had it not been for these unions of the CIO, the wage earners of this country would have gone down in the mire of complete economic degradation," Murray declared. "They have saved the wage structures of the country, they have saved the purchasing power of the people.

"They have prevented poverty, misery and all of their accompanying ills from visiting the people of the United States during the past seven or eight months."

Describing the fight of the CIO pointed out that the organized labor movement was now called upon for further service in leading a way out of the industrial depression.

"The CIO, ever mindful of its responsibilities, believes that if our nation's ills are going to be solved, the best way to solve them is around the conference table," he declared.

"We believe in collective bargaining. We believe in the use of reason, we believe in the application of logic and common sense."

Chairman Murray suggested to the convention that a conference representing all national interests be called by the President of the United States to work out a program to save the nation from the ravages of recurrent industrial breakdown.

Such a conference, he said, would be gladly attended by the representatives of organized labor.

Analyzing briefly the breakdown in the unity negotiations between the CIO and the AFL last winter, Murray showed the failure of the AFL to surrender outworn craft distinctions even in the face of proven need for industrial organization.

Secretary Perkins of the U. S. Dept. of Labor also addressed the convention, as did E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, and other guest speakers.

Civil Rights Violations Hit Labor

By C. W. Fowler

"Civil rights, freedom, liberties, the 'precious blessings' which Jefferson believed 'no other people on earth enjoy,' have never been enjoyed by all the people of the United States and for almost a century by none of a whole stratum of the population.

"During the greater part of the first century of American industrialism the right of labor to voice its grievances, the right to unionize, to meet freely, were looked upon as economic treason. The right to strike for a long time was considered a criminal action—and many employers would like to see it so today."

The Attack on Labor

This is the foreword to George Seldes' new book, "You Can't Do That," on the status of civil liberties in the United States. It sets the tone of the book, which points out with detailed citing of documents and first-hand evidence just how the attack on civil liberties centers on organized labor.

Behind every patrioteer, back of every 100% super-Americanism organization in this country is the anti-union employer who seeks to break the labor movement, Seldes explains. No matter how high-sounding the motives or how eminently respectable the names on the letterhead, the super-patriotic groups in this country, from the American Liberty League to the Junior America Vigilant Intelligence Association, have the one basic purpose of fighting labor organization wherever it shows its head.

The European fascists used the same tactics of high-pressure patriotism, race prejudice, red-baiting and witch hunting that go on here today. They were successful there in direct ratio to the weakness of the labor movement in knowing and confronting its enemies.

Unity the Need

In the same way they will be successful here, Seldes argues, if the American people fail to present a united resistance to the constant offensive waged against freedom.

"Two facts emerge from any study of European turmoil and the new class alignments in our own land," he concludes. "The enemy is always the Right. Fascism and Reaction inevitably attack. They have won against disunion. They will fail if we unite."

(You Can't Do That, by George Seldes.) Modern Age Books. 307 pp, with index and bibliography. 50 cents.

New York — Charging that wages as low as $10 a week were being paid, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers called a strike at the Sagamor Metal Products Co. here to lift the pay and gain a union contract.

Strikes Win Better UAW Contract At Allis Chalmers

Milwaukee — In a thrilling show of union solidarity, the more than 8,000 CIO members in the Allis-Chalmers plant — Wisconsin's largest factory — brought production to a standstill and induced the company to agree to union demands for a new contract.

Two work stoppages, each lasting about two hours, followed by the refusal of the night shift to work, put the finishing touches on the long drawn-out negotiations between the union, the United Automobile Workers and the management. The discussions had been carried on over a period of eight weeks.

The new agreement provides for full, unrestricted seniority rights, the company finally abandoning an "ability" clause loophole upon which it had previously insisted.

Longer Vacations

Vacation periods are almost doubled over those in the earlier agreements, with two weeks' being granted to workers of over 10 years' standing.

A battle over the union ship ended when the company, in a quick change of mind, to a compromise formula drawn up by Father Haas, noted mediator. The company declared "it will pursue the firm policy of not aiding or supporting in any manner whatsoever any employe or group of employes for the purpose of undermining the union."

The new contract will affect workers at the West Allis plant near here, together with other other employes of the company in Boston and Pittsburgh.

Labor Festival Draws Crowds

Philadelphia — Hundreds of workers will take part in an annual "Labor Festival" to be presented the evening of May 20 at the Fleisher Vocational School auditorium.

Aimed to show the benefits to be gained by belonging to the trade union movement, the festival will include a play in 11 scenes, and displays of various educational and cultural activities.

There will be performances by folk and tap dancing groups and a women's string orchestra, as well as an exhibit of children's paintings done at the Carl Mackley apartments, co-operative housing project of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

More than 500 Philadelphia workers representing 12,000 members of WPA classes will participate in the program.

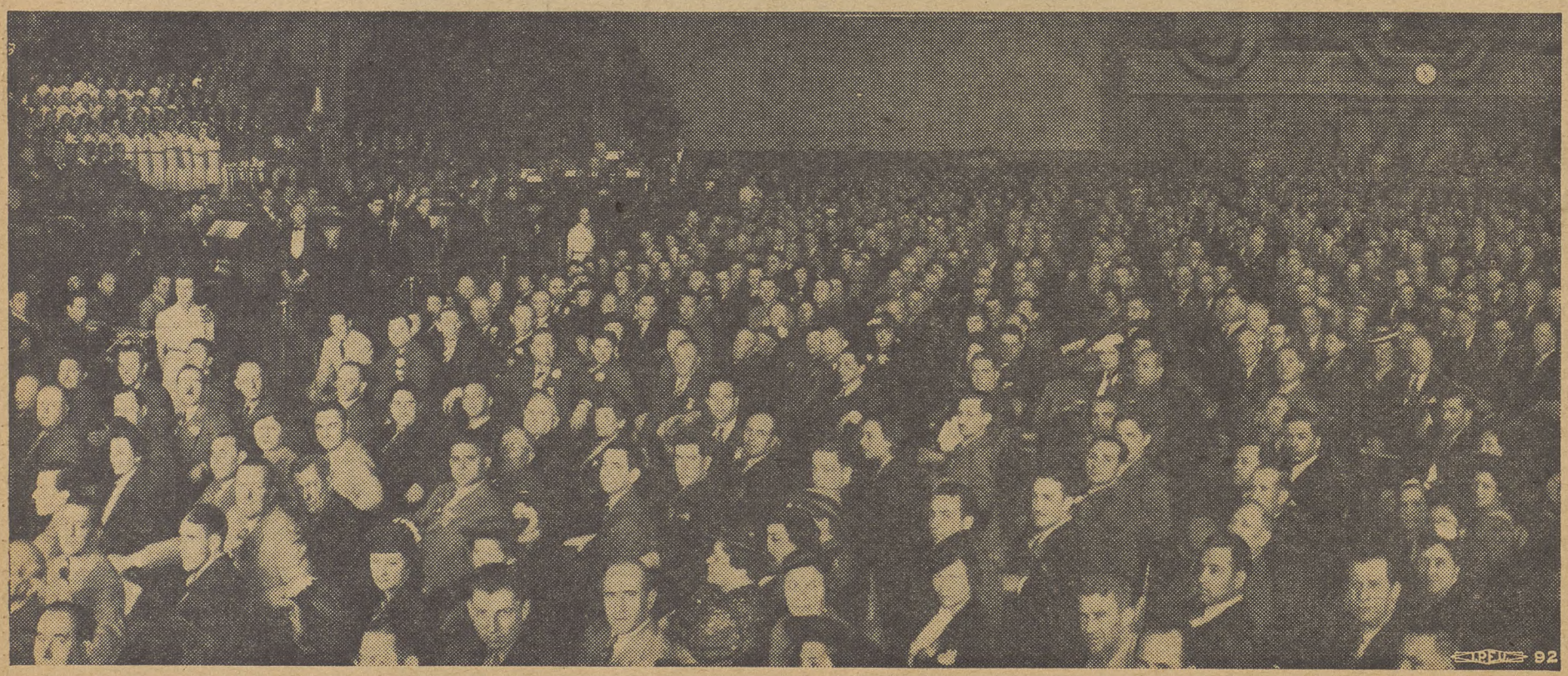
UCAPWA Wins Crab-Pickers Strike

Cambridge, Md. — A strike of CIO crab meat pickers, which had brought forth attacks by anti-union vigilante mobs, ended in complete victory for the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers.

Under the contract ending the walkout, packers agreed not only to restore wages to the pre-strike scale, but to recognize the union as sole bargaining agency as well.

The strikers, about 300 in number and most of them Negro women, joined the union shortly after the strike against wage cuts began. The packers at first refused to deal with the union representatives, and two were driven from the town.

Thousands Visit Amalgamated Convention



The Atlantic City Auditorium was crowded to the doors with delegates and visitors to the twelfth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO. The crowd heard prominent speakers. The convention will map future organizing campaigns in the remaining days of the session.

Victory Predicted For Kennedy In Pennsylvania

Harrisburg, Pa. — The nationally-important Pennsylvania primary election race swung into the home stretch this week with mounting evidence that the progressive Democratic slate, headed by Sec.-Treas. Thomas Kennedy of the United Mine Workers, CIO, would far out-run its machine-controlled opposition.

A nearly-solid labor vote, plus the support of large groups of the population interested in giving the Keystone State a progressive administration, are expected to give Kennedy the nomination. The primaries are to be held Tuesday, May 17.

Despite the valiant efforts of AFL higher-ups to deliver their unions' vote to the reactionary and almost-unknown Charles A. Jones, workers throughout the State were demonstrating their faith in the Kennedy candidacy.

In the centers where CIO unions are strong—in the towns where the steel union brought economic and political freedom, in the densely populated areas of Pittsburgh, in mining districts and in other industrial cities throughout the State, Kennedy is expected to poll an extremely heavy vote.

Philadelphia For Kennedy

Philadelphia, largest city in the State, is also believed ready to swing into the Kennedy columns on election day. Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia is running for United States Senator on the Kennedy ticket.

Nine AFL union leaders in Philadelphia pledged their support for Kennedy in a statement warning of the dangers of playing into the hands of reactionaries.

"We are for Kennedy because we believe that united labor is necessary for our advance and to prevent labor being driven backward," the statement said. "We are confident that the labor movement, regardless of other differences, will fully support Thomas Kennedy and elect him governor of Pennsylvania."

In Pittsburgh, Walter A. Jones, liberal businessman and head of the Pennsylvania Good Neighbor League, voiced confidence in Kennedy as the candidate best able to co-operate with businessmen while adhering to the principles of the New Deal.

Kennedy Draws Crowds

Speaking to record crowds in the heart of the anthracite district, Kennedy pointed to the fact that "the people on this ticket are not Wednesday-night progressives or Saturday-night New Dealers. We have worked continuously for the cause of economic justice and we are pledged to a continuance of that fight."

"The people of Pennsylvania who are members of the Democratic party are determined to save it from the leaders who have betrayed their trust," Kennedy said at

(Continued on Page 5)

Indiana CIO To Meet

Indianapolis, Ind. — Delegates from CIO unions throughout Indiana will meet in Indianapolis May 21 to organize Industrial Union Council for the state.

The meeting, to be held in Tomlinson Hall, will bring together representatives of the steel, auto, oil, chemical, mining and hosiery workers of the state.

Leading figures in the CIO will address the convention.

Formation of the Indiana CIO body will create another link in the series of state councils being formed throughout the nation. Close to 20 such organizations have already been established.

Ask More Funds For Maternity And Child Care

WASHINGTON—Additional funds for federal grants to the states for maternity and child care are asked in bills introduced into the Senate and the House of Representatives (S. 3914 and H R. 10241).

At the present time less than $4,000,000 is appropriated for this important work. The new bills would authorize an additional $3,000,000 in 1939 and then increase at a rate to provide $20,000,000 additional by 1943.

The bill was proposed after a careful survey showed that present maternal and infant care in this country is inadequate and has resulted in terrible suffering and a high death rate.

CIO members are urged to write their Senators and Congressmen asking immediate passage of the bill.

STOP PAY CUT

New York — Local 76-B of the United Furniture Workers, CIO, prevented a 12½ per cent. pay cut when a strike against the Wycombe Meyer Co. ended in rescinding of the pay slash notice.

Reeling Tories Seek New Wage Bill Fight

Washington — The wage-hour bill, pushed out of the Tory House Rules Committee by the most spectacular action of this session of Congress, faced more battlefields this week as opponents of the measure sought new positions from which to attack the measure.

The bill is scheduled to reach the floor of the House on May 23, though the rules committee, alarmed by popular support for the measure and desirous of a speedy adjournment of Congress, may reconsider its previous action and give the bill an earlier place on the House calendar.

Administration leaders will seek quick action on the bill. In this, they will receive co-operation from Congressmen anxious to rebuild poltical fancies in their home pastures.

Tories Seek Delay

Southern Senators, led by Senator Harrison of Mississippi, however, hinted they may fight for the inclusion of southern differentials in the bill. Such attempts may lead to indefinite stalling, and would possibly prevent action at this session on the measure.

The walkaway election of Senator Pepper, Florida New Dealer, served as a warning to many Congressmen from below the Mason and Dixon line that workers in their states are no less eager for passage of the bill than are their brothers in the industrial centers of the north and west.

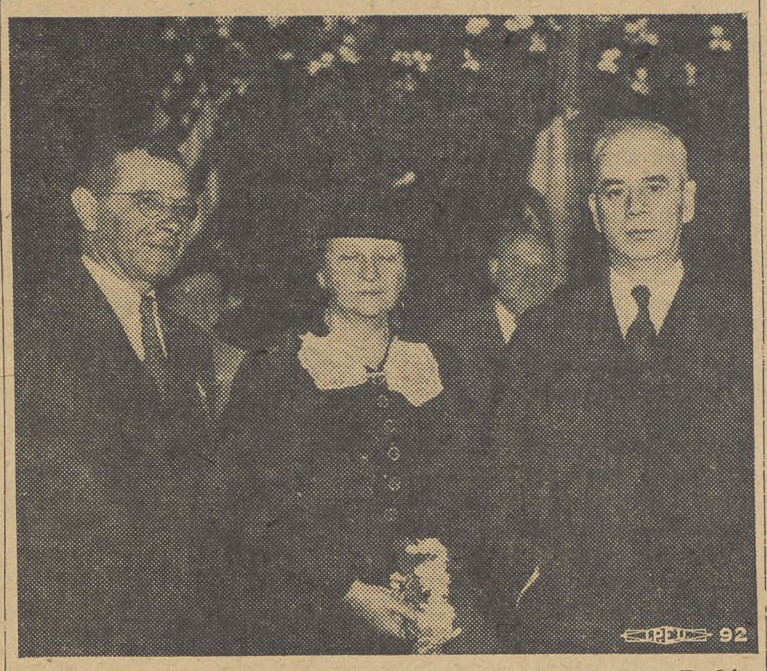
The Florida election was credited with playing an important

(Continued on Page 5)

Amalgamated Clothing Workers Meet, Cheer Own Gains and Strength of CIO

Atlantic City—Speaking to 6000 delegates and visitors at the 12th biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Sidney Hillman, ACWA general president and vice-chairman of the CIO, called for unity of the workers on the political front and pledged "fullest support to the CIO."

Address ACWA Convention



Pres. Sidney Hillman (left), Sec. of Labor Frances Perkins (center) and Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, who addressed the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Convention at Atlantic City, N. J., this week. Murray and Hillman are vice-chairmen of the CIO.

Lewis Tells ACWA Of CIO Progress

ATLANTIC CITY—The greatest organizing campaign in history will be launched by the CIO when business picks up again, Chairman John L. Lewis told the convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Devoting the greater part of his speech to the unemployment crisis, Lewis deplored the failure of employers and government to protect the right of American workers to a job and to security for their families.

He called for increased participation by labor in the political field and declared that "a rational arrangement must be worked out so that labor may live."

Asserting that plans must be made to meet the present crisis, the CIO leader said: "Labor offers to participate and sit on any council. It offers to participate in any rational program."

Hails Amalgamated

Greeted with a cheering and prolonged ovation, Lewis hailed the Amalgamated as "one of the great founder organizations of the CIO." He referred with feeling to Pres. Sidney Hillman's recovery from a serious illness and to his great services to the movement. "My compliments to an organization that has produced a Hillman," he said.

Lewis traced the achievements of the CIO in "helping to make the common people articulate in these days of crisis and emergency, and in helping to cushion this economic depression.

"This is the first depression in history," he said, "in which the organizations of labor have not been mowed down like chaff before the storm.

"The CIO unions have maintained their substance, their solidarity and their numerical strength.

"Their opposition to wage-cutting has prevented this depression from becoming a wild panic and an economic debacle."

CIO Ready to Advance

Pointing to the difficulties of new organization in a period of mass unemployment, Lewis declared that the CIO unions are now concentrating on perfecting their organizations and rendering service to the unemployed, while they prepare for a big forward drive when business picks up.

"Just the day that this economic tide turns," he said, "the CIO organizations will spring into action and we will see an organizing campaign in the ranks of labor that has never before been duplicated."

Lewis joked about the efforts of the AFL to boycott the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. He said that the great increase in strength of the Amalgamated, whose membership has risen by 30 per cent. despite these efforts, proved

(Continued on Page 5)

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers entered the CIO to help in the great task of organizing the unorganized workers in American industry," President Hillman said. "Its belief that the CIO could accomplish that purpose has been justified.

"It is only a little over two years since the CIO was created, and it is difficult to realize, even at this time, the magnitude of the job that has been done."

Labor Movement Doubled

"The American Federation of Labor counted little more than 3,000,000 men and women in its membership in 1935," Hillman continued. "Today the combined strength of the AFL and the CIO reaches 7,000,000. Never before has the strength of labor been more than doubled in so brief a space."

The 635 delegates in the huge Atlantic City Auditorium, swelled by the presence of thousands of visiting Amalgamated members from nearby states, applauded enthusiastically every mention of the growth of their international and of the progress of the CIO.

Progress Reported

President Hillman had considerable progress to report. More than 75,000 members have been added to the Amalgamated ranks since the last convention in 1936, he pointed out, stating that the union was stronger than ever before in its history.

Accounts of long standing with several important non-union clothing firms in New York, Rochester, and Cincinnati had been settled, he said, and these firms were now under union contract.

The journeymen tailors had more than doubled their membership during the same two year period, Hillman pointed out. The cotton garment branch of the union had pushed organization into the deep south and into the west, where it had been lacking before. Two large new divisions of the international had been created, in the laundry and cleaning and dyeing industries, where working conditions had long been among the lowest in the nation.

No Wage Cuts

A portion of President Hillman's opening speech was devoted to the problems of the present depression. Wage cuts, he pointed out, were the answer of reactionary industrialists to the problems of their own making. They could

(Continued on Page 5)

Mexican Workers Don't Like Ford, Either

MEXICO CITY, Mexico — Three hundred and fifty workers in the Ford Motor Company's $1,500,000 assembly plant here hoisted their strike flags and demanded a union contract.

The workers claimed they had been laid off or had been working only half time, and demanded a collective bargaining agreement.

UAW Backs Mexican Ford Strike

Detroit — Support for striking workers in Henry Ford's Mexican assembly plant was wired to the Confederation of Mexican Workers this week by Pres. Homer Martin of the United Automobile Workers, CIO.

"Ours is a common struggle to insure higher wages and better working conditions in the industry and to bring industrial democracy and freedom to the machine-driven, boss-ridden unprotected Ford workers," Martin wired to Mexican labor leaders.

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-Chairman
Charles P. Howard ..... Secretary
John Brophy ..... Director
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A Great Labor Union

The record presented by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to its convention in Atlantic City is a notable one.

This union has long been a pioneer and leader among labor organizations. In the efficiency and thoroughness with which it has organized its industry; in the enterprise it has shown in adopting new methods and adapting itself to new conditions; and above all in its success in raising the wage and working standards of what was once a sweatshop industry, the Amalgamated is known throughout the world as a model union.

But the Amalgamated has not only pioneered in its own industry, it has also been a leader and a pioneer in the general labor movement.

It has led the way in the political organization of labor which is now bearing fruit in the successes of Labor's Non-Partisan League, and it has been one of the founders and staunchest supporters of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The Amalgamated has done its full share in the great movement to organize all the mass-production industries; and in addition, it has made the organization of the textile industry its special task, by throwing its whole weight behind the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

Future generations not only of clothing workers but of workers in nearly every other industry will rise and call the Amalgamated blessed for what it has done to advance the general labor interest in recent years.

The benefits derived by the union itself from these policies are shown in its greatly increased membership, its maintenance of wages and conditions in the present crisis, and in the unity, solidarity and enthusiasm that prevail in its ranks.

Pennsylvania's Opportunity

The voters of Pennsylvania have an opportunity this week to render an outstanding service to themselves and to the nation.

Old guard reaction has reared its head in the dominant party of the country's greatest industrial state. The Democratic party machine has flouted the wishes of labor and all progressive forces by opposing the nomination of the logical candidate for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Kennedy.

The election of Kennedy is necessary to stop the retreat from the New Deal, and to insure a liberal and progressive administration dedicated to the service of all the common people.

More than this, the election of Kennedy will be a tremendous step forward for labor in its struggle for a fair share of representation in the councils of state and nation. It will knock on the head the outrageous idea that labor men should be barred from public office, to leave the way open for representatives of wealthy and reactionary minority groups.

Kennedy's record in public life is a guarantee that his election will prove that labor men are among the best suited to serve the whole people.

The nomination of Kennedy and the labor-endorsed slate that runs with him, and their final election this fall will be victory for the people of Pennsylvania. It will also be a victory for the cause of enlightened progress throughout the whole nation.

Work That Must Be Continued

The request of the LaFollette civil liberties committee for $60,000 to continue its work, has been referred to the Senate without recommendation by the audit and control committee.

It may be remembered that the Senate voted $260,000 for the banking investigation conducted by Ferdinand Pecora; $250,000 for the Wheeler railroad investigation; and $198,000 (of which $65,000 was a WPA grant) for the Nye munitions investigation.

Yet for all the two years of its outstanding service in protecting the civil rights of American workers, by exposing the forces of intimidation and terror used against them, the LaFollette committee has had only $90,000.

Its present request for funds is the barest minimum needed to continue functioning. Every labor unionist knows how much remains to be done, and the urgent need for continuing the committee's work. Yet reactionary employer interests are actively lobbying to put the committee out of business.

Write to your Senator at once urging him to vote for the full appropriation requested by the LaFollette civil liberties committee, and not to sanction any reduction in the modest amount proposed.

Scat!

Looking Ahead By LEN DE CAUX

One Up For the People

EVERY once in awhile the people have their day. The day when the wage-hour bill was pried loose from the House rules committee was one of them.

The business of thwarting the popular will is an old-established one. It pays big dividends to the vested interests which are its stockholders. It operates chiefly by fooling and finagling.

When progressive and popular legislation is proposed, the business-controlled press gets to work. The measure is described as an imposition on business, government extravagance, socialism, dictatorship, or even a Communist plot.

If such fooling fails, the political finaglers follow up. They stage a fight on any issue that will distract attention from the real one. They introduce a substitute they know won't pass. They filibuster or they hold the bill in committee so that it can't even be discussed on the floor.

But when the people know what they want, they can be thwarted and baited only so far, before their resentment boils over.

The limit of popular patience was almost passed on the wage-hour issue. Millions of people knew the urgent need for such legislation to check starvation wages and sweatshop conditions.

They could not be fooled indefinitely, and two years of misrepresentation, sabotage, trickery and downright skullduggery was getting to be too much.

So when the old trick of bottling the measure in the rules committee was pulled, the pot boiled over.

Then there was such a scurrying in Congress as has seldom been seen before. The congressmen jostled and almost fought each other in their haste to sign the petition to release the bill.

* * *

Not Telepathy

When it came to an issue, most of the congressmen knew what the people wanted. They also knew that another election was coming around.

But they did not learn this by telepathy. It was brought very close home to them, by a new political force. The CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League organized most of the storm of protest which let Congress know popular patience was strained to the limit.

For blind resentment is not enough. The practiced politician can dissipate it or divert it from its purpose by many demagogic tricks. It takes organization and conscious political purpose to give the people their day in court.

Labor is building its political organization through its struggles for progressive legislation in the present Congress; through its campains for candidates from its own ranks, as in the case of Thomas Kennedy in Pennsylvania; and through the state, city, ward and precinct organizations being set up by Labor's Non-Partisan League throughout the nation.

Labor's political advance is hindered by the lack of a press of its own which can compete with the business-controlled press.

In its union struggles and in promoting progressive legislation, labor confronts the outright hostility of most of the daily papers.

The outlook of millions is colored by the point of view of a few wealthy publishers. These millions have no opportunity to formulate their own opinions intelligently and promote their own purposes through an adequate press controlled by their own democratic organizations.

Yet labor possesses two of the essentials for successful newspaper publication — the great potential circulation of millions of union members; and a great market to attract advertisers of mass-consumption goods, when these are union-made, as is increasingly the case today.

One step in the direction of a really powerful labor press is combination and coordination of many existing labor papers, for the sake of economy, greater attractiveness and larger circulation.

Hardly a convention of a CIO union or council is held nowadays without some expression of the need for a greater labor press. And the rapidly rising circulation of the CIO's new paper, The CIO News, as it is adopted by one union after another, indicates that these expressions are passing from the stage of thought to the stage of action.

Hoffman 'That Way' Again, NMU Protests

Washington—The CIO Maritime Legislative Committee this week issued a sharp blast at red-baiting Rep. Clair Hoffman of Michigan and his latest brain child.

In a letter to Chairman O'Connor of the House Rules Committee, Ralph Emerson, the marine union representative, denounced House Joint Resolution 665 as an "insult to every maritime worker in this country."

The resolution called for a $10,000 probe of U. S. relations with the Soviet Union, and hinted strongly that the maritime unions were controlled by a foreign power.

LABOR *and the* LAW

(LABOR and the LAW is a feature prepared for The CIO NEWS by Lee Pressman, general counsel of the CIO.

Changes in NLRB Procedure

The action of the National Labor Relations Board in withdrawing certain of its orders before attempting to enforce them in the courts will naturally raise a number of questions in the minds of union members.

The Board has already taken steps to withdraw its order in the Ford case, and has announced its intention to withdraw its orders against the Republic Steel Corporation, the Heinz Company, and the Douglas Aircraft Company.

What has happened is this: A case is commenced by the union's filing of charges of unfair labor practices, whereupon the board issues its complaint, and then hearings are conducted by a trial examiner. After the hearings are finished, the record of the hearings which contains all the evidence, is sent to the Board. In addition, to the examiner submits to the Board an intermediate report in which he recommends the decision which he thinks should be made. A copy of this report is also given to the company, the union, and any other interested parties. They then have an opportunity to take exceptions to the report, file briefs, and argue before the three members of the Board at Washington, what decision it should make.

Will Reopen Cases

In the Ford, Republic, Heinz and Douglas cases this same procedure was followed, except that no intermediate report was made by the trial examiner. There have been other cases in which no intermediate report was made.

What the board intends to do now in these four cases is to give the companies an opportunity to argue about the orders against them as if there had been an intermediate report.

The Board will do this by issuing proposed findings of fact and giving the parties an opportunity to take exceptions to the findings, submit written briefs, and make oral arguments to the Board at Washington. After this has been done, the Board will consider the arguments which have been made and the record in the case. It can then enter its final order.

This action on the part of the Board is due to a recent decision of the Supreme Court involving the Secretray of Agriculture. This decision has been interpreted to mean that the Board must give the parties notice of the kind of order it intends to make, so that they can have a chance to argue and try to get the Board to change its order. This decision does not mean in any way that the order of the Board will be or has to be changed.

The action of the Labor Board is therefore based on purely technical grounds. The Board's procedure in these cases has undoubtedly been fair, even though there was no intermediate report. The company, in each of these cases, was given sufficient notice of what the issues were. It was served with a complaint and a copy of the charges at the very beginning of the cases and had full opportunity throughout the hearings before the trial examiner to cross-examine witnesses, present its own evidence and make whatever motions it desired.

The Board is being extremely careful in observing every possible requirement that the Supreme Court lays down. It is interesting to note how careful the Board is to observe every technicality of the law, compared with the companies which have consistently violated the orders of the Board, despite the fact that the Board has been upheld in twelve consecutive decisions by the Supreme Court.

Expect No Changes

Since the present order of the Board in these three cases is based upon the facts in each case, it is hard to see how any change can be expected in the final orders of the Board. The net result will probably only be to delay the Board's orders.

This action of the Board will not affect the rights of any of the men who have been ordered reinstated by the company, or who are entitled to receive back pay. In the Republic case, for example, the board has ordered some 5000 workers to be reinstated. Since the men are entitled to reinstatement upon application, if the Board's order is finally upheld in the courts, all the men who have made application for reinstatement now will be entitled to back pay from the date of their application for reinstatement, regardless of the temporary withdrawal of the board's order.

Kennedy Victory Predicted

(Continued From Page 3)

one of a number of rallies arranged by Labor's Non-Partisan League.

The entire progressive slate will be swept to victory by the wave of feeling against the machine bosses, it is predicted. Running with Kennedy are S. Davis Wilson, seeking the Senatorship; Judge Ralph H. Smith, running for lieutenant-governor, and Mrs. Edith B. DeWitt, running for secretary of internal affairs.

How completely the party was slipping into the hands of Matthew McCloskey, Philadelphia contractor, was indicated by publication of the fact that he had lent Governor Earle—who is now seeking the Senatorship on the anti-Kennedy ticket — a large amount of money.

Wanted Puppet

McCloskey, it is authoritatively charged, planned to have a "board of directors" run the State if his candidate, Jones, won the election.

Freed only recently from political control of the State by contractors who fatten their own pockets on State jobs, the people of Pennsylvania are determined to prevent this new alliance within the Democratic party.

For that reason the Kennedy forces are certain that progressivism will triumph over bossism in Pennsylvania next week.

New Wage Bill Fight Predicted

(Continued From Page 3)

part in the speedy collection of 218 names for the petition to bring the bill to the House floor over the head of the reactionary rules committee.

Led by Representative Arthur Healey of Massachusetts, a steering committee group marshalled the necessary names in the record-breaking time of two hours.

Clothing Workers Hold Twelfth Convention

(Continued From Page 3)

not answer the needs of the workers, who required greater purchasing power, not less, if the country was to emerge from its economic crisis.

"A definite plan must be worked out to get out of this depression," Hillman declared. "We must not allow the country to drift as it did from 1930 to 1933. Getting out of the depression depends on increasing purchasing power. Workers are the largest single group of purchasers. Anything that will reduce their income will of necessity aggravate the depression instead of alleviating it."

Wages and hours legislation was the first step in promoting an economic plan for the nation, Hillman stated in outlining a plan for action against the depression. Equally important was the recovery and relief program of President Roosevelt, to guarantee a job to every unemployed man or woman able and willing to work.

"Part of the responsibility for the unemployment today rests on Congress," he said. "Had a wage and hour bill been passed at the last session, millions who are today unemployed would be busy at their trades, not walking the streets facing the ravages of depression."

"If we are to hold our gains and make further progress," he said, "these socially constructive forces must be held together. Any division in their ranks will only once more give an opportunity to the unsocial forces to gain control of the government again for their own greed and for the oppression of the American people."

Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and vice-chairman, with President Hillman, of the CIO, addressed the convention on the achievements of the CIO and on the question of labor unity.

Murray cited the record of the SWOC in organizing more than 500,000 steel workers in less than two years, placing them under contract with the largest corporations in the nation, and securing wage and living improvements throughout the industry.

Chairman Murray also analyzed the failure of the AFL Executive Council to join with the CIO in bringing about unity of organized labor, placing the blame squarely on the inability of the Council to see beyond the narrow craft distinctions of a method of unionism unsuited to modern conditions.

Lewis Speech To ACW

(Continued From Page 3)

that the United Mine Workers had nothing to fear from the attempt of "the apostate Green" to promote a dual union.

Wage-Hour Legislation

The CIO chairman found evidence of labor's increasing political strength in the improved prospects for passage of wage-hour legislation in this Congress.

"But what a sad commentary it is on the intelligence and good faith of our Congressmen," he said, "that action on the wage-hour bill came only as a result of the most insistent pleadings and demands of the workers of this country.

"It was only because labor threatened to visit its displeasure at the next elections on Congressmen blocking consideration of the bill that it was forced out of the rules committee."

Describing labor political action as "a natural by-product of increased industrial organization," Lewis said:

"The time has gone by for labor merely to hope and to plead. The time has gone by for labor to occupy an inferior position. The time has come for labor to realize its own inherent strength."

CAPITAL CLOSE-UPS

By MARTIN STRONG

"Back to slavery!"

The 700 little dwarfs of the United States Chamber of Commerce tuned up on the new theme song of reaction here last week and the echoes are still ringing dulcently in the ears of Princess Coal Black, otherwise personified in the nation's antediluvian press.

"Heigh-ho, heigh-ho; repeal the awful Wagner act, and off to town we'll go!"

So sang the 700 little men who gathered in the Chamber's marble palace to decide what's wrong with the country and how to fix it all up. And outright destruction of Labor's Magna Charta, or 'structural modification" if they couldn't do any better, was the chief note on the Chamber's brass bugle.

But close observers of previous performances of the Chamber music Society felt there wasn't so much wind in the bugle as there was in former years. Somehow or other, the fat boys seemed to have been a bit deflated. They did a lot of twenty-foot blacksnake cursing in private but their formal resolutions poured out of the chamber pot like half-warm molasses.

Even the resolution on wages and hours marched boldly in both directions at once, advocating governmental regulation for "those special classes" who need it but proposing that the regulation should be applied by State governments only, to make sure that it would be wholly ineffective.

The Chamber used to speak with some authority, at least for those it purported to represent. But the best and only response it could get to its demand for a Congressional investigation of the Labor Relations Board was a proposal to that effect from Congressman Clare Hoffman of Michigan.

Mr. Hoffman—A Case

Different kinds of thermometers have different zero points on them, but it probably would be pretty tough for people out in the country to understand just what kind of an instrument political Washington uses to measure the Gentlemen from Michigan.

However, it isn't necessary to try to explain that matter. Old Pal Hoffman, who has his suits made with no pockets in them for reasons anyone might guess at, clearly indicated his own freezing point just a few days ago in a bill that Hitler probably would envy.

What curdles Brother Hoffman's warm-blooded heart is the fact that men on WPA jobs sometimes get together to seek better wages or working conditions than they are "enjoying." Therefore, the Old Pal proposes that if any group of people getting government aid in any form should collect a few dimes or dollars for use in appealing to Congress or the President for better treatment the person who takes in the pennies can be fined $5000 and jailed for five years!

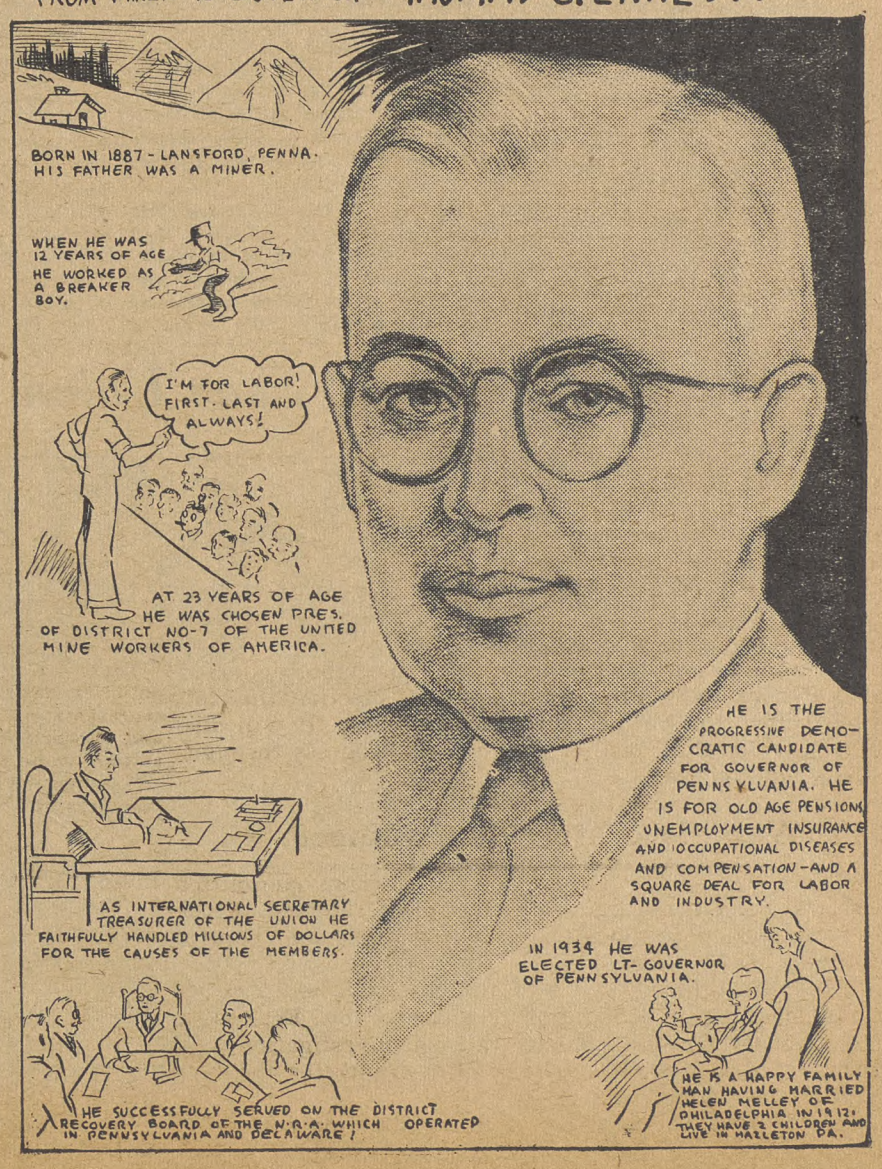
Those Telegrams

A few weeks ago members of Congress were being flooded with bales of inspiring letters and telegrams demanding defeat of the bill governments reorganization bill. The bill was a pretty innocous thing at best, but the termite crew apparently had decided that beating the Administration on any proposition would pay dividends later.

A good many of the smarter members decided that blocks of 50 or 100 identical telegrams sent to them from the same telegraph office on the same day, each signed by half a dozen people who never put down any middle initials, sounded a little too phony to require answers.

However, some of the earnest lads got their stenographers busy sending out acknowledgments to all the messages received—at least until the job got too big to be mailed.

But now, according to many members, a large mass of these replies are coming back to them red-stamped by the Post Office Department: 'No such person at this address" and so on.



Organizing The Unorganized

United Shoe Workers Prove Value of Industrial Type of Union

By POWERS HAPGOOD

President, The United Shoe Workers of America.

(This is the second in a series of articles describing the growth of unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization. The next story in this series will appear in an early issue.)

Washington. — The United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, came into being as the result of the merger of two independent shoe workers' unions: the United Shoe and Leather Workers' and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union.

This combination, effected by referendum vote on March 16, 1937, gave our organization a nucleus of some 16,000 members. Prior to this action, however, the leaders of the two unions, aided by the advice and assistance of CIO leaders, had held many conferences and worked out many plans for the future of the new organization.

The name is an old one to shoe workers; it was the name adopted by the first progressive shoe workers' organization in 1901. But through the years its original members had restlessly sought to correct the ills of the industry by drifting into one organization or another, always with the same result—lack of progress. Sometimes, it was lack of leadership; sometimes, it was lack of foresight; sometimes it was because of the selfishness of some few who refused to cooperate, due to their desires for personal gain.

Undaunted, however, by their many failures to effect a real amalgamation, those who have the interests of the long-suffering shoe workers at heart carried on until their efforts bore fruit in the welding of two entirely different groups—each with the same hope for all shoe workers—into an organization which would have some real hopes for survival.

Thus, the United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, was born!

Early Problems

Organizing the unorganized — that was and is our battle cry.

Our initial attempt was made in the State of Maine, long noted for its resistance to organization and for its exploitation of workers in all of the industries within the confines of its borders. Our immediate concentration was focused on the cities of Lewiston and Auburn, where some 19 factories were located.

Many shoe workers in these twin cities had begged of us to come to their aid; their wages were pitifully low; their hours of labor bordered on slavery; their hopes for the future were futile insofar as they and their families were concerned.

Action was what they desired and demanded; we heeded their pleas and prepared to march on Lewiston and Auburn when we were assured of suitable conditions and the cooperation of the workers themselves.

On every side we were faced with an almost impenetrable wall of resistance.

The manufacturers banded together to defeat the "CIO"; the wealthy power company lent its every resource to the manufacturers involved; the newspapers were unscrupulous in the propaganda which they printed in the hope of poisoning the minds of the people who were seeking emancipation; banks, furniture companies, retail stores—everywhere resistance was fostered in the hope of breaking the spirit and morale of the shoe workers.

While all of these powerful interests were bent on destroying us, we were establishing a means of bringing about the hopes and aspirations of the 6400 shoe workers who looked to us for aid. Daily, they were being enrolled into the organization, signing pledge cards, attending meetings, openly advocating their affiliation with the United Shoe Workers.

We began to set up the machinery for negotiating with the manufacturers for these valiant workers. On every side we were balked; the manufacturers refused even to talk with us on many occasions and when it became evident that they would not negotiate in accordance with the Wagner Act—the law of the land—a general strike was voted upon and called on March 25, 1937.

Thus, in a very short time after we had become established as an organization, we were faced with the crisis of 6400 shoe workers on strike during a season when coal was needed to keep them warm; food was needed to keep them nurtured; clothes were needed to keep them protected from the icy blasts of winter.

CIO Unions Helped

We recognized all of their needs and with the help of shoe workers of our organization in organized centers, aid from other CIO affiliates and even non-affiliates, and personal donations from those interested in the workers from the standpoint of humanitarianism, we were able to establish the means for caring for these gallant shoe workers.

Many were evicted from their homes,—they were undaunted; many were injured when the governor of Maine called in the National Guard to enforce martial law—they were unafraid; many were threatened with jail sentences when they refused to recognize the sweeping injunction handed down by Judge Manser to prevent them from attending mass meetings—they carried on courageously.

Out of all the struggles and hardships of these militant shoe workers, the United Shoe Workers became a recognized and respected organization insofar as the state of Maine, the cities of Lewiston and Auburn, and the country as a whole, is concerned. They fought and won in their first major battle; they proved they had the stamina, the courage and the singleness of purpose to merit such recognition.

Hapgood

Powers Hapgood, president of the United Shoe Workers of America, CIO.

Other Activities

While the Maine strike was being conducted, the United Shoe Workers was steadily growing in other parts of the country.

New units came into being in Milwaukee; St. Louis; Philadelphia; Rochester, New York; Union, Missouri; Chicago; Portsmouth, Nelsonville, Cincinnati and Zanesville, Ohio; Los Angeles; Detroit; Binghamton, New York; Brooklyn and New York City. Within a period of a few months after its inception, the United Shoe Workers grew from 16,000 to nearly 50,000 members—all eager; alert, alive to the opportunities facing members of the union through shorter working hours, increased wages and a militant organization rapidly forging ahead.

Meanwhile, some 3000 previously unorganized workers in the stitchdown industry were enrolled; then, in quick succession, was brought about an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board to determine whether some 10,000 workers affiliated with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union should choose the Boot and Shoe or the CIO union. They chose our organization as their collective bargaining agency and in the face of this crushing defeat the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union withdrew from New York. This USWA group in New York demonstrated the wisdom and militancy of its members in its recent resistance to reductions of any sort and its demands for maintenance of the minimum wages and the lowering of hours from 45 to 40 hours per week. This, during a period of business recession, cutting of wages on all sides and threats of reprisals by recalcitrant employers.

CIO Affiliation

The shoe workers realized long ago that they could not hope to accomplish their aims and desires unassisted.

They were fully cognizant of the tremendous strides being made by the young Committee for Industrial Organization under the able leadership of John L. Lewis, John Brophy and all of the other far-sighted men who brought about the CIO. They watched closely — with the rest of the world—the battles fought and won by this organization; they noted the invincible determination of the workers in various industries had already affiliated with the CIO.

They recognized the hositlity which such militant leadership encountered on every hand. They cheered each victory won!

When they did become a part of the CIO they knew they were on the road to success at last; they had some hopes of organizing completely all of the shoe workers throughout the country, which heretofore had been a futile and almost hopeless task. Their first few months of affiliation have proved the wisdom of their choice.

Seasonal Industry

There are few industries which are confronted with the type of problems confronting the shoe workers.

First, they have slack seasons. Inevitably, shoe workers must accept lay-offs in the early summer months and at the beginning of the winter season. Why this should be in a country which needs footwear is a mystery. Everyone wears shoes; shoes are sold every day in the week throughout the country and yet, shoe workers always and inevitably face dull seasons.

One of the prime reasons is our faulty tariff system; shoes are shipped into this country duty-free. They are not assembled, of course, but all of the parts are finished and assembling does not require real skill. The labor for this is low paid. This situation is a grave one and is one which we must correct in time.

Another serious problem is migration.

In the shoe industry, manufacturers may operate on—to put it colloquially—a "shoe string," due to the fact that they do not purchase their machinery but rent it from the United Shoe Machinery Company.

Factories on wheels—that is the situation facing us in unorganized districts and until that evil is corrected by complete organization of all shoe workers, we will always have that evil.

Union's Program

The union seeks:

1. Union labels in all of the shoes manufactured by our members; publication of this fact to all affiliated unions throughout the country—thus we establish a common means of exchange.

2. Establishment of educational classes for those of our members who have not had full opportunities.

3. Legislation for the betterment of labor enacted.

The future of the employes of the shoe industry obviously rests with the continued progress of the United Shoe Workers of America.

Fighting the Union

Members of the National Guard were called out last year when the United Shoe Workers called their strike in Lewiston and Auburn, Maine. But even unprecedented terrorism failed to halt the union's forward march.

Shoe Union Executive Board

Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO, surrounded by members of the general executive board of the United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, during the group's recent meeting in Washington.

CIO Hosiery Union Re-Elects Rieve Again

Charlotte, N. C.—A tremendous burst of applause greeted the announcement of the re-election of Emil Rieve to his fourth term as president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, as the 27th annual convention of the union drew toward a close.

Nearly 300 delegates representing about 90,000 hosiery workers in 36 states attended this convention, the largest and most important ever held by the AFHW.

Rieve who has been head of the Federation since 1928, is also acting head of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee at present. Silver-haired Alexander McKeown, former president of Branch 1 in Philadelphia, was re-elected first vice-president by acclamation, and Edward Callahan of Chattanooga, Tenn., was returned as second vice-president.

Some of the successes won by the Federation in the South were recounted by John A. Peel, TWOC director for the upper south, at one of the closing sessions. Commenting on the statement made by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce that half a million business men be organized, Peel said the fitting answer to this was the organization of three million more workers.

Greetings from the CIO national headquarters were given to the convention by John Edelman, CIO regional director in Philadelphia.

"The CIO has been held up very widely to the southern worker as a bogey or as a subversive and dangerous invader," he said.

"But these tactics will not seriously influence the southern worker who remembers very vividly how the same things that are now being said about the CIO were said only a few years ago about the AFL when it attempted to unionize in the area.

"The very people who are now deriding the CIO will climb on its band wagon as quickly as the workers begin flocking to our banner."

Dr. George W. Taylor, who has acted as arbitrator in the unionized branch of the hosiery industry, spoke at the convention, detailing some of the major problems to be met by the union. He said he looked upon the tendency of employers to extend the operations of a third shift as a decided evil.

During the first week of the convention, delegates were shown several films produced by the Farm Security Administration and WPA, run off on the union's own new portable projector, and introduced by Lawrence Rogin, educational director for the Federation.

Favor Wage Bill

Important action taken by the convention included the passing of a resolution in favor of immediate action on the Wage-Hour bill by Congress. A committee of delegates from southern states were dispatched to Washington from the convention to urge Congressmen to support the legislation.

Selected by a special committee appointed by President Rieve, the delegation was headed by Cole W. Danneberg of Charlotte, and included Helen Gregory, Knoxville, Tenn.; R. L. Calloway, Knoxville, Frank Walker, Union Point, Ga.; and Dan McCrorie, Charlotte, N. C.

Following the report of President Rieve at an early session of the convention, delegates discussed the need of complete union organization of the southern states. Employers in the south were reported to be greatly worried over the Federation's southern drive.

UFW Grows

New York — The United Furniture Workers, CIO, has chartered 12 locals, numbering 2300 workers, within recent weeks. The UFW now comprises 58 locals of 36,000 furniture workers throughout the country. The union was formed last November at a conference of furniture workers in Washington.

Winner

Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida, backed by Labor's Non-Partisan League, in the Florida Democratic primaries revealed strong popularity of New Deal measures, of which Pepper has been an ardent supporter. The size of Pepper's majority induced other Southern Democrats to support the wage-hour bill.

Rug Union Fights 10% Pay Cut

New York—Representatives from local unions in Thompsonville, Conn., whose members are employed in the Bigelow Sanford Carpet Co., at a meeting held in headquarters of the Textile workers Organizing Committee, resolved to resist the 10% wage reduction announced by the carpet firm.

Expressing the resentment of workers in both plants which employ about 6000 persons, the union delegates charged that the company's action was unjustified and unwarranted, and "will tend to undermine the standards not only of rug workers, but all other American employes."

Support to the Sanford workers was pledged by carpet workers from Philadelphia, New Jersey and New York, representatives of whom attended the conference.

The delegates declared that there is no economic justification for the action taken by the company since it is competitively in line with other carpet companies and is one of the most highly profitable ones.

CIO Backs Proposed Housing Law Changes

WASHINGTON—Moves to break up the financial log jam which has kept Federal housing activity at "pitiably" low levels were endorsed this week by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Support for Senate bill 3911, was pledged in a letter issued by Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel.

The bill would enable the U. S. Housing Authority to lend up to 100% of the value of housing projects, instead of 90% as at present. With local authorities now forced to contribute 10%, the housing program is moving at snail's pace.

Benefits Forseen

The suggested change, Pressman said, "will speed up construction to an extent which will outweigh any supposed advantage to be gained by requiring local authorities to provide part of the funds."

The bill also calls for lifting the USHA's bonding limit to one billion dollars, instead of the half-billion now permitted. Such a change, Pressman asserted, would make possible the expenditure of $300,000,000 for housing this year, and would bring the Federal agency's program into line with Pres. Roosevelt's recovery program proposals.

The housing authority would also be permitted to contribute $50,000,000 a year to local government groups during the present year.

Changes Necessary

Unless these changes are made, Pressman said, "it will be impossible for the United States Housing Authority to expend more than about $125,000,000 this year.

"Such an amount would be pitiably small in view of the great need both for employment and for housing itself."

The letters explaining the CIO position were sent to Senator Elbert Thomas of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor; Representative Edward T. Taylor of the House Committee on Appropriations, and Representative Henry B. Steagall of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

ANG Strikes Jersey Paper

Orange, N. J.—Firing of five American Newspaper Guild members on the staff of the Orange Courier brought a strike on the hands of the management this week.

A picket line of more than 50, composed of Guildmen, mailers and printers succeeded in keeping a major part of the mechanical crew out of the plant.

The firings, according to the Guild, was aimed at union men who had led the protests against "payless pay days," an institution which was meeting with growing favor by the management.

League Issues New Poster

Washington — A handsome colored poster to illustrate the essential unity of the political front of all progressives is being released by Labor's Non-Partisan League through its state affiliates.

Four figures are depicted on the poster. An overalled workman carrying a sledge-hammer, symbol of toil, stands beside a farmer who holds in his arms a sheaf of wheat. Next to them is a woman consumer, purse in hand, and the fourth figure is a white collar clerk.

All four are looking forward toward the same goal.

CIO Local Drops Two Who Scabbed On AFL

Bridgeport, Conn. — That unity of labor is not a thing of the past was demonstrated here during the strike of typographers on the Bridgeport Post.

The strike was called by the local chapel of the Intl. Typographical Union, AFL. When members of Local 237, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, found that two of their members were acting as scabs in the struck newspaper plant, the pair were brought up on charges by the CIO union.

Found guilty, they were expelled from the organization, which has a closed shop contract at the American Record Co. here.

"We regret that they were ever members of the union," a UERMW statement declared.

"Calling All Union Members"-- UAW Radio Program Popular

Detroit.—"Good evening, fellow auto workers and friends. . . ."

This is the greeting grown familiar during the past year to thousands of listeners to the daily radio program of the United Automobile Workers of America, broadcast from WJBK, Detroit.

For all the sudden growth of the workers' union, which has made the past year a hectic one, the union's cultural activities have not been permitted to be neglected. Latest of these activities is a project for the formation of a trade union theater league with headquarters in Detroit.

Less than a year ago the UAW's educational department came into existence. At first this concerned itself mainly with athletics, and with classes in the locals.

Then in June, 1937, the UAW signed a contract with local radio station WJBK for a fifteen minute broadcast every evening at 7.15 and a half hour on Sunday mornings.

Used For Ford Drive

Although there were some objections from out-of-town locals, too far away to tune in these broadcasts, as a result of which the time has been turned over to the Ford Organizing Committee of the UAW, the radio has nevertheless proved the most important cultural step taken by the union. The radio has also been useful in directing organizational activities and in case of strikes in broadcasting appeals for pickets and summoning members to mass meetings.

The week's program includes dramatizations of labor history; workers' drama; workers' world news(dramatized labor news); speeches by local and out-of-town celebrities; and an amateur night in which members of the UAW locals participate. One night has been taken up by "Flivver King," a serial story of a Ford worker's family, based upon the novel of the same name by Upton Sinclair, 200,000 copies of which have been printed and distributed by the UAW.

Form Theater League

At the head of the UAW radio department is young and energetic George Ball. He is assisted by play director, Ralp Marlatt, and staff script writer, Julia Bristol.

The success thus far of the UAW's cultural program has led to the formation of the Trade Union Theater League. The League's first unit, the UAW Players of Detroit, will produce "The Lonely Man," Howard Koch's pro-labor drama based on the early life of Abraham Lincoln, on May 19, in the Deutsches Haus, Detroit.

Other dramatic groups are now being formed throughout the UAW locals and a play department established to publish plays suitable for use in union dramatic clubs. Information regarding plays will be sent upon request to any union or non-union group interested in the presentation of labor drama.

The talent used on the radio programs has been drawn from the ranks of the 250,000 auto workers in the Detroit area. Out of this large group, known as the UAW Radio Players, Marlatt has sifted the best talent to form the cast of "The Lonely Man." Following the Detroit presentation, this play will tour other cities where there are UAW locals.

AFL Charged With Union—Busting

"Organizing Drive" at Western Union Called Sabotage By ACA President

WASHINGTON — Details of an anti-union battle being carried out by leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the management of the Western Union Telegraph Co., came to light this week as the American Communications Assn., CIO, called upon the LaFollette committee to investigate violations of civil liberties for Western Union employes.

In another letter, addressed to Pres. William Green of the AFL, Pres. Mervyn Rathborne of the ACA charged that attempts by the AFL, working hand in glove with supervisors and foremen, to organize Western Union workers is "an attempt at union busting of the worst kind.

"It is deliberate sabotage of the American labor movement," Rathborne added. "The company appreciates this attempt to divide its employes so that they cannot act together to better their conditions."

Rathborne pointed out that ACA has been conducting a vigorous organization campaign among telegraph company employes for the past year. ACA, he said, had forced Western Union to take on thousands of employes it had sought to discharge, had exposed plans for the merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph — which would have driven thousands more workers from their jobs — and had filed labor board charges against the company.

"Now, in the eleventh hour, you announce Mr. Green, that the AFL is undertaking a campaign to enroll Western Union employes in its ranks," Rathborne's letter declared.

"In Washington, D. C., where an AFL local has been set up, it has been set up under the leadership and with the aid and comfort of those very company union officials and company supervisors who have already amply demonstrated their vicious hatred of bona fide organized labor.

"Affidavits have been collected which prove that these individuals have put all the pressure of their own positions and that of the company backing them, into coercing employes to join the AFL affiliate."

The ACA was accused of interfering with Dan Cupid's romantic endeavors by the Association of Western Union Employes, the company union.

The document, full of similarly choice morsels of anti-unionism, was one of several sent to the LaFollette committee by the CIO union's legislative representative, Daniel Driesen.

Cupid is no longer active among the company's teletype machines, the company union claimed, since the "two-headed, argus-eyed, swish-tailed octopus" of the CIO started to organize.

The company union's diatribe, signed by one "Living Shadow," called for violence against members of ACA and charged it with causing chaos and discontent.

Union leaders point out that the company itself is causing the discontent through its use of a vicous speed-up system.

Sen. LaFollette was told by Driesen that the company's anti-union campaign "constitutes an open violation of the fundamental civil liberties of its employes as American citizens.

"Therefore it would seem imperative that the committee set up to investigate violations of civil liberties, of which you are chairman, undertake to ascertain the full details of the facts in this situation and again restore to the employes of the Western Union Telegraph Co., their full rights as citizens of the United States to protection from such intimation and out-right oppression."

AFL Grabs Notorious Hershey Stooge Union

Hershey, Pa.—Figuratively thumbing their noses at the Hershey Chocolate Corporation's attempts to suplant with the American Federation of Labor its deceased company union, over 500 enthusiastic Hershey workers attended a CIO meeting here Wednesday night.

The American Federation of Labor entered the Hershey scene on the same day that the company union was disbanded by order of the National Labor Relations Board. This order was handed down after the Hershey Chocolate Corporation had signed a stipulation admitting its guilt in fostering and financially aiding the Loyal Workers Clubs which through vigilante activities brutally broke a CIO sit-down strike in the Hershey plants in April, 1937, and the stooge Independent Chocolate Workers of Hershey which was later organized in their stead.

Immediately after the company union voted to accept the Board's order and disband, the president of the dead outfit introduced a representative of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union who reorganized this Corporation under the banner of the AFL.

At long last, however, the Hershey workers realize that their only hope for true unionization lay with the United Chocolate Workers of America, the CIO affiliate. In tens and twenties they are coming to union headquarters every day and joining the CIO as dues paying members.

John W. Edelman, CIO regional director, stated, "The American Federation of Labor has branded itself unfit to represent the workers of this country by its action in lining up with and taking over the company union in Hershey."

The membership of the company union and its illegitamate successor, the AFL, has dwindled to a handful with CIO membership growing by leaps and bounds.

CIO Office Workers Hold Convention Next Week

WASHINGTON — Representatives of thousands of American white collar workers in every part of the country will gather in Washington May 18 as the first annual convention of the United Office & Professional Workers, CIO, gets under way.

From a membership of little more than 1000 a year ago, when the union was first formed and affiliated with the CIO, the UOPWA has grown to more than 45,000, according to President Lewis Merrill.

In the 12-month period UOPWA organizers have penetrated into the exploited offices of Wall Street's financial district; have gained outstanding success in their campaign to organize industrial insurance agents — a campaign climaxed by a victory in a state labor board election at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in New York.

They have taken in workers in the book and magazine trades, artists from the advertising offices, and white collar workers of various classifications in the mass production industries.

Exhibit Planned

A feature of the convention will be an exhibit of the products of unionized firms in the book trade.

The union's growth has not been limited to any one section of the country, UOPWA officials point out.

The convention will map plans for carrying on the organizing campaigns and extending the union's influence into new fields.

New Jersey League Meets

Trenton, N. J. — New Jersey's Labor's Non-Partisan League will hold a statewide convention here on May 21 and 22.

Faced with the growing menace of Hagueism, the delegates will build a program based on preservation of Constitutional rights and additional safeguards for labor union members throughout the State.

Fight 10% Wage Cut

Newton, Ia. — More than 300 workers, all members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, took to the picket line when company officials ordered a lockout.

The union had refused to accept a 10 per cent. wage cut, offered when a union contract expired May 1.

Sign Two Pacts

Kokomo, Ind. — The Kingston Products Co. of this city has signed a one-year contract with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, calling for maintenance of the present wage levels, a week's vacation with pay and quick settlement of grievances.

Workers at the Climax Machinery Co. of Indianapolis gained wage raises of up to 5c an hour through a new pact with the SWOC, it was announced by James Robb, SWOC field director.

New SWOC Pact With Big Steel

Pittsburgh—The Steel Workers Organizing Committee has signed another contract with U. S. Steel.

The new pact covers the 1,200 employes of the Union Railroad Co., a Big Steel subsidiary operating among the company's plants in this area.

Provisions for half a dozen shop crafts are contained in the agreement, which establishes wage scales, provides for the eight-hour day, time-and-a-half for overtime and division of work under seniority clauses.

It Just Doesn't Make Sense

While members of the United States Chamber of Commerce mumbled over their threadbare anti-spending theories as a means of providing abundance for all, a mounting army of jobless throughout the nation looked to the President's New Deal relief-recovery program as the only immediate answer to their needs. Shown at left are Pres. William Knudsen of General Motors and Pres. George Davis of the Chamber of Commerce. While they listened to anti-union diatribes, lines of unemployed gathered in Cleveland, Ohio, to receive oranges, appes and rice from outdoor distribution centers. Relief funds to take care of the city's 87,000 unemployed had entirely run out.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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KENNEDY VOTE SHOWS RISING LABOR POWER

Two CIO Unions In Session

(See Stories on Pages 3 and 5 and editorial Page 4)

WASHINGTON — Two important CIO unions wound up conventions this week.

In Atlantic City, N. J., the Amalgamated Clothing Workers adjourned its twelfth biennial meeting with a resolution pledging continued loyal support to the CIO, its program and principles.

The ACWA looked towards peace in the labor movement, but warned that to be effective, it must be a peace signed between equals, with no sacrifice of the basic CIO program of organizing the unorganized in the mass-production industries.

UOPWA Meets

Meanwhile in Washington some three hundred delegates attended the first annual convention of the United Office & Professional Workers.

They heard reports describing the union's growth in every part of the country, and mapped plans for continued organizing activity in the next twelve months. The UOPWA has been successful in unionizing industrial insurance agents, as well as office workers, Wall Street employes and other white collar workers.

Stars Dot Hollywood ANG Picket Lines

By JOHN R. CHAPLIN

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., (FP.)—The brighest picket line in America swung into action here when 20 editorial workers, members of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, struck against the Hollywood Citizen.

Hundreds of celebrity-chasers stopped to watch such screen stars as Robert Montgomery, Lucille Gleason, Ralph Morgan, Director Frank Tuttle and Scenarist Phillip Dunn carry picket signs in support of the strikers.

The stars were mobilized by a committee headed by Frank Scully, writer, who has promised to deliver the solid backing of Hollywood's unionized actors, writers and other film craftsmen.

The walkout was called when Publisher Harlan G. Palmer, famed for his liberal policies, refused to reinstate three guildsmen fired for union activity. According to Guild members, the dismissals were Palmer's final attempt to avoid signing a contract that had already been negotiated.

Charges against Palmer have been filed with the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board.

The picket line is being swelled to mass proportions in the early morning hours by the CIO Dawn Patrol, whose 300 members turn out before breakfast. In recent months this flying squadron of unionists has been canvassing unorganized shops in an effort to make a union town out of traditionally open-shop Los Angeles.

Unions, Progressives Will Benefit, CIO Leaders Predict

(See Story, Page 3; Editorial, Page 4)

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Organized labor studied primary election returns in Pennsylvania this week after the most hectic contest in the State's recent history, and found little reason for gloom.

The "knockout" blow to the CIO, described in lavish terms in reactionary papers throughout the nation, was little more than a light tap in the first round, union leaders and liberals declared. The results actually registered a great increase in labor's independent political strength, they found.

To prove their contention, they pointed to:

1. The more than 500,000 votes polled by the labor candidate.

2. The influence this block of voters, together with those that went to other liberal candidates, will have on the State government in the future.

3. The fact that the Kennedy vote came from both city and farm areas, and that it resulted from less than six weeks of campaigning against the strongly-entrenched Democratic machine.

7,000 Salmon Workers Choose CIO Union

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seven thousand Alaska salmon cannery workers will have Local 7, United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, CIO, as their collective bargaining agency, as the result of a Labor Board election won by the CIO union.

Immediate negotiations to complete an agreement for the 1938 season will be opened with the salmon packers, according to Conrad Espe, business agent of Local 7 and secretary-treasurer of the national union.

Previously the local was prevented from conferring with the employers for a contract by AFL leaders who were seeking to win recognition for their union.

Local 7 voted to join the CIO last August, but AFL leaders took possession of the AFL charter and claimed to have sole bargaining rights for the union.

Employes Double-Crossed

In April the Labor Board conducted an audit which showed that the CIO cannery union had a large majority of the workers signed up. The employers who had agreed to accept the results of the audit as disclosed by the Board, broke their agreement when the AFL threatened to boycott the industry. Local 7 then asked for an election.

Efforts to put over a 10% wage cut in the salmon packing industry will be fought by the union in the coming negotiations. Union spokesmen claim that a financial report on the industry disclosed a net profit of $63,655 over the profits made last year.

BARBERS DROP SCISSORS

New York—Six hundred barbers walked out in two sections of Brooklyn this week to gain a three-year contract between their union, the CIO Barbers and Beauty Culturists Union, and the master barbers.

Strike At Goodrich

Akron, Ohio.—The latest in a long series of seniority violations and firings of union men by the Goodrich Rubber Company closed the Akron plant in a strike affecting 9,000 workers, members of the United Rubber Workers, CIO.

Immediate cause of the strike was the firing of union electricians while apprentices were retained at considerably lower wages. A compromise plan offered by the union was rejected by the company in spite of a union warning that a strike was inevitable if it persisted in its anti-union policies.

The company has been carrying on a guerrilla war against the union for some time now with repeated firing of union men who are replaced by non-union workers.

The Pacific Is Terrific

Few sections of the country can match the enthusiasm for unionism to be found along the Pacific Coast.

Little wonder—for up and down that shoreline the unions affiliated with the CIO have long records of valiant service for the workers. Right up at the top of that list stands the Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific.

Glass-bottomed tourist boats in San Pedro harbor; on ferries inside the Golden Gate; on motor vessels up on the Columbia River, members of the Inland Boatmen's Union are to be found.

For the story of the rise of this organization from a small local union to one of the nation's most important maritime labor organizations, turn to Page Six of this issue.

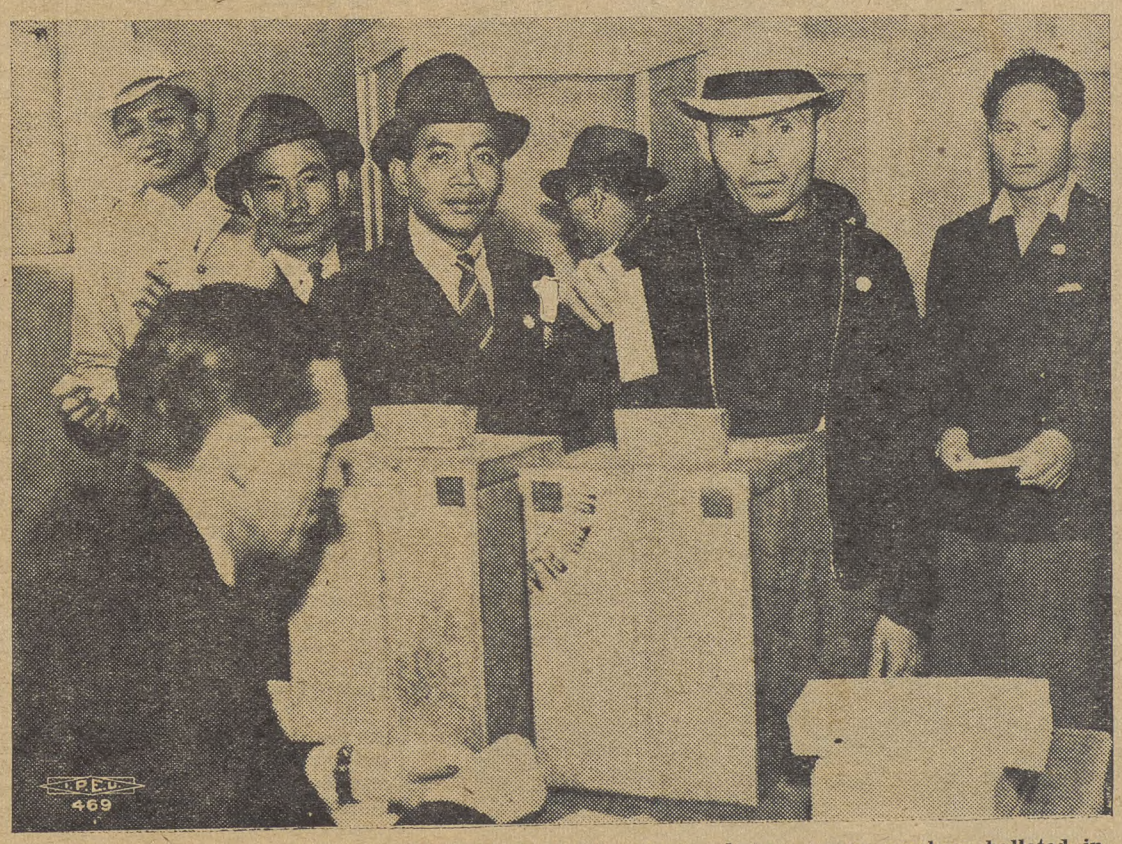
Paper in Red, ANG Wins Strike In Orange

Orange, N. J.—The American Newspaper Guild, CIO, added another to its long string of victories when a 10-day strike at the Orange Courier ended with an agreement establishing the preferential shop and barring pay cuts or economy dismissals for the next six months.

Three discharged editorial workers were re-hired, and two others placed on a preferential rehiring list.

Picketing of stores which refused to kill their advertising in the paper helped bring the walkout to a speedy end.

Workers Choose The CIO



Anxious to sail for their season's work in Alaska, these salmon cannery workers balloted in Seattle, Wash., in a labor board election, and chose the CIO's United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, by an overwhelming majority. Robert McGuire, at left, supervises the voting for the NLRB.

Firestone Signs New URW Pact

Akron, O.—Preservation of existing wage rates and the six-hour day featured the renewal of the contract between the United Rubber Workers, CIO, and the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. here.

Significant in the new pact is a clause barring "solicitation of membership by any organization on company time or plant property." Union leaders pointed out that the section was directed at the "independent" union at the Firestone plant which has openly solicited membership within the plant.

Vacations with pay; seniority rights, with hours to be reduced to 24 a week before layoffs occur; and retention of the present grievance system are included in the agreement.

"We believe this agreement marks a definite forward step for our union in this period of depression," declared L. S. Buckmaster, president of URW Local 7.

"Every effort is being made at this time to 'liquidate' labor we are happy to say that so far as rubber is concerned, the union is holding the line and mapping out the ground for further advances."

Labor Wins New Court Tests

Rathborne, ACA Head, Hails Decision In Mackay Case

WASHINGTON.—Striking workers are still employes, and have a right to job protection, in the unanimous opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court. The opinion was handed down in a 7-0 decision ordering the reinstatement of five employes of the Mackay Radio Corp. who were fired during a strike called by the American Communications Assn., CIO, three years ago.

The decision at the same time upheld the procedure of the Natl. Labor Relations Board in ordering the reinstatement of the five workers, upsetting a decision of the Circuit Court that had previously overruled the Board.

Vindication of ACA

The decision was hailed by Mervyn Rathborne, president of the ACA, as complete vindication of the three-year fight of the union for the reinstatement of the dismissed workers.

"The dispute now settled by the Supreme Court originated in a nation-wide strike called by the ACA in 1935," Rathborne said. "In an attempt to break the strike, the company initiated a 'back-to-work' movement warning strikers who refused to return that their jobs would be lost forever.

"The ACA filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board, which ordered reinstatement of five ACA members with back pay. It was this ruling which the company appealed to the Circuit Court, resulting in two adverse decisions now revoked by action of the Supreme Court, he declared.

"The vindication of the CIO affiliated American Communications Association in this case should have a wide effect on similar cases involving reinstatement of workers dismissed for taking part in strikes," President Rathborne concluded.

The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on the five Mackay workers employed in San Francisco will result in the reinstatement of 16 additional Mackay workers employed in other cities, Rathborne said, since the company had agreed to use the case as a precedent for all the workers involved in the strike.

It came, Rathborne pointed out, at a time when the ACA is negotiating with the Mackay Corp. for a nation-wide contract covering all workers in the concern.

Negotiations have been under way since April 25, Rathborne said, with the company claiming it could not pay the raises demanded by the negotiating committees on the grounds of "poverty."

Phony Wires Sent To Congress

Buffalo, N. Y.—Proof of the phony character of telegrams sent to Washington denouncing President Roosevelt's various proposals is given in a fraud perpetrated on Charles Rosen, manager of the manager of the Buffalo Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Brother Rosen, a staunch supporter of the President's reorganization bill, was amazed, a few days after the bill was defeated to receive a letter from a Buffalo Congressman, acknowledging receipt of a telegram allegedly from Brother Rosen, DENOUNCING the reorganization bill.

The telegram had not been sent by the Buffalo unionist and he had known nothing of it until he received the letter from his Congressman. A check with the telegraph company has failed to determine who misused his name in sending the phony protest.

L. A. Schools Closed To League

Los Angeles, Calif.—Boosters in the City of the Angels who are so fond of calling the world's attention to the supreme or unique feature of Los Angeles, have another to add to the list. It is the only city in the country which has denied Labors Non-Partisan League the right to meet in school buildings.

A group of state legislators and congressmen are among those who have demanded that the Board of Education rescind its order against the League.

NLRB Victories Stop Union-Haters' Campaign

WASHINGTON—In high places and low Tories throughout the nation this week growled in their coffee cups and undertook to find a new combination to crack the National Labor Relations Board.

Their latest campaign, widely-aired in the nation's press, had once again met a stumbling block in the U. S. Supreme Court, where the NLRB gained its eleventh straight victory —a feat almost unparalleled by any government agency.

The court decision upholding the board in the Mackay Radio case gained added significance because it sustained the legal procedure under which the board took action.

Legal representatives of the Ford Motor Co., Republic Steel, Douglas Aircraft and Heinz Food Products have recently hoped that the court would condemn the board's procedure, thereby nullifying its decisions in these cases.

Lower Court On Spot

That their hopes seem doomed to disappointment became more evident as the court ordered the Third Circuit Court of Appeals to show cause why it should not allow the NLRB to withdraw its decision in the Republic Steel case.

The lower court's refusal had drawn Tory applause when it seemed that the board's procedure might come under fire. The NLRB is seeking to withdraw the ruling in the Republic case, follow procedure suggested by the court in a Department of Agriculture case a few weeks ago, and then hand down a new ruling.

Little Steel's attorneys, apparently realizing the hopelessness of their csae, had counted on besting the labor board only through a technically.

With the Supreme Court's unprecedented order to the lower judicial body now on the record, a Girdler victory seems unlikely.

NLRB Pleased

"I am glad that again, by decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in an important case, it has been found that the board correctly interpreted the Act of Congress, and that the order of the board was in all respects correct," declared Charles Fahy, NLRB general counsel.

Fahy pointed to the fact that the court had upheld procedure in the Mackay case despite the fact that there had been no trial examiner's report.

"The court reviewed the proceedings and held that the company had not been denied a full and adequate hearing," Fahy said.

"Neither the Supreme Court nor any circuit court of appeals has ever held in any case that the board has ever failed in this regard."

NLRB Official Scoffs At Tory Attacks

New York, (FP).—Scoring the U. S. Chamber of Commerce for its attacks upon the National Labor Relations Act, Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, NLRB regional director here, told a meeting of the League of Women Voters that the chamber had failed to take the advice of two industrial leaders, both members of its organization, when it condemned the act.

Mrs. Herrick said she referred to Pres. Gerard Swope of General Electric and Myron C. Taylor, former chairman of the U. S. Steel Corp.

Employers, she said, have lost none of the privileges enjoyed before the act was passed. Admitting that the board had made mistakes, she reminded its critics that "we have been charting an unknown sea, that we have been establishing rules and precedents in a field of human relations with which the American government has never dealt before."

Ask Housing Fund

Albany, N. Y.—The American Labor Party proposed a half-billion dollar revolving fund to carry out low-cost housing and slum clearance projects throughout New York State. The plan was placed before the State's constitutional convention by Delegate Charles Polletti of the ALP.

FIGHTS RATE BASES

Great Falls, Mont.—A difference of $92,000,000 exists between the valuations established for rate-making and taxation purposes for the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the Montana Power Co., it is charged. Jess Stevens, publisher of the State Journal here has suggested that the rate-making valuation claimed by the companies should be the one used for taxation purposes.

Ask Labor, Consumer Unity

New York, (FP) — Consumers should take a strong stand with organized labor to fight off attacks by manufacturers, Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union, CIO, told 1,500 persons at the annual membership meeting of Consumers Union of the U. S., Inc.

Quill, who is also an American Labor Party member of the New York City Council, warned that newspaper publishers have joined with manufacturers to mobilize public sentiment against the Wagner Act and other labor legislation.

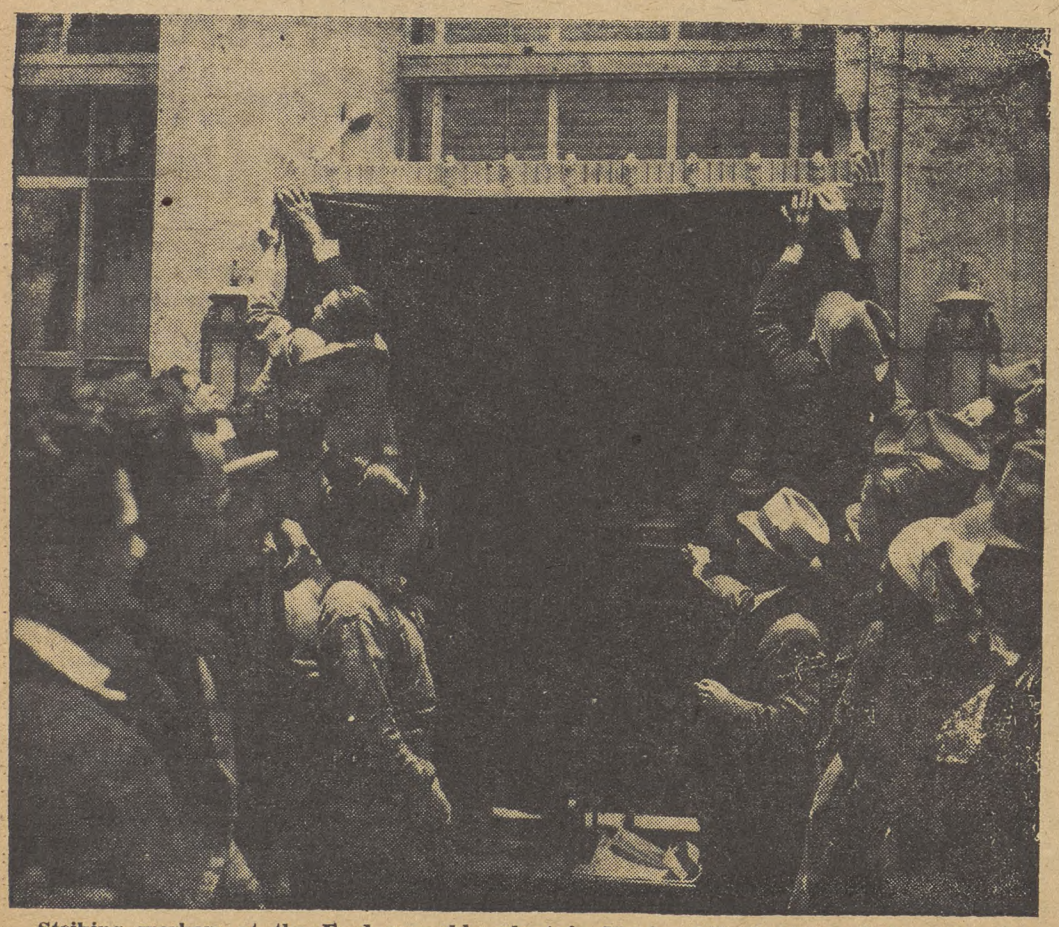
The trick used is to sell the consumer—or the public — the idea that the working man and the consumer are "two different entities with opposing interests," whereas, Quill pointed out, about 98% of the population are working people.

How Does 'Public' Live?

"Whenever labor has taken the field to win better conditions for itself, the bosses have inevitably pointed to their mythical consumers as being most injured by the demands of the workers," Quill added.

"Lord only knows how this 'public' manages to live without working or without depending upon the profits created by workers, but it probably ekes out a miserable existence upon a diet of newsprint and printers' ink."

Mexicans Strike Ford Plant



Striking workers at the Ford assembly plant in Mexico City haul up their strike flag as protests against starvation wages mounted in the Mexican capital. The United Automobile Workers, CIO, is backing their fight for a union contract.

Fewer Workers— More Accidents

Vancouver, B. C.—Since the first of the year, 20 loggers have been killed in lumber camps of British Columbia, 13 more than last year during the same period, according to B. C. Coast District Council of the International Woodworkers, CIO.

This, in spite of the fact—or possibly because of it—that only one-third as many men are working at present as were employed last year. The two most recent fatalities were Alex Servis, 27, killed at Youbou by a falling tree, and Hans Dahl, a Vancouver logger killed at Port McNeil.

CIO Fights Ad Agency

Long Island City, N. Y.—On strike against mass lay-offs, with resultan tspeed-up, and the wholesale use of a vicious spy system, the United Carders and Bill Posters of this city, a CIO Local Industrial Union, are appealing for CIO support in helping them to fight the Collier advertising agency's attempt to break their . ion.

Forty-four men have been laid off since January 1, the union declared, and an intolerable speed-up system introduced. The men were spotted as active union members by a network of spies that the company has introduced, who followe the workers everywhere.

TWU Help Given

The Transport Workers, CIO, have already helped by protesting against the use of scab advertising workers in the subways and street cars. The men have sworn they will not return until they get a contract providing for the return of the laid off workers and the abolition of the spy system and the speed-up.

ACW Asks Passage of Relief Program, Lauds CIO Gains

ATLANTIC CITY—Calling for a four-point social and recovery program "for the protection of the masses of the people" the 600 delegates and many hundreds of visitors brought the nine-day convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, to an end this week.

The convention reaffirmed unanimous support of the CIO, stating in the resolution adopted that: "The record of achievement of the CIO is a mighty one. It proves beyond dispute that the decision of the Amalgamated to participate in the effort to organize the unorganized on an industrial basis was wise and constructive."

Sidney Hillman, general president of the ACWA and vice-chairman of the CIO, was unanimously renominated to lead the union for another two years.

Four-Point Program

The four-point program put forward in the resolution on legislation included demands for the passage of the wage and hour bill, enactment of President Roosevelt's relief and recovery program, expansion of the Social Security act, and passage of a pending amendment to the Housing Act which would release an additional half billion dollars for low cost housing.

The convention had previously gone on record for the wage and hour bill, President Hillman describing it as first step in a definite program to "get the country out of this depression."

The relief and recovery program was upheld as "a minimum condition for the protection of the health and security of the nation."

Political Duties of Labor

Expansion of the Social Security Act was called for on the lines laid down by the Atlantic City conference of the CIO, which pointed out the need for removing discriminations now present in the Act and for the broadening of present payments.

President Hillman, in his closing speech, urged the delegates to work tirelessly on their return home "so that our decisions will become a reality."

The ACWA head again stressed the need for political action on the part of labor, emphasizing the necessity for political gains to help in retaining gains made on the economic front.

President Hillman concluded by urging a still stronger CIO as the best guarantee of unity within the labor movement, saying that "the stronger the labor movement is, the sooner we shall have a unified labor movement."

Peace Action Taken

The convention went on record as unanimously supporting the O'Connell amendment to the present Neutrality Act, which would make it impossible for fascist aggressor nations to receive arms from this country to aid their attacks on democratic countries.

The resolution also called for joint action with other labor and progressive groups in boycotting goods produced in fascist aggressor countries as an effective way of protesting their actions.

UAW Local Gets Labor Library

Detroit. — The valuable labor library of Brookwood College is being moved from Katonah, N. Y., to the brick building owned by the West Side Local of the United Automobile Workers.

It will form, with its 5000 volumes and numerous pamphlets and labor newspaper files the nucleus of what is expected to be a comprehensive labor library for Detroit workers and students of the labor movement.

Brookwood, original owner of the collection, closed its doors about a year ago.

Growing Labor Strength Shown In Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Far from discouraged by the Pennsylvania primary results, leaders of the Kennedy campaign pointed to the vast outpouring of votes for the United Mine Workers secretary-treasurer as an indication of the rising political strength of labor throughout the nation.

Though Kennedy lost — by only 66,000 votes out of a total of a million cast in the Democratic primary—political observers here do not deny that his campaign will give a great impetus to the progressive cause in this important industrial state.

With all but a handful of the state's election districts tabulated, Kennedy was credited with 517,913 votes. Jones had a plurality of 66,512 out of the 1,283,253 votes polled in the governorship race.

Charles Alvin Jones, the Democrat nominee, did not receive a majority of the votes. Charles Margiotti, former attorney-general, ran a poor third in the contest, but succeeded in drawing many votes away from Kennedy, it is believed.

Kennedy himself declared that, "all things considered, the labor and liberal forces have gained a moral victory."

Murray's Comment

While reactionary papers throughout Pennsylvania — which had waged a vicious battle against Kennedy—gloated in the nomination of Jones, Philip Murray, head of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and a CIO vice-chairman, pointed out:

"The CIO has scored a remarkable victory in the Pennsylvania primary election."

Continuing, Murray asserted that the CIO had "demonstrated its strength to the tune of nearly a half million votes of confidence in its program and objectives.

"It stopped the retreat from the New Deal by forcing everybody in the Democratic party to go forward with President Roosevelt.

"It won the support of the farmers of the state, as demonstrated by the actual vote in the rural counties, to its broad principles of cooperation for the betterment of business, farmers and labor."

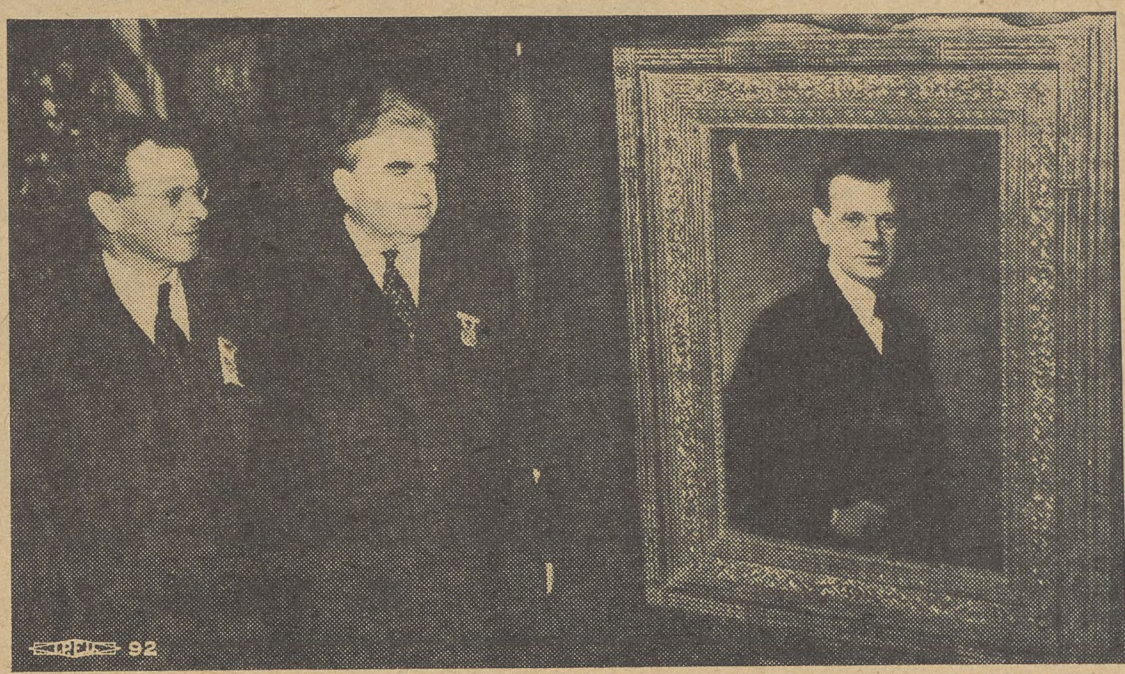
"For these reasons we must not only keep this political arm of the labor movement intact, but must build it even stronger. To do anything else would be betraying the half-million who voted their confidence in the CIO program, in the face of vicious and misleading charges."

Murray called attention to the fact that Jones had failed to get a majority of the votes, and that the Kennedy political organization "was thrown together in about six weeks."

"There is only one explanation for our remarkable showing. That is that our program is in harmony with what the people want. We are in step with the times. A

(Continued on Page 5)

Unveil New Picture



Pres. Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (left) and Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO admire a new portrait of the ACWA leader, which was presented to him by members of the union. Continued loyalty to the CIO was expressed in resolutions passed at the clothing union's 12th convention, which ended in Atlantic City, N. J., this week.

Oil Union Wins In St. Paul

Washington.—All drivers, warehousemen and watchmen employed by the Texas Company at its bulk plant in St. Paul, Minn., will be represented by Local 387, Oil Workers International Union, for the purposes of collective bargaining.

The CIO union was certified by the Labor Board following a comparison of the pay roll list with union membership cards and with a petition signed by employes asking to be represented by Local 387.

The Board found that the claims of an AFL union which asked for jurisdiction over the Texas Co. employes were insufficient, since there was "indisputable evidence that the oil workers' union had represented a majority since Jan. 15, 1938."

23 REINSTATED

New York — Twenty-three members of the National Maritime Union, CIO, who were fired off the S. S. Sacarappa of the South Atlantic Line, have been ordered rehired by the National Labor Relations Board. They will receive back pay and subsistence.

Heywood Broun

The Press and the NLRB

Most of the newspapers of America are having a pretty hard time swallowing their editorials, news stories and headlines about the National Labor Relations Board.

The Supreme Court decision upholding the Board in its order to the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company to reinstate five former strikers fills the newspaper publishers with anguish.

Most pitiable of all is the plight of the Herald-Tribune of New York. This "journal of record" can hardly believe that the bad news is true. For weeks it has been whooping it up in its campaign against the NLRB. There have been constant editorials and two-column headlines proclaiming the theory that the days of the Board were numbered. Indeed the Herald-Tribune, like many other papers, went to the length of asserting that even the Board itself was now willing to admit that in judgment and technique it had failed to be impartial.

Then came the decision of the High Bench by the rousing figure of 7-to-0, which sounds more like a game between the Giants and the Phillies than a Supreme Court verdict. In the Herald-Tribune the event was not considered worthy of more than a single column head and one as extraordinary as I have ever seen in a newspaper.

"Labor Board Claims Major Court Victory," was the way the news was broken to the embattled conservatives.

It might have been a good idea for the editor of the Herald-Tribune to have sent out for a newspaper so that he might have ascertained what really happened. It is a major victory for the Board and it is a smashing victory for labor.

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Here's News!--Ford Recognizes U. S. Laws

DETROIT, Mich—The right of the United Automobile Workers to distribute its weekly paper at the gates of the Ford River Rouge plant without being molested has finally been recognized by the Dearborn corporation counsel, according to Larry S. Davidow, UAW attorney.

By the terms of an agreement drawn up between the CIO union and Dearborn counsel, the city will give "adequate police protection" to UAW distributors, who may give out the papers subject to reasonable rules of the police department to avoid congestion and interference with traffic.

The union agrees to refrain from demonstrations other than distribution of papers, and to drop civil suits threatened against the city or city officials for false arrests and false imprisonment.

Will Drop Suit

Counsel for Dearborn, promised to dismiss the pending case of Edward Lyons, which was started as a test case to determine the validity of a traffic ordinance designed to prevent distribution of literature at the Ford plant gates.

Nearly 1,000 persons were arrested and held in the city jail from one to three hours under this ordinance.

Commenting upon the agreement reached, President Homer Martin of the UAW said: "I am glad to see we can now exercise our constitutional right of free press in Dearborn without interference.

"I believe this agreement indicates that the police force and officials of the city of Dearborn are coming to realize that the UAW is building a substantial, responsible and worthwhile organization."

UCAPAWA Local Certified in 3 Plants

WASHINGTON — Alaska Cannery Workers Union, Local 5 of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers, has been certified as the sole bargaining agency for three Alaska salmon packing companies by the Labor Board.

The Board's action was based upon a comparison of the company pay rolls with the union's lists which showed that the union had a majority in each company.

The companies involved are the Alaska Packers Ass'n., Alaska Packing Co., and Red Salmon Canning Co., all with headquarters in San Francisco.

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COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-Chairman
Charles P. Howard ..... Secretary
John Brophy ..... Director
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The Pennsylvania Primaries

The splendid vote polled for Thomas Kennedy in the Pennsylvania primaries, despite the opposition of an entrenched political machine, reflects the rapidly growing power of labor as an independent political force.

Kennedy polled half a million votes, carrying 35 of the State's 67 counties. He failed of election only because of the machine-controlled majorities against him in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, though he carried the industrial suburbs of those cities and ran well throughout the rest of the State, including the farming areas.

If Charles J. Mariotti had not been in the race, as a third candidate, Kennedy would have been assured of the nomination for Governor with a big majority, since Margiotti polled a large number of liberal and anti-machine votes.

The liberal votes were further divided by the fact that many of them went to Gifford Pinchot in the Republican primary, and even C. A. Jones, Kennedy's opponent, campaigned as a supporter of the New Deal.

The forces of reaction are kidding themselves, if they think the primaries did not show that the majority sentiment in Pennsylvania is still strongly liberal and progressive. They should note the inglorious defeat of Congressman Stack, who bragged of his opposition to wage-hour legislation.

The chief lesson for labor and progressive voters is that they must strengthen their own independent organization through Labor's Non-Partisan League, if their interests are not to be flouted by old-time political machines. Particular attention must be devoted to improving ward and precinct organization in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Labor's political organization was thrown together hastily for the campaign in about six weeks, and it lacked the efficiency of the old political machines. But in spite of this, a large and solid bloc of progressive voters was organized, which holds the balance of power in the State.

The experience of the campaign will not be utilized to improve labor's organization and to cement still further the promising alliance between labor, farmers and the progressive forces generally.

Labor is building surely and solidly to win its place in the sun. On the basis of its remarkable showing in the Pennsylvania primaries, it has every reason to face the future with confidence.

Unionizing The White-Collared

The convention of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, brings encouraging evidence that the so-called "white collar" is ceasing to be a badge of non-union docility, and that the labor movement is expanding into territory that was once regarded as closed to it.

In the AFL, office workers were accorded an inferior status. The general attitude was that they could never become real trade unionists. They were divided into small federal unions, made up mostly of employes of union offices. All their pleas for an international union of their own and a real organizing campaign were consistently rejected.

The onward sweep of industrial organization through the CIO, however, brought new hope to these salaried workers.

The CIO gave them an international union of their own. It assigned organizers to them and lent them organizing support in every possible way. Under CIO influence a turn was made at once to concentration upon organizing the big insurance companies, banking houses and other concerns in which white-collar workers predominate.

The results are already apparent in the growth of the UOPWA from 9,000 to 45,000 members. A majority of the employes of some of the biggest insurance companies have been organized, and an outstanding election victory was recently won at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in New York.

The urgent need of office workers for union organization is shown by the many recent salary reductions put into effect by industrial corporations, which have been prevented from cutting the wages of their production employes by CIO organization.

The labor movement generally needs the support of unionized office employes, so that a united front may be presented against all wage and salary cutting and the resultant decreases in purchasing power which threaten to deepen the present economic depression.

Organization of the white-collared has a further and still wider social and political significance. Salaried employes are middle class in many of their associations, if not in actual economic status. Their contacts are among professionals, little businessmen and the other groups who belong in the political camp of labor and progress, but who are a frequent prey to the demagogues of reaction.

It is of the utmost importance that the middle classes should realize their identity of interest with labor, if democracy and liberalism are to prevail over the menacing forces of reaction of fascism. Unionization of white-collar, office and professional workers is one o the most effective means of spreading labor sympathy and understanding among the middle classes.

The UOPWA and the other white-collar unions of the CIO have made an excellent start on one of the most important movements of our times.

We Will Not Forget

Looking Ahead By LEN DE CAUX

Who Cdows Last, Crows Best

THERE has been much crowing and cackling in the barnyard of reaction about the Pennsylvania primaries.

The cocks of the Tory walk have mistaken so many haystacks fires for the rising dawn of old guard Republican hopes, that they may be excused a little more of such false alarm srowing, before the voters' ax finally falls on them.

The goose-step parade of the anti-labor press also struts true to form.

Even the cackles of these champiaonms of "individualism" seem ot be regimented nowadays. Three Washington dailies on the same day, for instance, ran separate cartoons all showing a heavy keystone falling on John L. Lewis and the CIO.

The papers seem to have standing type, not to mention form editorials, on the collapse and defeat of the CIO. They have been printed and reprinted so often that the CIO publicity department knows them by heart and has almost learned to love them.

This growing affection for old fomiliar things is not entirely altruistic, however. For experience has taught that each such newspaper collapse of the CIO has been accompanied by the organizations biggest advances.

Last year, each synthetic newspaper defeat netted the CIO on an average ten thousand new members; so that after a summer of almost continuous collapses in the press, the CIO found its membership increased by an additional million.

Labor's Balance of Power

In the Pennsylvania primaries, organized labor emerged as an independent political force of the first magnitude. Challenging the power of the entrenched Democratic machine, it rolled up a vote of more than half a million for Thomas Kennedy, carrying a majority of the state's counties. It would assuredly have nominated Kennedy with a comfortable margin, if a third candidate had not split the liberal and anti-machine vote.

The results register a notable advance in the political consciousness of labor and progressive voters. They show the existance of a great and solid bloc of votes which holds the balance of political power in the state.

Yet these results, the editorial goosesteppers would have us believe, are "a staggering defeat for the CIO," and a lesson that labor should give up mixing in politics.

Learning From the Enemy

Labor should listen carefully to the advice of its enemies — and then do the opposite. The lessons it will draw from the Pennsylvania primaries are in fact the exact opposite of those drawn in the hostile press.

Not less political activity, but more, is the first of these lessons.

Betrayed by the Democratic party machine in the recent elections, labor had to build independent campaign machinery of its own over-night. If this machinery did not achieve everything that could be desired in its first test, the obvious conclusion is that it should be strengthened and perfected in every ward and precinct, so that old party machines cannot afford to neglect labor interests in future elections.

Another lesson labor will learn from its enemies is to overcome the isolation which they sought to create. It will remove the false impression that labor represents a sectional interest (rather than the interests of the common people generally) by strengthening its alliance with farmers, middle classes and all other progressive voters.

Donald Duck Quacks

In speaking of the goose-step parade of reaction, we nearly neglected to mention that Donald Duck of labor division, William Green. Valiantly trying to keep in step, and to look as big a goose as the rest, he contributed his falsetto cackle to the anti-labor chorus.

In Pennsylvania primaries, Green and other AFL craft leaders succeeded in reversing the old Federation policy of "rewarding labor's friends and punishing its enemies." They consistently endorsed labor's enemies and did their best to punish every labor-endorsed candidate.

Fortunately their influence was insignificant, since most of the AFL rank and file prefer tried-and-true labor men and liberal candidats to the employers' men to whom the craft leaders attempted to deliver their votes.

LABOR *and the* LAW

(LABOR and the LAW is a feature prepared for THE CIO NEWS by Lee Pressman, general counsel of the CIO.

THE MACKAY CASE

The victory of the National Labor Relations Board in the Supreme Court is reported in this issue of the CIO News. In this column the legal points will be simply stated so that union members will know exactly what the court's decision means.

The facts of the case are briefly these: A strike was called by the American Radio Telegraphists' Assn. at the San Francisco offices of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co. The strike was not called because of any unfair labor practices by the employer, but simply because the union and the company could not agree on terms.

Subsequently, when the strike was called off, all of the men were taken back to work by the company except five leaders of the strike. The company tried to show that the reason for its refusal to reinstate these men was that it had filled their places during the strike. The Board found that the company had discriminataed against them because of their union activity and ordered their reinstatement with back pay. The Supreme Court upheld the Board's order.

By this decision, four important points in the administration of the Wagner Act have been definitely confirmed by the Supreme Court.

The first point is that under the Act, strikers are still employes and are therefore protected against any unfair labor practices committed during or after the strike.

This is important because it means that strikers will be protected against vigilantes and "back to work" movements fomented by the employer after a strike is called, in his attempt to break the strike.

The second point is that strikers will be protected against discrimination by the employer in taking back men after a strike is over, even though the employer is not guilty of any unfair labor practice when the strike is called. This is a concrete application of the first point to the facts in the Mackay case.

Differs From Republic Case

The Mackay case differs from cases like the Republic Steel where the strike was called because of the unfair labor practices of the corporation in trying to crush the union. In such cases, all of the strikers are entitled to reinstatement and the employer cannot fill their places with scabs.

In a situation like the Mackay case, where the employer is not guilty of any unfair labor practice before the strike was called, he may try to fill the places of the strikers, but after the strike is over, he cannot discriminate because of union activity in deciding which men he will take back.

In the Mackay case the company claimed that the evidence showed that the men were discharged not for their union activity, but for other reasons. The Board, however, found to the contrary.

In nearly every case there will be some conflicting evidence on questions of fact, but the Supreme Court has ruled that it is up to the Board to find whether the union or the employer is giving the real facts in the case, so long as there is some evidence to support the Board's findings. This is an important point because if the courts can substitute their judgment for that of the Board in determining the facts, hostile judges would have an easy chance to wreck the administration of the Wagner Act.

In two recent cases a circuit court of appeals decided for itself what the facts were and upset the findings made by the Board. If the Supreme Court holds to the principle which it has laid down in the Mackay case, it will reverse the two court decisions.

The fourth point in the Mackay case is that the procedure of the Labor Board is fair, even if there is no intermediate report by the trial examiner. As was stated in this column last week, certain corporations and their Wall Street lawyers, are making a bitter attack upon the procedure of the Labor Board in those cases where there were no intermediate reports. The Supreme Court once again has told the Wall Street Liberty League lawyers that they are wrong.

The Mackay decision enforces the Wagner Act in accordance with what Congress intended when it passed the Act. It is important to remember that the Supreme Court is doing no less than it should, when it rules that an act of Congress means exactly what it says.

Labor's Power At Polls Seen Gaining

(Continued From Page 3)

half-million voters told us so."

Similar sentiments were expressed in Washington by E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Sees Step Forward

Address a convention of the United Office & Professional Workers, Oliver described the Pennsylvania primaries as a step in labor's forward march.

Pointing out that labor is taking, for the first time in this country, an active interest in national politics, Oliver warned that union members should be not at all disheartened by the tremendous strength evidenced in the Kennedy vote.

Progressives from both urban and rural areas joined to vote for the mine workers' official, he pointed out, and this unity will be increasingly evident in the next few months.

An analysis of the Pennsylvania vote indicated that Kennedy was victorious in a majority of the state's 67 counties. Except for Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and a small number of other districts, Kennedy led his machine-backed opponent. The Philadelphia plurality, however, was instrumental in his failure to win the nomination.

Defeat Anti-New Dealer

An interesting sidelight of the primary race was the fact that Rep. Michael Stack, Coughlinite and opponent of the President's reorganization bill and the wage-hour bill, was trounced. With only one exception, all Pennsylvania Democratic Congressmen were renominated.

Scarcely surprising to those who have watched the rapid disintegration of political principles at AFL headquarters was the post-primary statement of Pres. William Green.

Neatly harmonizing with Tory leaders, Natl. Association of Manufacturers executives and sweatshoppers throughout Pennsylvania, Green rejoiced in the defeat of both Kennedy and Gifford Pinchot, liberal candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Green complimented leaders of the AFL for refusing to vote the labor slate.

UOPW Meet Hears Need For White Collar Unions

WASHINGTON—With a record of 500 per cent. growth in less than a year of affiliation to the CIO—from 8600 members to 45,000—and a record of organization in industries previously untouched, the United Office and Professional Workers of America opened its second convention in Washington this week with a background of acheivement outstanding even in the CIO.

"We are now an integral part of the American labor movement," Lewis Merrill, president of the union, told the 300 delegates in opening the convention. "In the AFL we were sub-citizens. Today we have full citizenship in the CIO."

A Time of Crisis

"Today we meet under conditions of crisis," he declared. "We have to meet this problem, because of the needs of our own organization and because millions of unorganized white collar workers are faced with a condition of economic disaster.

"We have done well. A new organizing opportunity is coming. There is no reason why we cannot grow to an organization of hundreds of thousands of members by the time of our next convention," he added.

Touching briefly on the need for political action by organized labor in his opening speech, Merrill stated that full political participation on the part of workers of all occupations was a vital necessity for the protection of economic gains.

A Message From the CIO

Len De Caux, CIO publicity director and editor of THE CIO NEWS was keynote speaker at the opening of the convention.

"There are no real distinctions between white collar and manual workers," he declared. "Such distinctions are drawn largely for the purpose of promoting a split between the two groups. Your interests are the same. Your need for organization is the same."

The white collar workers' role was especially important in meeting the menace of fascism, De Caux explained. Hitler and Mussolini had made their headway with demagogic appeal to the middle class. Union organization of office and professional workers close to this group could prevent similar headway here, he declared.

Board Reports

Presenting the report of the General Executive Board to the delegates, Preisdent Merrill called attention to those sections listing the union's growth and to the policies carried out by the Board.

The union, in its less than a yaer of existence as a CIO international, had grown to 77 locals ni 26 states and in Canada, the report stated.

Concentration in the insurance field and the drive to organize financial workers has resulted in very gratifying gains already, Merrill stated. Industrial insurance agents, especially in the big companies, were flocking into the union, and organization was making rapid strdies "under the Moses of the Financial Moguls of Wall Street," he declared.

Baker, Flaxer Speak

Jacob Baker, president of the CIO United Federal Workers, and Abram Flaxer, preisdent of the State, County and Municipal Workers, addressed the convention on the opening day.

E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, also spoke to the delegates, stressing the importance of their task in bringing middle class voters to support labor's political demands.

Jacob Potofsky, assistant president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, brought greetings from the ACWA convention, just closed in Atlantic City.

CAPITAL CLOSE-UPS

By MARTIN STRONG

The mud-gunners of 1938 are opening up their batteries!

The first major stink-bomb of the forthcoming Congressional campaign burst forth from Republican National Committee headquarters last week, and if it is any sample of what is to come later the country probably will have to organize a rescue squad to save the manufacturers from the fumes of their own products before they can get them off the mimeograph machines.

The planned campaign is the same old strategy that failed so excruciatingly in the last three elections, but the fat dinosaurs of reaction never learn. They still think that America loves it "rich and rotten"—and you can take that more ways than one.

For example, the country had it rich and rotten from 1920 up to 1929—so rich on the top and with such a rotten sub-structure that the whole edifice finally fell into the gory muck of 1929.

But "rich and rotten" is such a prize Republican recipe that the fat boys are stirring it up again. With a mixture concocted half of money and half of the muck they fell in, they still hope to build a staircase back to glory. But even with the golden "ad-mix" the resulting pour wouldn't pass muster with a fifth-class sewage inspector.

As for its setting into anything that would support even the frailest elephant, let alone all the dinosaurian throw-backs of political history, make your own guess on the basis of last week's best anti-climax here.

The Three Tripesters

The new batch that was to speed the Republican way upward and onward to greater greed was chiefly the concoction of the Three Tripesters of Piffle Street—otherwise the Messrs. Congressmen Taber, Bacon and Wigglesworth of the House Appropriations Committee's Republican remnant.

With the aid of the Republican National Committee's mimeograph machines, "research experts" and new press-agent-in-chief, the Three Tripesters mixed up a mess that was manifestly intended to raise them at least five steps above the grave bottom and leave enough left over to sink the Administration's relief and recovery bill 90 feet beneath the sea.

Ah, vagrant hope and faith unsound!

The mess ran to 17 full pages. Practically every telegraph messenger in Washington was mustered into the ranks to get it to the press associations, correspondents, political pundits and park-bench sitters in time for thorough digestion. In fact, so eager were the amateur mixologists to get their batch of unsettable concrete out to the great world that they neglected even to get its approval by their eight G. O. P. colleagues on the committee.

What they really should have done was to call in any odd unemployed working newspaper man to take a squint at it. Probably the least of one of these could have told the fat boys the stuff wouldn't jell, and for exactly the same reason that the WPA told them off a couple hours later.

For the chief ingredient of this squashy mess was a screaming claim that the WPA's relief rolls go up and down solely on the basis of politics and entirely contrary to the level of unemployment from time to time.

Thus the Tripesters alleged with many a citation of figures that the relief rolls went down in 1933, 1935 and 1937 when there were no national or Congressional elections, even though unemployment was increasing at the same time, while they went up in the campaign years of '34 and '36 when business generally was getting better. And this proved, said the Tripesters, that relief should be "given back to the states," where there would be "no politics"—save the mark! Or possibly their real idea was that there shouldn't be any relief at all.

Unhappily for the Tripesters, it took only one page of a WPA statement to knock the 17-pages mud-bomb of the slop-gunners into just so much mush. When an unnamed WPA employe got through doing this piece on his little typewriter there wasn't enough real concrete in the mix to seal up a flea's ear.

A 4,000,000-Man Lie

Here were the only things wrong with the mess.

1. The mixers based their whole case on a WPA table of figures which they said showed WPA employment for the various years, but which really included not only all those on the WPA roles but also all those cared for by all other state and local relief programs, plus federal programs for dependent children, the aged, the unemployable and the blind! And they took this table out of Harry Hopkins' testimony before the Appropriations Committee—which the Three Tripesters presumably heard—in spite of the fact that Hopkins also had submitted at the same time a table really showing WPA employment by itself and completely nullifying the Tripesters' charges.

2. Secondly, they paid no attention to tremendous effect of the droughts of 1934 and 1936 in increasing the WPA relief load part of the tables they erroneously used.

3. And finally, according to WPA, they just plain lied about one important figure in the wrong table, because it still wasn't good enough to support their phony case. Or as the WPA statement put it, "they misquote the table for the year 1933, stating that a decrease of 3,243,000 persons occurred between June and November of that year, whereas the table itself shows an increase of almost 1,000,000 persons between those months."

Well, a 4,000,000-man lie is pretty good, even for the Republican National Committee, which officially sponsored the Three Tripesters' mess of muck.

And with the recipe of "rich and rotten" for the G. O. P. concoctions, the future output can well be guessed at—even if you can't already smell it at this good moment.

UOPWA Convention Opens

Delegates representing white collar workers in various parts of the country met in Washington for the first annual convention of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO. Shown delivering his report to the meeting is Pres. Lewis Merrill.

Organizing The Unorganized

Inland Boatmen's Union Fights For Workers Up and Down The Pacific Coast

By C. W. DEAL
President, Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific

(This is the third in a series of articles describing the growth of unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization. The next story in this series will appear in an early issue.)

The Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific is an organization covering all men employed in unlicensed capacities on all craft plying the waters of bays, sounds and rivers, lakes, or what is commonly called "inland waters," on the Pacific Coast.

It was organized November 20, 1918, in San Francisco, California. Its original charter was granted on April 1, 1919, by the International Seamen's Union of America.

In the beginning, the organization was known as the Ferryboatmen's Union of California and later as the Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific. Then, in 1936, the name of Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific was adopted as being more descriptive of the scope of the Union.

Beginning in 1931, and up to the present time, the efforts of the Union have been dedicated to organizing the unorganized workers under its jurisdiction.

It has spread from a local organization on San Francisco Bay to a coastwise organization of 3000 members under contracts and agreements. It has established offices and divisions in all of the principal ports on the Pacific Coast.

It has conducted three major strikes on Puget Sound, three major strikes on the Columbia River, two strikes in San Francisco and two in San Pedro, within the last five years. It has won every strike. It has financed all its strikes.

The Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific was responsible for the first marine council. It organized the California Marine Council with the engineers and masters, mates and pilots employed on San Francisco Bay. This council operated successfully for a period of three years.

It assisted and encouraged the reorganization of the longshoremen of the Pacific coast in 1933 and 1934, in Seattle, Washington and in San Francisco, California.

It has been a consistent advocate of the industrial form of organization.

It has fought every attempt to tion of the Pacific.

It believes that the purpose of the union is to improve the wages and working conditions of its members.

It believes that final security for the worker can never be attained until all workers are organized into a progressive and wide awake organization.

Its members voted over 10 to 1 in favor of CIO affiliation last summer, and it received its CIO charter September 20, 1937.

The Beginning in San Francisco

For 10 years the Union concentrated its fight against the four big railroad companies that owned and operated practically all the floating equipment on San Francisco Bay. During this period, from 1918 to 1928, it reduced the hours from 63 to 48 per week and increased the wages approximately $35 per month.

Last August a further wage increase was established on railroad floating equipment.

As this is written, the negotiating committee reports agree- the independent ferries in the ment being reached with one of bay that has been tied up since February 2, 1938, through the refusal of the company to increase the wages to the standard and make certain other changes and improvements in the agreement. The committee reports a successful conclusion to this long drawn-out dispute.

In 1927, the organization conducted the longest arbitration proceeding in the history of organized labor in this country. The arbitration was joint with four railroad companies—the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Western Pacific and the Northwestern Pacific and was heard by a six-mon board, two neutral members. It lasted 122 days from July to October, 1927; 343 witnesses were presented by the Union under oath and 80 exhibits presented to sustain the contention of the Union. The principal objective was the establishment of the consecutive eight-hour day. The award sustained the union's demands. After many unsuccessful appeals the companies finally accepted the award. Each one of our members concerned collected approximately $300 in back wages and overtime.

Shortly after the 1927 arbitration had been successfully completed, the union began to think in terms of coastwide organization.

Puget Sound

The International Seamen's Union was approached relative to organizing on Puget Sound and agreed that if we would carry the financial burden we could go ahead with our program. This work started in December, 1931.

At that time there was a company union on the tugboats. Like all company unions it had never done anything for the men. The Masters, Mates and Pilots were unorganized, and as the deck officers hired and fired the men, we felt that it was necessary that they be organized at the same time we organized the unlicensed personnel.

The organizing work on Puget Sound was not limited to ferry boats since, from 1918, the union had jurisdiction over all inland craft. Therefore the ferry boats, the tugboats, the Sound steamers and the Sound freighters were organized.

In addition to establishing minimum standards through negotiations, the organization has been directly responsible for the discovery and enforcement of a 1907 law regulating motor vessels operating in the waters of the State of Washington. So far as we know, this is the only case in the country, and certainly the only case on the Pacific coast, where motor vessels are under state regulation of manning and other safety requirements.

Apparently the various legislative bodies seemed to think that an internal combustible engine automatically offers all the safety necessary in the operation of vessels. This strange and unexplainable condition has now been broken down, at least in the state of Washington, and directly through the efforts of the Inlandboatmen's Union the regulation is now in effect. We believe this will lead to Federal legislation, regulating motor vessels in all the waters of the United States.

Thus through the work of the union the towing industry in the Northwest has been virtually revolutionized. In addition to reducing the hours and increasing the pay, a great number of new positions have been created.

It can be stated without exaggeration that the conditions in effect in Puget Sound prior to the entry of the Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific into the picture were more deplorable than those in effect on any inland craft in the waters of the United States, not excepting the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi. These conditions could very well be summarized as constituting virtual slavery.

In contrast, there is freedom on Puget Sound today and, while further improvements will undoubtedly be made, no one can deny that giant strides on the road of progress have been made between the years 1932 and 1937.

British Columbia

At the present time, the Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific is organizing in British Columbia.

Agreements have been established with several companies. The tugs have been completely unionized in Victoria and great progress on the Canadian Pacific Railroad boats and tugs out of Vancouver and other ports has been made. We anticipate that with the aid of the CIO the organizing campaign in British Columbia will come to a successful completion in the very near future.

San Diego

San Diego was organized in 1934. The first "settlement" agreement in San Diego was made only after the members, by an almost unanimous vote, had determined to strike. The monthly income of the unlicensed personnel has moved up from approximately $97 per month to $136.94 per month, and at the same time we obtained two weeks vacation with pay.

The organization is now extending to include water taxes and other small craft in Southern California.

San Pedro

Organization in San Pedro started in the summer of 1935. The minimum wage paid was $75 per month, with unlimited hours per week (the employes in a few companies fared slightly better). The minimum wage in effect now is $150 per month, with the hours limited to 60 per week. A few companies have, by agreement with the union, better conditions than the minimum standards.

The water taxis tell a similar story. These are motor boats that carry passengers for hire, with some freight occasionally. It is a business peculiar to this area, due to the great number of ships constantly at anchor. Minimum wages have been greatly increased and a majority of the water taxi companies, by agreement with the union, pay a wage 5c or more per hours than these minimums. There is still much improvement to be made in this industry; however, substantial progress has been made against great difficulties during the comparative short period of organization.

Substantial pay raises and improvements in conditions, with 100 per cent. organization, have also been established on what is commonly known as the gambling barges lying off Long Beach and the tourist excursion boats at Catalina Island. These include the glass-bottomed boats and are used principally for the benefit of tourists who desire to see the Marine Gardens off Catalina Island. The deckhands on these boats are the highest paid in the world, their wages having been increased by the union to $179 per month.

C. W. Deal has been executive officer of the organization since its founding in 1918. Prior to that time a deckhand on the Southern Pacific ferries, Deal is now president of the union. Philip Bradshaw is the treasurer, while six vice-presidents represent the various divisions of the union.

Summary of Accomplishments

In the foregoing history of the Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific, we have attempted to trace the progressive evolutionary change from a comparatively small local union confined primarily to railroad equipment in the port of San Francisco to a coaswtise organization extending from the Mexican border to and including British Columbia.

It must be remembered that the Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific inherited nothing. There had been a few half-hearted attempts to organize inland boatmen of certain craft. Invariably, however, these small isolated unions had a brief and somewhat fruitless life.

Who was at fault—and why—we do not know, but no one who was in a position to do so had ever taken seriously the position that inland craft should be organized effectviely.

Unity and cooperation — these have brought about effective organization on the West Coast.

Inland Boatmen's Annual Conference

From British Columbia to San Diego, delegates to the annual Pacific Coast conference of the Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific gathered in San Francisco last January. Front row, left to right: Chester Thurness, Lee DeLong, John M. Fox, C. W. Deal, president and business manager; Mrs. Meadher, conference secretary; Hugh De Nicola, John Palmer.

Standing, left to right: C. N. Coe, E. J. Stillings, R. A. Hickox, Paul R. Benson, W. L. Mansfield, Joe Barrett, C. L. Lovie, Frank Dunn, John Sullivan, J. R. Maskell, E. Braumiller, H. J. Elvert, G. E. Trumbull, T. F. Kelly, C. A. Cameron.

UAW, Chevrolet Reach Agreement On Seniority Lists

Detroit, Mich. — The dispute between the United Automobile Workers and Chevrolet officials over the "preferred lists" of employes at the Flint plant is being ironed out in conferences between the two groups.

Contending that the so-called preferred lists were being used to circumvent the seniority rights of workers in layoffs, UAW officials demanded that joint conferences be held to discuss the matter.

Corporation representatives conceded that the union would be allowed to challenge the right of anyone whom it felt to be unfairly included on the special lists.

In cases of a disagreement arising over who should be on the lists, the dispute is to be returned to Detroit for further conferences and may go to arbitration, according to an arrangement worked out in Detroit with company officials.

To Probe Philco Labor Practices

Philadelphia—The National Labor Relations Board has been asked to investigate charges of unfair labor practices at the Philco Radio and Television Company, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, announced here.

The union charged the company with practising discrimination in a lockout and refusal to bargain.

Wages Almost Doubled In Bond Contract

TRENTON, N. J.—The CIO has signed a contract with the Bond's Clothes Store in this city, granting retail employes of the concern wages in some cases close to double the amount they formerly received.

The store was picketed for two days, following which the labor relations executive of chain agreed to negotiate with the union. Previous to the picket line, union requests for bargaining conferences had met with long delays.

Mine Bosses' Thugs Panicky As U. S. Opens Harlan County Case

LONDON, Ky.—The long and difficult process of bringing notorious Harlan County back into the United States moved into a new phase as the government's first criminal prosecution for violation of the Wagner Act opened in the closely-guarded courthouse here.

Sixty-nine persons—mine executives, deputy sheriffs and thugs hired by the companies—are being prosecuted for their violent treatment of organizers and members of the United Mine Workers.

Brien McMahon, assistant U. S. attorney-general, who is handling the case for the federal government, will ask a 12-man jury to find the defendants guilty of violating a statute passed in 1870.

Jail Terms Possible

The law, providing for a maximum sentence of a $5,000 fine and 10 years in jail, declared it illegal for two or more persons to conspire to threaten or intimidate any citizen in the exercise of rights or privileges granted him in the Constitution.

The case grew out of revelations before the Senate Civil Liberties Committee last year. At that time, Harlan County gained nationwide fame as a seat of unparalleled violence. Terror, murders, floggings, kidnapings were shown to be the county bosses' method of combatting the union.

Deputy sheriffs, the LaFollette Committee revealed, were in the pay of the companies.

Immediately following the revelations in Washington, 20 G-men were sent into the county to secure additional evidence. The 20 investigators, together with some 200 other witnesses, will testify for the government in the case.

Clash in Harlan County

Brian McMahon (left), assistant U. S. attorney-general, who is handling the government's case against 69 mine operators and deputy sheriffs in "bloody" Harlan county, Ky. Hugh Taylor, one of the defendants, is shown at right. The defendants face possible 10-year sentences for their violent opposition to union organization work in the nation's most notorious county.

Output Rises, Jobs Fall WPA Survey Finds

Philadelphia. — Men and machines have been the subject of intensive studies by WPA for the past two years, and an eagerly-awaited summary of findings has recently been released by the WPA National Research Project on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques.

Unemployment continues to increase. Thousands of local unions are faced with dismissals. Manufacturers are trying to slash wages, or to increase hours of work. New machines are installed, displacing workers. Does skill mean anything when you're looking for a job? Can there be enough jobs to go around?

Productivity Rises

Many industries were studied by the National Research Project. The most significant finding is that in the great majority of them, productivity—the amount of goods produced per worker during a certain period of time—has increased considerably since 1929.

In glass, confectionery, underwear, and silk and rayon goods, productivity increased by 10 per cent. each year between 1929 and 1935. With a steadily increasing amount of goods produced per worker, it is easy to see why employment falls off so sharply during a depression period, and rises so sluggishly during a recovery period.

Between 1920 and 1929, production rose by 46 per cent. while employment rose only by 16 per cent. By 1935 production would have had to be almost one and one-half times as great as it actually was in order for the number of people employed to have reached the 1929 level.

Especially interesting are the investigations into the problems faced by displaced workers in various occupations, such as radio workers, railroad employes, weavers and loom-fixers, cigar makers, and machinists.

It is pointed out that until private capital outlays are substantially increased, the technologically displaced worker stands a pitifully little chance of finding a job.

ACW Report On CIO

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The 12th convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers adopted the following report on the CIO:

The purpose of the Committee for Industrial Organization to which the convention of the Amalgamated in 1936 gave its support, has been fulfilled to a degree surpassing the highest expectations of its founders.

In 1935, when the CIO was formed, the membership of the American Federation of Labor was three million. Today the strength of organized labor exceeds seven million. More than four million men and women have been added to the ranks of organized labor since the inception of the CIO. The membership in American labor unions has been more than doubled in two momentous years.

The organizing campaigns of the CIO have met with an overwhelming response because the position of the CIO was sound. The accomplishments of the CIO constitute the greatest achievement in all labor history.

The CIO has organized new sectors of American industry. The mass-production industries are no longer havens of the open shop.

A Mighty Record

The record of achievement of the CIO is a mighty one. It proves beyond dispute that the decision of the Amalgamated to participate in the effort to organize the unorganized on an industrial basis was wise and constructive.

The CIO has raised labor's gains and labor's dignity to unprecedented heights. It will fight even more valiantly in the future to achieve even greater gains.

The Amalgamated has done its full share in helping to carry on the great organizing campaign of the CIO. The organizers of the Amalgamated, its officers and members all have served in the great drives of the CIO. The Amalgamated has never stinted, either in financial support or in man power in helping to carry on the organizing drive to enroll millions of workers into strong labor unions.

Although the Amalgamated has centered its greatest effort on organizing the textile workers, it has contributed money and men to the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, to the United Automobile Workers, and to unions in numerous other industries.

The Need for Unity

The needs of the labor movement demand unity. However, unity, to be of real service to the labor movement, must be based on the perpetuation of the gains which the CIO has so brilliantly secured.

Your committee, expressing pride and satisfaction in the accomplishments of the CIO, and the magnificent share that the Amalgamated has had in bringing them about, and believing that events have fully demonstrated the wisdom of its position taken in 1936, recommends that this 12th Biennial Convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, meeting here in Atlantic City, reaffirm its decision taken then, and instruct its officers to continue their full support of the CIO.

Your committee further recommends that the convention approve the efforts of your officers heretofore taken to bring about unity between the AFL and the CIO and directs that they continue these efforts to the end that unity may be brought about when a satisfactory basis can be found.

Economics A La Bethlehem

WASHINGTON — The minds that control Bethlehem Steel have worked out a new line in corporation economics. It runs like this: the more orders you get, and the more profit you make, the more workers you lay off.

For the first quarter of this year, Bethlehem made $994,908 in profits, enabling the directors to pay the regular $1.75 dividend on its seven per cent. preferred stock and 25c on the five per cent.

Orders on hand at the same period amounted to $99,934,192. This represents an increase of $6,500,000 over the preceding quarter.

11,000 Lay-offs

Bethlehem has many plants throughout the country. In one of them at Sparrows Point, Md., 11,000 workers have been laid off in the past few months, reducing the normal working force from 21,000 to 10,000. The 10,000 that remain are working half time.

Sparrows Point Bethlehem workers have been wondering about this. It would seem that the regular dividend and the increased orders on hand might call for increased employment rather than new lay-offs.

They took their problem to Senator Radcliffe of Maryland last week and asked for the benefit of his thought on it. The Senator, somewhat preoccupied with affairs of state, answered through his secretary that he couldn't understand it either.

The Sparrows Point steel workers have promised to keep on asking until they find an answer.

Shipyard Union Asks Wagner Bill Passage

Camden, N. J.—Workers in the shipbuilding industry, largely sustained by government contracts, this week added their voice to the growing demand for passage of the Wagner-Healey bill aimed at ending labor law violation by contractors for Uncle Sam.

In letters sent to every Congressman and Senator, President John Green of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, called attention to a "most disgraceful and indefensible contradiction" in United States Government policy.

Companies Defy Laws

Green referred to the condition "under which millions of dollars of public funds are being paid to private corporations for the performance of government contracts, at the same time that these corporations are wilfully and flagrantly defying the laws of the land—and in particular, the National Labor Relations Act."

"We believe it is high time that this practise was ended, and that the Government itself set an example in requiring obedience to the law.

UAW Pact Covers Tool Workers

Detroit — A new agreement has been reached between the United Automobile Workers and the Tool and Die Manufacturers Association, covering 26 plants and several thousand skilled workers in Detroit.

UAW Locals 155 and 157, units affected, will vote on ratification of the new blanket contract which guarantees no wage cuts, provides for a reduction to a 32-hour week before starting layoffs, and clarifies clauses in the previous contract on seniority and transfers.

Will Void Strike Vote

If ratified, the new contract, replacing one which expired May 1, will void a strike vote taken by the two locals.

The agreement was preceded by prolonged negotiations which were deadlocked until the strike vote was taken. Governor Murphy intervened at the request of the Association, and negotiations were resumed, resulting in conclusion of the new agreement.

The Association represents about 80% of the production of tool and die shops in metropolitan Detroit.

New York—Renewal of contracts with the Northam-Warren Corporation, manufacturers of Cutex and Odorono was announced here by District 50 of the United Mine Workers, CIO.

Use Wall Maps To Organize Ford

Buffalo, N. Y.—The old wall maps covered with colored pins with which sales managers are accustomed to stir up rivalry among their salesmen are being used for stictly union purposes here.

The United Auto Workers, out to prove the union represents the vast majority of Ford workers in this city, has gotten up such a map of Buffalo with a colored pin representing the home of every Ford worker.

Under direction of George Wilson, UAWA representative, a drive is being made among members of other unions and all persons who are not recognized by Ford spies as organizers, to sign up Ford workers living in their own neighborhood.

For activity in making workers leary of being seen talking to known active members of the union, gave birth to the new plan, which promises to be the best method of signing up workers yet devised.

Members of the CIO council have undertaken to carry the union's campaign into every neighborhood in the city, carying out organization on a friendly next-door-neighbor basis that will put a stop to Ford spotters' espionage activities.

SWOC Wins 76% Of NLRB Polls

Voting Shows Favor For CIO Steel Union Is Overwhelming

By HOWARD J. M'CARTNEY

PITTSBURGH.—Out of 77 elections sponsored by the National Labor Relations Board involving the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, the CIO affiliate was the winner in 59—losing only 18.

This remarkable record was disclosed in a survey made recently by the national headquarters of the steel union to follow up the survey made last December.

The victories continue to pile up, and those recent victories include the elections at International Harvester in Chicago, which the SWOC won by 3255 to 1821; Northwestern Barb Wire, Waukegan, Ill., which the SWOC won by 687 to 482; the Simmons Bed Co., San Francisco, which the SWOC won by 263 to 191, and the Wickwire-Spencer Co., Buffalo, which the SWOC won by 412 to 354.

That practically all workers desire representation through bona fide labor unions can be proved by the fact that where SWOC was the only organization on the ballot it lost in only 4 out of 33 elections.

Significantly, in the 18 elections lost by SWOC there was a total of only 3,510 votes involved. Of that number the SWOC received 1,908 as against 2,603—a difference of but 694 votes.

Big Majorities

Victories for the CIO union range as high as 22 to 1, but in mills involving a sizeable number of workers the most impressive victory was at the plants of Pittsburgh Steel Corporation, where 5,297 workers voted for the SWOC and only 645 against.

Among the smaller plants, amazing victories for SWOC resulted. At the Woodward Iron Company, Woodward, Ala., the SWOC won by a vote of 427 to 17—giving SWOC 95% of the votes cast.

At the Pacific Gas Radiator, in Los Angeles, SWOC won by 176 votes for and 16 against—thereby getting 91 percent of the votes. At the Diamond Power Specialty Co., in Detroit, the SWOC received 94 percent of the votes cast.

Cleaned Up Independents

Where the SWOC was pitted against so-called "independent unions" similar overwhelming victories resulted. In a few elections the SWOC competed against AFL organizations. Practically all resulted in SWOC victories.

Meanwhile, back pay totalling upwards of $1,400 for five members of the SWOC was ordered by the Labor Board paid by the United States Sanitary Manufacturing Company.

The men were fired, allegedly for activities in the SWOC, despite the contract the company had signed with the SWOC. Charges were filed with the Labor Board against the company and the Board's stipulation resulted.

The largest meeting in the history of the lodge was held after the settlement was handed down by the Board, at which time the terms and conditions were fully explained to the membership. The five men who were reinstated used some of their back pay checks to pay dues.

Back Pay in Moline

At the same time the SWOC announced that back pay amounting to more than $3,000 for 34 members of Lodge 1449, was won in agreement signed by the Moline Iron Works, Moline, Ill.

In addition, the company signed an exclusive bargaining contract for the 543 men and women in the plant. It establishes the 40-hour week, time and one-half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, strict seniority rights and provides grievance machinery.

Settlement was brought about after the SWOC filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board. A trial examiner was ready to begin hearings when the company asked for a 24-hour delay. During that 24-hour period the company agreed to negotiate a contract and to settle by stipulation any question of unfair labor practice.

Honor Massacre Victims

The workers who lost their lives in the Memorial Day Massacre of 1937, during the strike at Republic Steel, will be honored at a mass meeting to be held in Chicago, Sunday, May 29.

Ten strikers and sympathizers were shot down by Chicago police as they marched peacefully in a demonstration last Memorial Day. The La Follette Civil Liberties Committee laid the responsibility for their deaths to the brutality of the Chicago police.

Philip Murray, chairman of the SWOC, will be the principal speaker. The mass meeting was arranged at a district convention of 48 lodges of the SWOC in the Calumet area, held a short time ago. The meeting will attract nation-wide attention.

TWOC Files Charges Against Carpet Firm

New York — As a further step to force the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. to comply with the Wagner Act and bargaining collectively with its employes, the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee has filed charges with the Labor Board against the company.

Union officials declare that the strike called at the two plants of the company in Amsterdam, N. Y. and Thompsonville, Conn., is 100% effective, both being shut down completely. About 5,500 workers are employed at these plants.

Thousands at Meetings

Protest meetings held at Amsterdam and Thompsonville were attended by some 2,000 workers.

The CIO union charges that the firm violated its contract by a ten per cent. wage reduction and refusing to negotiate with TWOC Locals 1 and 2188, as provided for in an agreement drawn up between the company and the TWOC, Dec. 3, 1937.

The union maintained that the 10% wage cut announced by the company, May 4, was unjustified, as Bigelow-Sanford profits were high. A payment of $80,000 in preferred dividends, equal to eight weeks' pay cut, had just been arranged by the company, the union claims.

Mass picket lines are being placed before the New York City offices of the company and at its warehouses throughout the country, the TWOC has announced.

"Ruin is certain to this industry and its workers if this company is permitted to get away with this wage cut," a TWOC statement declares. "The Bigelow-Sanford carpet workers are defending the interests of the workers of this country."

ACW Hails TWOC

Atlantic City.—Declaring that the organization of the textile industry is of "vital concern, not only to the men and women who work in it, but to labor generally and to clothing and cotton garment workers especially," the convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, went on record endorsing the work of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

It urged its officers to lend all support to the TWOC in its campaign to organize the unorganized textile workers of the nation.

Pointing out that the textile industry employs 1,250,000 workers in 32 states, and that therefore its wages and working conditions exert a strong influence throughout industry, the resolution declared that only the principles of the CIO had enabled the workers to make progress in organization.

A National Campaign

This progress has been substantial, the resolution explaind. Two hundred and forty TWOC locals have set up, with over 400,000 members, 250,000 of which are under contract. The rayon industry is 80 per cent organized, carpets and rugs 75 per cent., silk 75 per cent., with many contracts with leading firms in each branch of the industry, including woolens and cotton.

"The campaign must go on," the resolution stated. "Much has been accomplished. More remains to be done. The ACWA and the general labor movement will be enormously strengthened by the complete organization of the textile industry.

"Your committee recommends that the convention fully endorse the program of the TWOC, and instruct its officers to continue their participation in its great work."

League Meets In Vermont

Winooski, Vt. — Formation of Labor's Non-Partisan League in the Green Mountain State climaxed the third of a series of preliminary conferences held by the organization in key spots throughout the state.

Permanent organization machinery was established at the meeting.

Speakers included Gov. Aiken; Pres. Arthur Packard of the Vermont State Farm Bureau; Mayor John Gordon of Barre, and Frank Manning, New England TWOC director.

The Vermont league has the support of leaders in both CIO and AFL unions. It is seeking passage of a state "Wagner Act", establishment of a state department of labor, adequate relief for the jobless and liberalization of the unemployment compensation laws.

AFL Mine Drive Proves Fizzle

BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—Here in the coal fields of West Virginia, where actions speak louder than words, the "mammoth" organizing drive of the AFL's Progressive Mine Workers is proving to be nothing more than a second-rate fizzle.

It was one thing for Joe Ozanic, long-time dual unionist, to explain to the aged brethren of the AFL's executive council how he could lead the miners back into the Federation. The council envisioned a glorious picture of miners flocking into the PMA, chartered the Progressives, and in a blaze of publicity announced their "organization drive."

Got Cold Shoulder

Opening shot in the campaign was a "monster" mass meeting scheduled for Bluefield.

Eight hundred miners packed the hall. They came from United Mine Workers locals as far as 100 miles away.

Only element lacking in the PMA picture were representatives of the dual organization.

"I'm not sure the organizers understood they were to attend," was the only alibi which came to the mind of Tom Cairns, who was made president of the state federation of labor when the AFL created a dummy organization, after the older body had been expelled from the AFL.

Members of the UMW took over the meeting when the PMA stooges failed to make their appearance. The crowd cheered when they warned that the UMW would not allow the AFL to split the workers.

Wages Up In New URW Agreements

Akron, Ohio—Wage increases won in contracts signed by two Chicago locals of the United Rubber Workers, CIO, when added to others secured recently in other parts of the country, show that the union is making progress in spite of the depression, declared Frank Grillo, UAW secretary-treasurer.

Local 120 has signed an agreement with the Rapid Roller Co., granting a union shop, a 10% wage increase, a guaranteed minimum wage of $25 a week, and paid vacations, Grillo said.

At the Atlantic India Rubber Works, Local 121 concluded a contract providing for five per cent. wage increase and paid vacations. An agreement between Local 1 and the Palmer Asbestos Rubber Co., also in Chicago, was renewed for another year.

Nine AFL Union Leaders Indicted For Attack On CIO

CANTON, N. Y.—Nine leaders of the AFL aluminum workers union were indicted here on charges of rioting and injuring property.

The indictments followed an attack on headquarters of the CIO Aluminum Workers of America at Massena, near here. AWA organizers were beaten and told to leave town by the mob, led by the AFL union bosses.

The AWA has charged the AFL union with failing to represent the workers in the Aluminum Co. of America plant at Massena, and has been enrolling the company's employes into the CIO union.

Glass Workers Flock To CIO

Streator, Ill.—Employes of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company are flocking into the Federation of Flat Glass Workers since a charter was issued for the local here.

Organizing crews have been at work daily and in a short time the quota will be reached, according to Roy Bronson, president of Streator Local 61.

Meetings are held every two weeks and more are attending each time.

At the present time 1150 are employes and of this nearly one half are girls.

Furriers Show Strength

Members of the Intl. Fur Workers of America, CIO, gathered for a giant demonstration in New York City's fur district as their strike against wage cuts entered its 15th week. Negotiations between the union and the bosses' association are continuing.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

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WAGE-HOUR BILL VOTE IS VICTORY FOR LABOR

Mine and Mill Workers Win Poll, 1,185-623

Waterbury, Conn.—Local 251 of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers won a big victory in its drive to organize brass workers in this city when it piled up 1185 votes against a company union total of 623, in a Labor Board election held to determine the collective bargaining agency for the workers.

The victory came in the midst of an organizing drive the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers have been conducting in the Brass city for the past few weeks. They had to fight the largest concern in the industry, the American Brass Co., a company union and the AFL, which has been keeping full time official on the spot seeking to divide the workers.

Entire State Organizing

Particularly good progress has been made in Waterbury, Torrington and Ansonia. The AFL has been concentrating in the last city with the result that the workers have flocked into the CIO.

The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers campaign for the election centered around a program of restoring a wage cut put into effect recently. One-third of the cut has already been rescinded by the company as a result of CIO pressure and the rest is expected to follow as the local grows in power.

Oil Union Convention In Texas

Washington — More than 350 delegates will assemble in Houston, Texas, for the convention of the Oil Workers International Union, to be held the week of June 6. The convention will be preceded by a meeting of the executive council which will start in the same city May 30.

John Brophy, national director of the CIO, will be a featured speaker at the convention, making his address at a mass meeting called in the Houston Auditorium which will be attended by workers and friends of labor from the city and surrounding area.

Campaign Planned

Edwin S. Smith of the National Labor Relations Board will be another speaker at the convention. The keynote address will be given by Harvey C. Fremming, president of the international union.

Adolph Germer, CIO regional director in Michigan and president of the Michigan state Industrial Union Council, will also speak to the convention. Germer, an oil worker by trade, will undertake an organizing tour for the union as soon as the convention is ended.

Wages Up 29% In New Marine Pact

NEW YORK — Wage increases ranging from 15% to 29% were won by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, in an agreement with contractors for the Munson Line shore gangs.

Approximately 70 men will share in the increased pay, union officials predicted.

The contract also provides for the union hiring hall, closed shop and extra pay for overtime work. For the first time the contractor has agreed to pay all traveling time and expenses incurred in traveling to a job.

Workers Choose The CIO In 5-1 Vote

Washington — Piling up a better than five to one vote, 542 workers in the big government building cafeterias and lunch rooms indicated their preference for the CIO as sole collective bargaining agency in a vote conducted this week by the National Labor Relations Board.

The workers are employed by the Welfare Association of Washington, which runs the cafeterias on a "non-profit" basis, which seems in spite of the welfare angle to require low wages and long hours on the part of its employes.

Long Campaign By CIO Near Successful Climax

(See Stories Pages 3 and 5)

WASHINGTON—The year-long effort by the forces of Labor and the New Deal to establish a floor for wages and a ceiling for hours of exploited workers drew near to successful completion this week as the House of Representatives passed the Norton Bill, 314-97.

Backers of the measure sat through one of the longest daily sessions of Congress this year to ward off a host of amendments offered by the bill's enemies, who hoped to cripple it with restrictions and loopholes.

The legislation now goes to the Senate, and later to conference to reconcile differences between the two versions of the bill.

Meanwhile, the relief-recovery bill, already passed by the House, awaits action by the Senate. It is expected that the Senators, who have received vast numbers of letters and wires from unions and the jobless, will speedily give the President's program their anction.

One other item on labor's "must" list received favorable action last week, when the Senate granted the LaFollette committee its request for $60,000 to continue the work of investigating violations of civil liberties.

CIO Offers U. S. Data On Hague

Washington.—Describing Mayor Frank (I am the Law) Hague's anti-constitutional activities in Jersey City as directed chiefly against the unions of the CIO, Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, wrote to U. S. Attorney General Homer S. Cummings offering to place evidence in the possession of the CIO at his disposal for the current Justice Department investigation of Hague's feudal bailiwick.

"The principal violations of civil liberties by the Hague administration in Jersey City have been directed against the CIO and its affiliated organizations," Pressman's letter stated.

"Labor organizers representing these unions and their members have been harassed and persecuted by the Jersey City police, officials and courts. Leaflet distributions are prohibited, meetings banned, and all union activities subjected to hostile surveillance," the letter declared.

Civil Rights Barred

"It has been absolutely impossible to exercise any constitutional and civil rights of freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly. Any attempts on the part of the workers to exercise their rights under the Labor Relations Act are met with swift and severe repression," Pressman said.

Cops, Thugs Slug URW Pickets

Akron, Ohio — Fifty men and women are in a local hospital as the result of a wanton police attack on a union picket line at the Goodyear tire plant.

The strike of the United Rubber Workers developed suddenly when workers found the company moving tires out of the plant in preparation for a strike.

The workers were peacefully picketing the plant when police and company guards suddenly attacked with clubs, tear gas, vomit gas and blackjacks.

The company has also imported gunmen and spies from an outside agency and is making provisions to keep scabs in the plant.

The strike was caused by workers unrest over unsettled grievances, wage cuts and seniority violations.

The URW has protested the police and company violence in a wire sent by Vice-President Burns, in which he asked "Must we have a Memorial Day massacre in Akron before workers can secure their rights?"

Green Ousted By UMWA

Washington—William Green was read out of the United Mine Workers, CIO, the union that helped him rise to prominence.

Action was taken this week by the UMWA Executive Board, which accepted Green's resignation.

"With the shameless zeal of a betrayer, he has branded himself the chief antagonist to an effective labor movement in America," the Board declared.

As Relief Crisis Mounts In Nation

Hardship increases throughout the entire United States as funds for unemployment relief ran out in many localities. Cleveland and Chicago jobless were living on meager starvation diets, while a similar crisis faces Toledo unemployed. Picture at left shows Chicago demonstrators in front of a closed relief station; at right, a family of three hungry persons who joined in the sitdown strike in the Cleveland City Hall to force the city council to take action. Eyes of the nation are turned towards Washington, where the new spending bill will soon be passed.

NLRB Answers Tory Critics

Smith and Madden Warn Public Against Charges Of Labor-Haters

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

Washington — The National Labor Relations Board, the butt of the most vicious smear campaign conducted against a government agency in recent years, this week carried the war into its enemy's country.

Tory manufacturers, their spokesmen and the press were challenged by two leading members of the board to substantiate their attacks with grounds more solid than were wishful thinking.

Such grounds, the board members predicted, cannot be found.

The NLRB's counter-offensive came from Chairman J. Warren Madden, in a speech delivered over a national radio hook-up; and from Board Member Edwin S. Smith, in an address to the first annual convention of the United Office & Professional Workers, CIO.

Opposition to the Wagner Act, having failed in Congress, was transferred to the courts and still later, was changed to wilful knifing of its administration under the guise of respecting it, Madden charged.

"Absence of Fair Play"

There is a discouraging absence of fair play among these people," the NLRB head declared.

"Those who never once protested against the one-sidedness of the law in the days when the employed could with legal impunity spy upon the union activities of his men, discharge or lock them out for such activities, refuse to bargain with their representatives and compel them either to yield their freedom or strike, are loud in their protestations of one-sidedness when the law begins to accord to their employes protection in their fundamental rights.

"The plain truth is that these people are opposed to labor's having the right to organize and bargain collectively.

Spread Malicious Rumors

"They assign to the man who works a low place in the social scale, and believe that he should take what his employer is willing to give him for his work and not meddle in matters that should be decided by his betters.

"And so deeply do they and their advocates believe that working people must be kept in their places that they are willing, like common scolds, to repeat by word of mouth or in print the most ridiculous and baseless rumors being careful not to attempt to verify them, if those rumors are calculated to discredit this law or its administration."

Reciting the work of the NLRB since its creation under the Wagner Act, Madden charged that criticism of the board has come almost entirely "from editors and publicists who do not read the decisions."

Smith's Speech

Smith, in his speech to the UOPWA, called upon labor union members everywhere to defend the Wagner Act and the labor board from those who would destroy them.

"The next session of Congress will undoubtedly see definite effort to amend the Wagner Act in such a fashion as to pervert its original objectives if not to abolish it outright. Labor must prepare to defend its interests in this situation with the utmost diligence."

Some prominent "die-hard" employers have abided by the act and are now dealing on a friendly basis with unions, Smith pointed out.

On the other hand, he continued, "most employers are so accustomed to reading the condemnations of the board in the daily press and particularly in the organs of employers' associations, that I presume they expect every Board hearing to be opened with a thunder-clap and a smell of brimstone."

Answers Story in Liberty

As an example of the type of propaganda written to destroy the board, Smith referred to an article in Liberty magazine by Sen. H. Styles Bridges, the highly-vocal reactionary from New Hampshire.

"Emotional . . . highly colored . . . utterly unreliable . . . obviously distorted . . . stupid . . . but necessarily injurious" was the way the article was labeled by the NLRB member.

Smith reviewed the board's recent activity in the courts, discussing the Ford case particularly.

The "whole field of labor relations in this country" would be affected by the final disposition of the case, Smith pointed out.

Action in Ford Case

Fearing the possibility that after many months, the Supreme Court might rule against the board on technical, procedual grounds, "we concluded that in the Ford case and in certain other cases of particular importance it was wiser to withdraw the decision and to issue provisional findings of fact to which the employer might file exceptions."

Counsel for the Ford company, "with a keen if not too scrupulous publicity sense," then sought to make the public interpret the move as a gesture of humiliation on the part of the NLRB, he continued.

Warns of Court Threat

Any attempt by the courts, with their typically backward outlook on labor cases, to cripple the work of the board should be "wholeheartedly resisted by all who believe in the orderly process of government," Smith warned.

"If labor gives to the Act its constant and intelligent support in Congress and elsewhere, the future is secure.

"If one contemplates the industrial chaos, the persecution of labor which would follow upon the abrogation of the Act or the crippling of its effectiveness by amendment, the importance of its active defense by labor and by all citizens who can think clearly on those problems is perfectly obvious."

The Story in a Nutshell

Chairman J. Warren Madden of the NLRB, discussion opposition to the board and the Wagner Act:

"Some great employers, employing scores of thousands of workers, flatly refused to recognize any power in the Board to proceed in cases involving them.

"The consequence was that their employes, feeling that they had been given a law but were being cheated of its benefits by the dilatory and obstructive tactics of their employers, and that resort to the Board and the courts would take so long that the delay would nullify any effective action, went on strike instead of tangling themselves in litigation.

"Where upon the opponents of this law said, 'See, the law doesn't work. Here are strikes that it didn't prevent. It ought to be repealed.'"

Hoffman Bomb For NLRB Proves Dud

Washington—One more of those wild stories about the labor board and the CIO proved, on investigation this week, to be nothing more than a fairy tale.

Rep. Clare Hoffman, leading exponent in the House of 18th century industrial relations, had charged that two labor papers had known of labor board decisions 11 days prior to their general release.

The board, after investigation, found that the California edition of the United Auto Worker, UAW publication, had printed the board's decision in the Douglas case, made public April 23, in its April 9 issue.

Postal Regulations

The board found that the California edition, however, had in reality been printed on the same day as the decision. Postal regulations require all editions of the same paper to carry the same date, and although copy was two weeks late arriving in Los Angeles for the UAW publication, it had been forced to retain the April 9 date line.

Similarly a Detroit labor paper, claiming to have the decision in the Bradford Dyeing case in its hands prior to release, erred in doing so. Actually it had only the intermediate report of the trial examiner, made public six months previously.

Detroit Hears 'I Am The Law'

DETROIT—"I am the law—and you can do whatever you want to about it."

This was the Hagueism repeated by WPA Coordinator William Walker, Jr., when a delegation representing AFL and CIO unions and the Detroit Civil Rights Federation protested the fingerprinting of canvassers on the WPA's Housing Survey Project.

Walker admitted that he had no authority to require fingerprints, but would continue to do so. The delegation pointed out that the practice could legally apply only to felons.

Supreme Court Again OK's Board's Rulings

Washington—The National Labor Relations Act plowed on to new victories before the judiciary this week as the U. S. Supreme Court refused to upset NLRB decisions in a trio of important cases.

By refusing to review circuit court decisions which had been favorable to the board, the Supreme Court forced the Remington-Rand Co., the Carlisle Lumber Co. and the Black Diamond Steamship Co. to comply with the NLRB's orders.

The Remington-Rand case gained particular prominence because the company's chief boss, James Rand, Jr., is credited with the invention of the Mohawk Valley Formula for deluxe, streamlined strike breaking.

The high tribunal's hands-off attitude will result in the company's being forced to rehire some 4000 workers, members of the AFL union, who conducted a hard-fought strike in Rand's New York and Connecticut factories some time ago.

Lumber Case Ruling Upheld

It was during this strike that Rand, assisted by a choice collection of Bergoff finks, developed the Mohawk Valley Formula, which has made him the darling of labor-haters up and down the land.

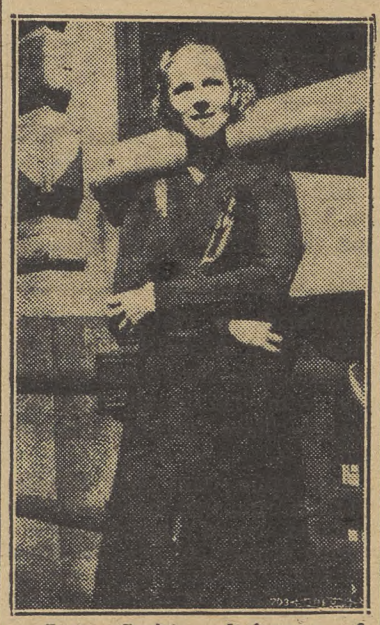
In the Carlisle Lumber case, the labor board had ordered the company to pay $153,000 in back wages to 147 employes, under the jurisdiction of the International Woodworkers of America, CIO, who had been fired for union activity.

In the third case involved, the labor board had ordered the Black Diamond lines to bargain collectively with the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, CIO, as representative for licensed engineers, and to reinstate with back pay 35 of the men who went on strike in November, 1936.

The Black Diamond episode was the first in which the board's jurisdiction in maritime labor affairs had been questioned.

Net result of this new NLRB field day before the high court was to further strengthen the labor board's position against attacks from reactionary corporation executives.

Busy



Jane Smith, chairman of Western Union Local 36B, American Communications Assn., who as secretary of the Western Union Organizing Committee, is playing an active part in bringing the union to the wire service employes. A labor board case against the company is due to open soon.

One Willie Overlooked

Cincinnati—A local afternoon paper carried two labor stories on its front page one day last week.

One was about Pres. William Green of the AFL criticizing the CIO for condoning alleged "illegal methods."

The other was about the slugging of a former local AFL official, who had been forced out of his union by racketeers.

News Guild Victor In 7-Week Duluth Strike

Duluth, Minn.—The seven-week strike of the Duluth News-Tribune was settled this week, two days after a vicious police attack upon picket lines established by the Duluth Newspaper Guild, CIO.

The contract met principal Guild demands.

The management agreed to the five-day, 40-hour week, and to the Guild shop, except for the editorial department.

In addition it promised to make no economy dismissals during the next six months, and after that time will order lay-offs only after the Guild has been consulted.

Other Unions Helped

The strike was called to enforce the right of collective bargaining for the paper's workers. Picket lines were augmented by maritime workers and steel company employes, prevented the publication of the paper for almost the duration of the strike.

The Guild, however, allowed the publication of 125 papers a day in order that the management might not lose its franchise from the Associated Press.

NLRB Report Backs Instrument Union

NEW YORK—The Arma Engineering Co., manufacturers of naval engineering instruments, has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to stop interfering with the organizing activities of United Instrument Workers Local Industrial Union 238, CIO.

At the same time the trial examiner's report found the company guilty of unfair labor practices in favoring the Independent Instrument Makers and Machinists Council, and ordered its dissolution of the fake union. A contract signed last July with the council was declared void by the NLRB.

Boston—United Bakers Workers, CIO local industrial union 84, has signed a contract with Gorman's Bakery, Inc., of this city.

Great Drive Ahead After Depression, Lewis Tells UOPWA

Washington.—Extension of the organization of the unorganized into social service, insurance and general clerical fields marked the close of the CIO United Office and Professional Workers convention held this week in Washington.

Lewis Merrill, general president since the formation of the CIO international at Philadelphia last year, was re-elected to head the 45,000 workers represented at the second convention. Eugene Turner was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, brought greetings to the convention toward the close of the five day session. He assured the 300 delegates present that "the greatest organizing drive in the history of our country" will be seen as soon as the present industrial depression lifts.

Labor's Increasing Strength

Lewis called attention to the role of the CIO in bringing organization to the white collar and professional workers, previously untouched by the American labor movement.

"This is the first time in the history of our country that a serious effort has been made along methodical lines to interest the white collar workers in the advantages of organization," the CIO chairman declared.

"You have made a remarkable record in the brief time that your union has been functioning," Lewis told the delegates. "You have made a record of organization in a field where organization was without precedent. The vigor of your attack on your problems has demonstrated that the United Office and Professional Workers, as a part of the CIO, is here to grow and to stay."

Political Growth

Pointing to the record of the CIO in maintaining and extending its gains in spite of the depression now upon the country, Lewis described the need for political action on the part of American workers to reinforce the gains they are already making on the economic front.

"As we grow in numerical strength, our unions and our movement will grow in political strength, because the exercise of political influence is a natural by-product of the economic strength and influence of great labor organizations in this country," Lewis said.

Backs Labor's League

The UOPWA concluded its convention with the passage of a number of resolutions and the adoption of a program to carry out its task of organizing the unorganized in a jurisdiction covering millions of workers close to both the middle class and the industrial wage earners of the nation.

Among these were a resolution pledging full support to Labor's Non-Partisan League, to the unity of the American worker on industrial principles, passage of President Roosevelt's relief and recovery program, and for support to the railway brotherhoods in their fight against wage cuts.

In addition, the convention called for a policy of economic quarantine against Fascist aggressor nations, urging the President and the Congress to differentiate between aggressors and their democratic victims.

Charity Begins at Home

SAN FRANCISCO—The cart went galloping off before the horse when the management of the Rosenberg rice mills were engaged in collective bargaining with the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO.

"The company contributes to charity, and does not feel in a position to increase the scale," was management's answer to union demands for higher wages.

The entire rice industry throughout the state remains tied up while management of the mills refuse to raise wages over 50c an hour or cut wages below 10 a day.

Vote On Wage Bill Is Victory For Labor

Washington — The wage-hour bill, backed by practically every union in the nation, took another hurdle in its stride this week as the House of Representatives passed the measure and sent it to the Senate.

The final vote was 314 to 97, with the opposition coming largely from southern members of the House.

The bill passed by the House provides for minimum wages starting at twenty-five cents an hour and increasing five cents a year for three years. Maximum hours start at forty-four, dropping from that number to forty a week after the second year. The bill, in its present form, allows for no geographical differentials in pay or hours. It would be administered by the Department of Labor.

Plug U. Loop Hole

A last minute attempt to curb the measure by exempting some farm and "seasonal" industries was defeated. Proponents of the bill pointed out that the loophole would have allowed almost every industry, from automobiles to soap, to escape the law.

The bill may meet with some opposition in the Senate, where reactionary Democrats have threatened a filibuster against it. Little time remains in the present Congressional session, since leaders hope for an adjournment early in June.

"American labor has won a decisive victory" in the passage of the bill, Labor's Non-Partisan League commented.

"The vote, which was a complete rout for the opponents of the legislation, crowns a year-long campaign in which the wage-earners of the country, through their economic organization and through Labor's Non-Partisan League, have fought for minimum wage and maximum hour regulation."

The League predicted that while there may be some change in the form of the bill after it had come from conference between the House and the Senate, the League "will continue its insistence upon immediate final passage."

Passage, it continued, "seems assured, on the basis of yesterday's vote, but League members and officers are taking nothing for granted in their determination that Congress shall fix a floor for wages and a roof for hours at this session."

Evidence In Harlan Trial

Mr. and Mrs. A. Musick and their daughter Pauline exhibit the sort of thing union organizers had to put up with in "bloody" Harlan County, Ky. They are showing bullet holes in an apron and dress, to be used as evidence in the trial of mine operators and deputy sheriffs, who face long prison terms for conspiracy to violate the Wagner Act.

Plan Council In Northwest

Seattle, Wash.—Delegates of Washington met here this week to plan organization of a state CIO industrial union council.

Bertel McCarthy, secretary of the Intl. Woodworkers of America, declared: "The tremendous growth of the CIO unions in Washington state has made necessary the establishment of a state labor union council to carry on the necessary trade union functions."

Acceptance of the council recommendations made by McCarthy and Richard Francis, CIO regional director, will bring together the thousands of CIO members in the state.

Heywood Broun

The Press and the NLRB

Members of the CIO will do well not to heed the unsolicited advice which many newspaper publishers are giving the organization on the basis of the primary elections in Pennsylvania. Some have even included Oregon in their argument.

Everybody is familiar with the lesson which the American press would like to read from these episodes. Editors, pretending a great sympathy for trades-unionists, have said, are saying and will continue to say that it all goes to show that Labor should take no part in politics. To this will be added the smug assertion that uion members should be concerned only with wages and working conditions and remain strictly neutral in elections and primaries.

This is bad advice and it rests wholly on the wishful thinking of the newspaper publishers. As a matter of fact every test at the polls has proved the power of Labor. Political action is still a new weapon and it must be used shrewdly, and it is a weapon which can be used to improve working conditions.

It is silly to talk of the CIO as vanquished in any spot where the actual figures show that it holds the balance of power.

Of course, the fundamental strength of trades-unionism lies in the power of its own organization. Nobody is suggesting that workers should ever allow themselves to become wards of the Government. But it would be the greatest folly in the world to desert the political front at the very time that Labor has indicated that it is on the march. The fight has just begun.

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Auto Designers Sign Pact With Briggs

DETROIT—The first union contract covering engineers and designers in the auto industry was signed last week by the Briggs Manufacturing Co. and the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO.

The agreement gave the FAECT organization drive in the automobile industry, plans for which had been drawn up only two weeks ago, a flying start, union leaders declared.

Marcel Scherer, FAECT organizational director, explained that under the contract's terms, the "FAECT is recognized as the bargaining agency for the engineers, draftsmen and technicians in the plant. Its shop stewards are to be duly certified and to receive preferential seniority during their terms of office."

Minimum Pay

Minimum pay provided for in the contract runs as high as $400 a month for body designers; $200 a month for testers; $1.20 and $1.60 an hour for tool and die designers, and $1 an hour for detail men.

The contract ws signed by Detroit Chapter 201 of the Federation.

"This victory is of particular significance at this time, due to the fact that the FAECT has just initiated an organizational campaign in the automotive field, with the backing of the UAW and Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO," Scherer declared.

"Negotiations are now being started for similar contracts in Packard, Murray Body, Hudson Motor and many independent jobbing plants.

"Simultaneous with the drive in Michigan, is our drive in the East to raise the rates paid in auto, tool, auto accessory and auto instrument plants to the level paid in the Michigan area.

"The rates in the East today range from 25 to 50 per cent lower than those paid for similar work in Michigan."

The FAECT was recently strengthened by the affiliation of the Society of Designing Engineers, an independent union which had existed in Detroit for the last five years.

News Guild To Meet In Toronto

Toronto, Canada—The annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, will meet here June 6, with delegates coming from all parts of the United States and Canada.

The last twelve months have brought about great organizational gains for the Guild, its leaders point out. The 1937 convention provided for the enrolling of employes in the advertising and commercial departments of newspapers.

Since that time several thousands of these workers have joined the Guild, and a number of contracts have been signed which include the new departments.

Despite constant opposition from the American Newspaper Publishers Assn., the Guild has signed a large number of agreements, and has won every strike it has undertaken.

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Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-Chairman
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The Wage-Hour Bill

Labor can claim full credit for the passage of the wage-hour bill by the House of Representatives; and of this credit the major part belongs to the CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Wage-hour legislation should have been passed at the last session of Congress. But one of the factors in its defeat was the activity of President William Green and other AFL leaders in lobbying against the only bill that had a chance of passage.

The CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League, on the other hand, have never wavered in their demand for wage-hour legislation. They took the attitude that the menace of the sweatshop was such in the present depression that wage-hour legislation of some kind must be enacted at once, even if the particular bill that would pass might be inadequate to meet the problem fully.

But Congress failed to act at the last session. The result was that conditions grew worse and worse, hitting AFL as well as CIO union members.

The unions of the CIO renewed the battle this year. They gave their representatives no peace on the issue. And when the rules committee attempted to bury the measure, such a storm of protest arose from their ranks and from Labor's Non-Partisan League that most Congressmen feared to face the next elections without going on record for wage-hour legislation.

Meanwhile the rank and file of the AFL were also stirred and compelled their leaders to drop their sabotage; so that Congress can now have no doubt that all of American labor is united in its demand for action.

The bill reported to the House was by no means all that the CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League could desire. But they remained consistent in their attitude that even inadequate legislation was better than none, and could be perfected later if the basic principle was once enacted into law.

Prospects of final passage by both Houses of Congress seen good at the time of writing, but the CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League remain vigilant until final victory is assured.

What Depressions Are Made Of

The Utah Copper Company made profits of $30,000,000 in 1937, which was double the amount it made in 1936.

Yet this same company is now laying off its employes by the hundreds, and contributing its full share to the deepening of the present depression.

It is not adding to the general unemployment because its business has not been profitable. On the contrary, it has been making record profits.

What then is the trouble, not only in the case of this company, but in the cases of hundreds of others that have made huge profits but are now closing down their plants and laying off their employes?

The trouble very evidently is that when business is good, too much money goes to the few who can use it only for making further profits; and too little goes to the workers who produce the wealth, and through them to the multitudes whose necessities keep money in circulation to create ever more demand for the products of industry.

The result is that the accumulated wealth of the few becomes barren; while the many in whose hands this wealth would bear fruit in renewed general prosperity, are driven to unemployment and starvation.

So each period of too great prosperity for the few carries in it the seeds of the next general depression.

The chief force operating to break this vicious circle, or at least to mitigate its effects, is the aggressive type of unionism represented by the CIO.

The victories of the CIO in winning higher wages postponed the coming of the present depression by increasing the purchasing power of the many; its resistance to wage cuts now is a check on the deepening of the depression.

Buildin' Up His Muscle

Looking Ahead By LEN DE CAUX

Saved In The Nick Of Time

WHEN movie hero and villain are in a death grip at the edge of a precipice, the audience gasp and grip their chairs. It always seems at first that the villain is winning and that the hero must soon go hurtling over the cliff.

But if they have been to any movies before, the audience can also find relief from the worst suspense in the reassuring knowledge that the hero will inevitably win in the end.

This movie tradition that the villain must come to grief and virtue must triumph, carries over into the American press. Not only is this true in the comic strips, where it would be a violation of contract for an artist to let his hero be killed, but even in the handling of political news.

If the CIO is cast as the villain, as it now is in most of the business-controlled press, it must always be reported as coming to grief. Its triumphs must be editorially discounted or treated as teasers to make anticipated defeat more overwhelming.

But in its treatment of the recent Oregon primaries, the reactionary press nearly slipped up.

Its hero, Governor Martin, had said that John L. Lewis was the issue, and that Villain Henry Hess was the "CIO candidate." So the press warmed up to the idea that here was "another CIO defeat" in the making.

Hess was mated with the CIO in nearly every headline; and even on the day election returns were coming in, showing Martin ahead at first, New York and other papers were carrying headlines about "CIO Candidate Trailing," "CIO Defeat Seen In Oregon," etc.

But then something happened, and it turned out that the "hero" was pitched over the cliff and the "CIO candidate" won.

With all their traditions at stake, the papers saved themselves only in the nick of time. No CIO villain could triumph. It had to turn out that he wasn't a villain after all.

So suddenly, between editions, all references to Hess being a "CIO candidate" were deleted from the headlines and stories about his victory.

* * *

When a candidate supported by the CIO and all other progressive groups fails of nomination or election, it rates glaring headlines, editorials and cartoons all over the country about "CIO defeat." But when he wins, you will search in vain for references to a "CIO victory."

* * *

Why They Try To Hide

Actually, the Oregon primaries, the Pennsylvania primaries and nearly every other recent election have shown something from which the anti-labor press has been hard put to it to distract attention.

They have shown above all the consistently rising power of the labor vote. Governor Martin's bitter attacks on the CIO and on labor generally were the biggest factor in his defeat, just as the way to the defeat of Seattle's Mayor Dore was paved by his violent attempts to crush the CIO.

In Pennsylvania, even the political scabbery of AFL leaders in fighting the labor and liberal candidates, failed to prevent Tom Kennedy from carrying most of the state and polling the biggest vote ever achieved by a labor candidate without benefit of on old-party machine.

Kennedy's more than half million votes outshone even the notable vote-getting achievements of the American Labor Party in the previous New York elections.

* * *

Employers' Pets

Scabbery takes different forms from time to time, but its essence remains the same. Before the CIO, company unions were used to scab on the AFL unions. But now that the Wagner act is putting company unions out of existence, anti-union employers are discovering a sudden enthusiasm for craft unions, if they can use them to scab on CIO industrial unions.

William Knudsen of General Motors was never known as an advocate of unions of any kind, until the CIO United Automobile Workers organized his plants. But at the recent Chamber of Commerce convention he delivered a speech advocating craft unions as against industrial unionism.

Similarly the Hearst management, in its fight against the American Newspaper Guild, has been calling in AFL craft unions and telling them they should claim jurisdiction over business office and other employes whom they had never even thought of before.

In Chicago, Hearst has recently got as many as a score of such AFL organizations to challenge Guild jurisdiction over previously unorganized newspaper employes who have flocked to the CIO ranks.

* * *

William Green accepts this role of employers' pet with great enthusiasm, it seems. Not only did he scab on labor politically in Pennsylvania, but in the past week alone he has added to his record by making a speech against government spending for relief; by declaring that employers are justified in fighting "sit-down strikes and other illegal and high-handed procedures" on the part of labor; and by writing Sen. Copeland to oppose one of maritime labor's main demands, union hiring halls.

Highway Strike Looms In Pennsy

Harrisburg, Pa. — A strike of CIO State highway workers looms in Indiana County.

Local 20 of the State, County and Municipal Workers voted for the walkout this week, pending refusal of the State Department of Highways to meet the union's demands before the end of the month.

The local charged that Supt. Betts of the county highway department had intimidated union members, fired many workers for union affiliation and he predicted he would smash the CIO union.

Before the State primaries, the union asserts, Betts, with the aid of AFL organizers, sought to establish a "company union." Since the voting, he has discriminated against men who favored Thomas Kennedy for governor.

Reinstatement of dismissed employes, removal of the superintendent and recognition of the SCMWA as the workers' sole bargaining agency is being demanded by Local 20.

LABOR *and the* LAW

By LEE PRESSMAN,
General Counsel, CIO

Right to Counsel

In addition to sustaining three Labor Board orders, the Supreme Court, last Monday, also handed down a decision protecting civil liberties.

The name of this case is Johnson vs. Zerbst.

The court upheld the constitutional guarantee of the right to counsel in criminal cases. It ruled that a person cannot be tried and convicted of a crime without being given an opportunity to get a lawyer for his defense. In any criminal case the defendant has the right either to ask for a reasonable time to get his lawyer, if he has one, or else ask the judge to appoint a lawyer for him. The decision, enforcing a plain constitutional guarantee, will help protect workers against the arbitrary action of hostile prosecutors and judges.

Attacks Upon NLRB

The attorneys for the Ford Company are now trying to require the members of the Labor Board to tell how they made up their minds in deciding the case against the Ford Company. Without the presentation of any evidence to support their position, the company's attorneys, with unmitigated gall, are attacking the good faith and integrity of the Labor Board by requesting the Board members to say whether they consulted with John L. Lewis, Homer Martin and others, what help they got, and how the staff of the Labor Board worked on the case.

If the attorneys for the Ford Company are permitted to carry out these demands, the results will be disastrous. It would be as if the parties to a lawsuit could require the judge to tell them how he reached his decision.

It would mean that no administrative agency of the United States could ever hand down a decision, because every time it made a decision it would have to explain in detail how it read the record in the case, what memoranda and reports its subordinates prepared, and, in short, describe its entire operations.

Such a procedure is entirely uncalled for, because every decision which the Board or any other administrative agency or any court, makes, must be based upon the record before it and the law under which it is authorized to act.

Court Support Unlikely

It is hardly conceivable that the Supreme Court will permit such wild attacks to be made upon the proceedings and conduct of an administrative agency of the United States. The Ford Company lawyers in their attack upon the Board, are relying upon a decision of the Supreme Court in April, 1936, before the President's court plan was proposed.

The efforts of the Ford attorneys to use this old decision to defend violations of the Labor Act give warning that the Supreme Court still has tremendous power over the political life of this country. In the face of immense popular resentment against its past reactionary decisions, the Supreme Court has given up its open opposition to measures which the people want. The court can use legal technicalities, however, which are not obvious to the layman, as a check upon the administration of laws which it does not like.

Any tendency on the part of the courts to thwart the policies of the American people, as expressed in the legislation which their representatives have enacted, must be vigilantly observed. The final power with respect to legislative and social questions rests with the people. The courts must never be permitted to take that power away from them.

Depression Fails To Halt St. Louis CIO

St. Louis, — The CIO is taking advantage of the business depression to consolidate its forces in this important mid-west industrial center.

The St. Louis Industrial Union Council of the CIO, formed a year ago with a membership of about 13,000, has now grown to the point where it has some 150 affiliated local unions, and a total enrollment of 60,000, according to John Doherty, CIO regional director here.

Largest unit in the council is the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, with 44 lodges and 27,500 members in this area.

Boosted Wages

Although 12,000 of the steel workers are now unemployed, the SWOC has been successful in boosting wages here about 25 per cent., as well as in gaining the 8-hour day, 40-hour week for a large number of employes.

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, which has 7500 workers in nine locals, is the second largest unit in the council. Other major units are the clothing and garment workers and the packing house, quarry and warehouse employes.

"Slack times in industry have given the CIO an opportunity to prove its worth, "Doherty pointed out. "The Industrial Union Council has served its unemployed members by speeding up direct relief and WPA certification.

"There has been little loss in membership through unemployment."

FIGHT WPA RULING

New York. — The American Labor Party has gone on record against the WPA ruling budgeting WPA expenditures to $1000 annually for each person.

ST. LOUIS—Half of the CIO membership in St. Louis is unemployed, a committee from the Industrial Union Council told Mayor B. F. Dickman. The unions are seeking enlarged relief appropriations.

CIO'S Unemployment Director Explains Relief Bill Details

By RALPH HETZEL, JR.
CIO Unemployment Director

Washington — Congress is now debating a bill which carries the President's program for relief and recovery.

Last week the House passed the bill by a vote of 329 to 70. This week the bill is in the Senate. It now looks as if it will go to the President for final approval some time in the next two weeks.

The CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League launched a drive for 3½ million WPA jobs back in February. Labor can take a large share of the credit for the fact that the President's measure was introduced and for its overwhelming approval thus far.

A nationwide campaign by local unions, by international unions and by industrial union councils during the past three months has brought to the attention of Congress the bitter need of our people. The present bill, H. R. 679, is the culmination of this pressure.

The main provisions of the measure are appropriations for the Works Progress Administration and for the Public Works Administration. When the House passed the bill it appropriated $1,250,000,000 for the WPA for seven months beginning July 1. That means that the WPA would be able to provide 2,800,000 jobs per month for that period. The Senate Committee has changed this provision to cover eight months and added $175,000,000 for the additional month.

The Senate provision will give the WPA a little more leeway in spending its money because a seven-months appropriation would last only until the time when Congress next meets. The additional appropriation will better enable the WPA to meet emergency situations when they arise.

The House bill provided the PWA with $965,000,000 for loans and grants on heavy construction projects. The Senate bill cuts $100,000,000 off that appropriation.

How Many Jobs?

Chairman John L. Lewis, in testifying for the recovery program before the House Appropriations Sub-Committee, pointed out that the CIO estimated that approximately 13,700,000 persons were unemployed. He said that in order to take care of these people adequately the Federal government ought to provie something over five million jobs. Labor was very modest in asking for only three and one-half million jobs he told the committee.

Chairman Lewis' analysis of the bill showed that if the money to be appropriated were spent properly it could be made to provide between the PWA and the WPA just about labor's request of three and one-half million jobs.

The present WPA appropriation will give jobs immediately to only 2,800,000 persons. The work of the PWA which is supposed to supplement the WPA, will not, according to Secretary Ickes, get under way for at least 60 days after the appropriation is made.

Therefore two or three months would be left in which only 2,800,000 jobs would be available. The CIO asked that the bill be so drawn as to allow a greater proportion of the WPA funds to be spent immediately to provide three and one-half million jobs until the PWA could get under way and take up the slack. The CIO is now urging provisions in the bill which will allow this to be done.

One way in which the bill is an improvement over last year's provision is that no supervisor or WPA official is allowed to discriminate against any person on the rolls due to membership in a labor organization.

Another section provides that: "No person employed on work projects under the appropriations . . . and in need who refuses a bona-fide offer of private employment under reasonable working conditions which pays as much or more in compensation for the same length of service as such person receives or could receive under such appropriations (WPA) and who is capable of performing such work, shall be retained in employment for the period such private employment would be available."

The CIO interprets that to mean that workers may stay on WPA unless they are offered jobs which give them at least as much income per week as the WPA.

The House version of the bill provides that aliens who have not before the date of its enactment filed declaration of intention to become citizens shall not be given employment or continued in employment on projects. The Senate version is even more severe, providing that the declaration of intention must not have expired.

Unions which have members who have not filed declaration of intention to become citizens should urge them to do so immediately before the bill is passed.

CAPITAL CLOSE-UPS

By MARTIN STRONG

The promise of a wages-and-hours law from this session of Congress is more definite at this last moment of writing than it has been at any time since the idea was first introduced.

The House has passed a bill by an overwhelming majority which surprised everyone. The Senate passed a bill last December which differs in various aspects. But if both chambers cannot get together on a measure on which they can agree, the whole effort must be started from scratch again by the next Congresss which meets in January.

That is the ultimate obstacle, the point toward which the last-ditch enemies are driving.

But since the House of Representatives put its bill through with a more than three-to-one vote a good many of its former enemies are softening. And there are several very important reasons for this melting down of the "irreconcilables."

One of them is the triumphant march to victory made by several friends of the proposal when they sought renomination in the deep South where the opposition was supposed to be the strongest. When Claude Pepper obtained renomination for the Senate in Florida over four opponents, none of them favoring the measure, the termite crew took one good long thought. When Luther Patrick achieved the same victory in the Birmingham, Alabama, district against three opponents on the sole issue of passing a wages and hours law they thought even longer.

6 Southern Votes

And then came the House vote on the proposal with 56 Southern members voting in favor of it. If the handwriting wasn't already chalked up on the wall where even the dumbest enemy could read it, the only specs he needed was a look into the record showing that 18 Southern Senators voted for the Senate's bill last winter.

And now it appears that the big thaw has come.

Today the situation is this: that the best opposition—particularly the Southern opposition—hopes to get a measure which will provide lower wage standards for the South than for other regions.

And while the situation may change before the final test arrives, it stands today as follows:

Southern opponents who were threatening to filibuster against the passage of any law are now agreeing that they will relent—thinking of their own futures—if they can get into a position to get those good old differentials.

Change in Tactics

So they have laid it down on the line that if Southern Senators get a "proper" representation on the conference committee which will be created to get the House and Senate bills together they will make a "gentlemen's agreement" not to filibuster the result.

The threat they are using to get their ends is a Congressional session which would last all through the summer, and then probably not bring any results.

So it can be expected that if this combination threat-and-agreement are good the House bill will be sent to conference with the Senate bill and the result will be a measure which both Houses should probably accept.

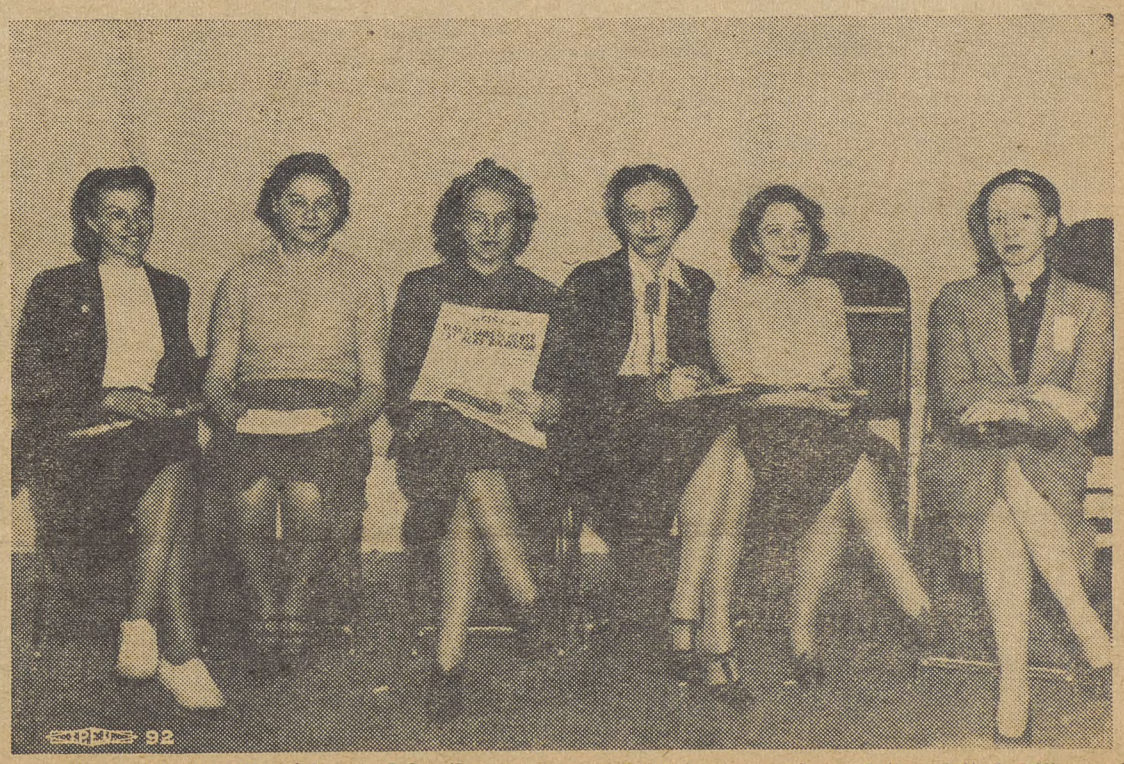
Several circumstances indicate that this deal, if it really is a deal, can come out to a definite result. For one thing the chief Southern Senatorial opponents of the bill including the potent Senator Pat Harrison, seem to be reconciled to having some kind of a measure passed. For another, the actual merits of a law seem to have gradually penetrated into some of the opposition brain-pans.

And finally, there is an impression abroad on Capitol Hill that a lot of the nation's low-paid workers have found out how to discover who are their friends and who are their enemies, and that if a law's passage is prevented, even by concealed filibustering tactics, the rank-and-file voters in the obstructionists' districts will learn about it somehow.

If you don't think this means anything, recall that every member of the House is up for reelection this year and also one third of the Senate. And furthermore, recall that of the thirty-odd Senators who must face the voters, twelve are from the South.

The higher education is supposed to be a slow process in which some have to be put out of school because they just can't absorb it. But the "higher education" seems to be taking even with the slow learners, right now.

As CIO Office Workers Met



This sextet of pretty girls posed for the cameraman in between sessions of the United Office and Professional Workers convention in Washington last week. Girl in the center is holding a copy of The CIO News.

The United Federal Workers

Young CIO Union Helps Uncle Sam's 800,000 Employes Improve Their Status

(This is the fourth in a series of articles describing the growth of unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, and the services they render. The next story in this series will appear in an early issue.)

By C. W. FOWLER

WASHINGTON—One of the newest of the CIO affiliates, the United Federal Workers of America has one of the largest fields for organizing in the labor movement of this country—the 800,000 men and women workers in the Federal service. They are employed by the largest single employer in the Nation, they comprise the widest variety of workers, are scattered over the widest area.

The U. S. Government is the largest employer of clerical and custodial workers—largely listed in the "white collar" groups—and it is also the largest employer of many types of industrial workers. The field of the United Federal Workers therefore offers an opportunity for complete industrial organization, taking in almost every occupation and profession known in the U. S.

Its members and potential members range from stenigraphers, accountants, scientists, lawyers, research workers, to steel workers, builders, forestry workers, janitors, lighthouse keepers, hospital employes, agricultural workers. Probably no other union in the labor movement has such a variety of organizational opportunity.

An Untouched Field

This enormous field has been comparatively untouched. Before the advent of the CIO and the chartering of the United Federal Workers, the men and women in the federal service were largely unorganized. Sporadic efforts have been made over the past century to build trade unions in the federal service, but without real progress, except among postal workers, until the UFWA was set up.

As far back as the Civil War, the postal workers tried to organize for the protection of their living and working standards. In the late 80's the letter carriers affiliated with the Knights of Labor. Since that time, a number of craft unions and even general unions were formed, each of which failed to make a real dent in the vast body of unorganized federal workers.

In 1915, a general union was founded, which affiliated to the AFL. After 17 years of minute progress, the union split into two groups, one remaining with the AFL, the other becoming independent. Both have remained small and comparatively impotent.

The net result of close to 80 years of effort is that 50,000 government employes, out of a possible 500,000 (excluding the postal workers) are organized today.

The United Federal Workers did not expect to change this picture overnight. Government workers, because of their feeling of comparative security (which they are learning is an illusion), and because the government has been a constantly expanding employer, do not flock into the union by the scores of thousands.

There has been almost no tradition of organization among them. Previous unions were neither progressive nor active in working for their economic and social betterment. Before the formation of the UFWA under the leadership of the CIO, there was no union that could act as a vital, living force in their daily work and conditions of living.

Very real progress has been made. Starting with a progressive group of 1,200 members of the AFL Federation of Government Employes, tired of constant obstruction and charter-jerking from the top leadership when they tried to do something for government workers, the UFWA has built a going concern, able to take its place with other CIO unions in the new American labor movement.

The UFWA today has close to 14,000 members enrolled in 115 locals, distributed through almost every state in the U. S. It has become a real force in the struggle of federal workers everywhere for the improvement of their living and working standards, in their daily relations with thousands of supervisors, administrators, bureau chiefs, and the like, and on the legislative front, where broad conditions of government employment are set.

This has been done in less than a year's time, in the face of a number of difficulties not ordinarily encountered by labor unions. By its own choice, the UFWA has denied itself the right to strike and to picket.

Government workers have other problems peculiar to their job. The government does not possess a unified labor relations policy. Broad conditions of work are laid down by Congress, but their daily application and the thousand problems that come up are settled by a multitude of sub-employers. Each section or department has its small chieftains whose word has been law in the adjustment of grievances, in the policies followed in day to day relations.

Day By Day Contact

The UFWA has met this problem by an intensive development of its grievance work, both through the national union and through the locals. One of the handicaps of membership in the AFL was the refusal of top leaders to back up necessary grievance work by the locals.

Today this has been changed. The national UFWA functions to support the locals in every issue where national aid is needed. Each local has its own grievance committee that takes care of problems in the minor sub-divisions of the departments and agencies.

President

Jacob Baker, president of the United Federal Workers, CIO, who has been leading the union's campaign to gain better conditions for the thousands of men and women employed by the government.

At the same time the UFWA has developed its legislative work in Congress and its work with the major departments to a high degree.

At the beginning of its career, the UFWA, through President Jacob Baker, secured a statement of policy from President Roosevelt recognizing the desirability and the legitimacy of unions for government workers. This statement was also secured from a number of heads of leading departments and agencies.

On the legislative front, the UFWA has pressed for laws to set decent and uniform wages—the wage structure in government service is chaotic in many spots, with great masses living on wages far below decent minimums set by the government's own experts—for a standard and shorter work week, for vacations and sick leave, which do not apply to many thousands, and for fair standards in hiring and firing.

The Fight for Decent Conditions

Chief among these struggles has been the fight for a federal minimum wage bill, for overtime pay (almost non-existent throughout the entire field), an appeals bill, to provide regular machinery for settlement of grievances, and for a five day week.

The UFWA also pressed hard for President Roosevelt's reorganization bill, stalled this session by a combined attack of all tory elements in the nation.

This is the program of the UFWA. It has been applied, with success, over all the states. The importance of UFWA work in the states is not always realized. Of the 800,000 government workers, little more than 100,000 are in Washington.

In the field, outstanding successes have been made in veterans' hospitals, where a working week as high as 80 hours was once common, in marine hospitals, arsenals, the customs service, and clerical and administrative offices.

Outstanding in Washington is improvement of overtime, adjustment of grievances, and reinstatement of many workers arbitrarily fired.

"Security" a Myth

Federal workers are learning quickly that their supposed security is largely a myth, and they are turning to the UFWA to help them. They know already that their earnings are not better than those of other workers.

They know that their employer gets a large amount of free overtime work out of them, without any apparent intention of paying for it. They know they can lose their jobs—especially if the work is in the new agencies—just as quickly as they can in private employment.

They are learning, through union success in grievance adjustment and in pushing legislation, that the UFWA and the CIO can help them toward a better and more secure way of working and living.

The UFWA has developed other sides of its work with the government employe to supplement grievance adjustment and legislation. Notable here is the union's educational program. Last winter the first Federal Workers School was started, and proved to be a success right away.

Educational Work

More than 350 students registered, attending 26 courses in the two terms the school has been in operation. Courses ranged from union tactics and organization methods to tap-dancing, from civil service regulations to statistics, public speaking, and foreign languages.

The school was run by the students, organized in a council elected from each class. It attracted considerable attention in the newspapers at the time, since it was the first successful workers' school in Washington and the first in the country established by federal employes.

The UFWA has also maintained a national organ, the Federal Organizer, as well as a number of local publications.

The need of the federal worker for the CIO is well established. As white-collar workers, as clerical workers, as administrative workers or professionals, they all need the benefits that industrial organization can bring as much as the worker in private employment.

Under the banner of the CIO, they are realizing this in constantly increasing numbers. The UFWA is expanding. It is a poor week when two or more new locals aren't chartered, either in Washington or somewhere in the field.

An Aid to the Movement

Without the CIO, with its help in money and organizing aid and the tremendous support of its 4,000,000 organized workers, led by Chairman Lewis, the UFWA would not exist.

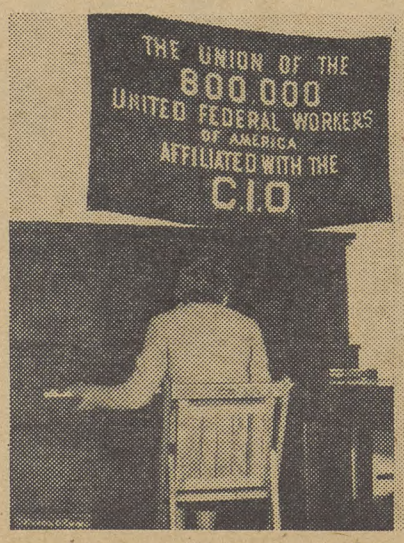
The CIO will benefit by this help that has been given. In spite of all previous failures, in spite of predictions that the federal employe couldn't be organized, the UFWA is signing them up as full fledged CIO members.

It is bringing them to realize the basic importance of the industrial labor movement, and with that realization, they will become an asset and a support to the industrial workers that have shown them the way.

The Union Of The 800,000

Vice-President Arthur ("Tex") Goldschmidt looks over the UFW paper with Marian Hepburn. UFW activities include everything the well brought up union should have—grievance adjustment, legislative work, workers' education, recreation, and especially organizing the unorganized.

Lots of Activity at Headquarters



The United Federal Workers' office in Washington presents a busy appearance to the inquiring visitor. At left, is a union member getting relaxation at the piano; at right, scene at a local meeting—the time, almost any evening. Eleanor Nelson. secretary-treasurer of the UFWA, and leader in national grievance adjustment work, is standing at the desk.

18th CIO Council Formed In Indiana

Washington — Four hundred and thirty-three delegates, representing 300,000 Indiana workers organized in nine CIO international unions and numerous local industrial unions, met here this week to form the Indiana State Industrial Union Council, 18th in a growing list of state CIO delegate bodies.

Unions represented included the Steel Workers' Organizing Com- United Mine Workers with 53, the mittee with 146 delegates, the Auto Workers with 70, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers with 34, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers with 28, the Hosiery Workers and the Furniture Workers with 13, and the State, County and Municipal with nine.

A Message From Lewis

John Brophy, national director of the CIO, read a message of greetings from Chairman John L. Lewis, and made the keynote speech at the convention. The main emphasis of Brophy's speech was placed on economic and social security in a period of industrial depression.

Pointing to the contradiction of 13,000,000 unemployed in an economy capable of consuming the product of their work and that of millions more, Brophy called for a full use of the bountiful natural and economic resources that have been developed in this country.

"The CIO is not a fair-weather friend of the workers," Brophy declared, describing the role the CIO was playing in the present crisis. "It fights for unemployed as well as employed workers. It has held out against the attempt of tory employers to cut wages which would have added to the distress of the workers."

Briefly noting a portion of the enormous profits made by big business corporations in this country, Brophy demanded that a portion of these dividends sufficient to maintain American citizens in a decent standard of living be returned to the workers who made such profits possible.

A Program For Security

Security for the working population could only come through carrying out the CIO legislative and economic program, Brophy declared. As a minimum step toward this realization he urged the passage of President Roosevelt's relief and recovery program, passage of a bill to force Government contractors to obey the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and the full carrying out of the right of every worker to a job at a living wage.

The convention was also addressed by Governor Townsend of Indiana, who assured the delegates of his support for labor's right to organize in defense of its living standards and in defense of American democracy.

The convention went on record in support of a policy of quarantining Fascist aggressor nations, calling for application of the principles of the O'Connor amendment to the neutrality act, which would use the economic power of the U. S. against lawless nations.

James Robb, CIO regional director in Indiana, was elected president of the newly-formed CIO body, and John Bartee of South Bend, secretary. Eleven vice-presidents were elected, including Walter Truman, Clarence Lyons, Joseph Persily of the Furniture Workers; Jake Gershwin, Don Zinn, William Abel, William Yeger, Thomas Davis, William Young, Walter Frisbie and Fravel Goss.

Senator, Labor Delegates Confer

Birmingham, Ala. — A conference attended by Sen. James A. Simpson and leaders of CIO and AFL unions resulted in marked improvement of the Senator's understanding of labor problems, William Mitch, SWOC southern representative, declared.

Although labor forces in the state had opposed Simpson in recent voting contests, the conference was reported to have cleared away difficulties which had previously existed.

TWOC Wins Three More In South

New York—Three more election victories have been won in Southern textile mills, announces the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

Polls conducted by the Labor Board covering 2000 workers, in textile plants of the Gaffney Manufacturing Co., Gaffney, S. C.; Puritan Weaving Co., Fayettville, N. C.; and Spray Cotton Mills, Spray, N. C., were won overwhelmingly by TWOC locals.

Added to the long list of victories won in the South in recent weeks, the elections show that "Southern workers want organization," said Emil Rieve, acting TWOC chairman.

Approve of TWOC

"They have recognized in the TWOC an organization capable of leading them in their struggle for better conditions and for full recognition of their right to collective bargaining," he declared.

Green "Resignation" Accepted By UMWA; Hostile Acts Listed

WASHINGTON—The International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, CIO, this week accepted the resignation of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

Reciting a long list of Green's disloyal actions, the board ordered that "this account of his perfidy be entered upon the records of the UMW for the information of its future generations."

The miners' executive group took note of the fact that Green's resignation had long since been made public, but declared that Green had been guilty of "apostasy" and that the board's action "should be spread upon the records of the UMW."

Green "betrayed the union to which he owes honors and prestige," the board's resolution declared. "He has given counsel and aid to those whose admitted object was to cripple and destroy our union.

"He has fostered and promoted a union dual to the UMW; as president of the AFL, he has chartered this dual union and he has undertaken to enlist the financial support of other labor unions to harass our members.

"He has appealed to those forces of organized labor for which he assumes to speak to oppose the candidacy of Thomas Kennedy for the governorship of Pennsylvania —a course which could have been prompted only by his malice and by disregard of the welfare of the members even of those unions for which he claims to speak.

"He has encouraged factional opposition to labor candidates; he has recently threatened to ruin politically well-known friends of the labor movement merely because they were supported by unions not subservient to his will.

"He has opposed and denounced the Wagner Labor Relation Act and the board administering the law, notwithstanding the shelter it has afforded for all labor unions, and the protection its administration has given the AFL, solely because it has permitted organization and collective bargaining in the mass production industries.

"He has jeopardized enactment of adequate wage and hour legislation by his repeated dictatorial interferences with its consideration.

"He has undertaken to brand as Communists and as unworthy of public sympathy those American workers who seek to enjoy the privileges of collective bargaining through industrial organization.

"He has been indefensibly silent with respect to anti-labor vigilante activities, the brutal Chicago massacre and the dictatorial and Fascist behavior of Mayor Frank Hague, and by his silence he has given comfort to the enemies of all organized labor.

"In his hatred of industrial organization, he has become the recognized puppet of associations of manufacturers and the essential ally of sweatshop employers and labor-baiting corporations.

"He has ordered his followers to refuse local co-operation with industrial unionists, mustered them out of Labor's Non-Partisan League, banned their association with the American Labor Party, and sacrificed the common interests of all organized labor to gratify his petty spite against the CIO.

Declared War on Workers

"He has declared war upon all workers who seek to organize except upon the inept pattern of craft distribution; he has intrigued with employers and connived with strike breakers to prevent such organization, and now, in a climax of foolish frenzy, he is preaching a boycott of the services and products of these organized workers.

"Himself the son of this great industrial union of mineworkers, William Green has repudiated the principles upon which it has been established and conducted, and with the shameless zeal of a betrayer, he has branded himself the chief antagonist to an effective labor movement in America."

California Vigilantes Condemned

Sacramento, Cal.—A first-rate scandal was brewing in the California capital when a suppressed report by a state official committee came to light, revealing support for the CIO's contention that the law had been flouted in Nevada county's gold mining district.

Vigilantes had raided union headquarters of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Union, CIO, beaten members, and driven scores of strikers and their families from their homes.

The report of the committee, which had been picked by Gov. Merriam, found that "law and order broke down" in Nevada county, and that the CIO workers "were not afforded protection" from the mobs.

Merriam, while pigeon-holing the committee's report, had given wide publicity to a letter from the company-controlled Nevada county sheriff denying the charges.

The governor's investigators reported that at the Murchie mine "deputy sheriffs stood by and did nothing to prevent half a dozen members of the CIO union being so severely beaten that they were hospitalized."

Sheriff Carl Tobiasen had told Merriam that "disturbances in this county were trivial when compared with waterfront outbreaks in San Francisco."

Nevertheless, one of the beaten men is still in the hospital and five others are being tried in Nevada county for "rioting."

$60,000 For LaFollette Committee

Washington.—The LaFollette Committee's civil liberties work will continue.

Labor won this new victory when the Senate voted to appropriate the $60,000 additional funds asked by the committee. CIO unions throughout the country had urged their Congressmen to support the committee's work.

Story of Back-Country Unions Told in "Frontier Film" Movie

The Frontier Films production, "People of the Cumberland" represents something new in the field of the American documentary film.

In it we are introduced to a part of America that to the average American is an unknown area —the badlands of the Cumberland Plateau.

We see for the first time the people of the Tennessee hinterland, descendants of the pioneers, ravaged by poverty and isolation, but proud, essentially noble, animated by the desire to raise themselves.

Highlander Folk School

Into this region of ruined lands and ruined people comes the Highlander Folk School, organized by a handful of progressives and native Tennesseeans who had returned from the universities determined to improve the lot of their people.

The school, despite the opposition and the threats of opposed groups in the large cities, succeeds in organizing the immediate community around it, and brings hope and a sense of unity to a divided people.

With time, the school gradually finds its true task—building up a body of organizers drawn from the farms and textile mills of the neighboring towns. When the great union drives of 1935 and 1936 come, the school is ready. It goes hand in hand with the unions in reclaiming the most precious resource of our country —its men and women.

UMW Man Killed

The efforts of the unions and school are not unresisted. The film recounts the tragic death of the United Mine Workers organizer, Barney Graham, an actual incident that stirred the country several years ago.

"People of the Cumberland" concludes on a note of high humor and resolution embodied in the July 5th, 1937 union celebration of the town of LaFollette, a former open shop town in which a most miserable and oppressive order of life had been the rule—today, happy and properous; organization is the way out for the people of the Cumberland.

Films Tell Real Truth

Frontier Films was organized by a group of forward-looking professional scenarists, directors, dramatists and cameramen in response to the need for producing films that truthfully reflect the life and drama of present-day America.

Frontier Films places itself at the disposal of progressive orgaizations and agencies in all fields —trade unions, educational institutions, social welfare groups, farm organizations, cooperative societies, peace organizations, etc. The Frontier Films technical staff is available for the production of dramatic feature films, documentary and dramatic shorts and newsreels for these groups.

Rentals on "People of Cumberland" are quite inexpensive. The film can be obtained through Garrison Film Distributors, 1600 Broadway, New York City.

Unions Come To Cumberland

Into the Cumberland area of Tennessee, the unions have come to help rescue the people of a run-down area. Upper left shows an organizer addressing workers in front of a lime plant; lower left, poverty-stricken kids of a farmer in the "bad lands"; lower right, two miners pause for a chat in front of their union hall. The pictures are from the movie, "People of the Cumberland," produced by Frontier Films.

Steel Union Active in Southwest

New Lodges Formed in Texas; NLRB Order Aids Ohio Tool Makers

By HOWARD J. McCARTNEY

Pittsburgh — Steel workers in Texas and the Southwest are building a powerful union.

New lodges of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee are being established every day. Steel fabricating firms are quickly renewing their contracts with the steel union, and new companies, seeing the stability brought to the industry by these contracts, are signing agreements with the CIO affiliate.

Progress of the steel union in Texas, as reported by SWOC representatives there, may be measured by the fact that two contracts have been signed with added concessions over the old pacts. General American Transportation Company, Fort Worth, has signed a contract granting the CIO steel union sole bargaining rights, time and one-half for overtime, the 40-hour week, and vacations with pay.

The dock and warehouse employes of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. are covered by a contract signed recently. The terms are similar to those of the standard United States Steel agreement — establishing the $5-day and 40-hour week, with a clause giving both the union and company the right to re-open negotiations with a 20-day notification.

In the plant of the Reed Roller Bit Co., employing 1200 persons, a new SWOC lodge has been set up. Application for the charter was submitted by H. A. Rassmussen, SWOC sub-district director.

Important Cincinnati Case

A similar picture is presented in the Cincinnati area, where a momentous decision affecting the steel union was handed down by the National Labor Relations Board. The board ordered the Cincinnati Milling Machine Co. to disband its company union and reinstate the president of the SWOC lodge to his job with back pay totalling upwards of $1200.

He was fired for activities in the SWOC. The company was also ordered to disband its company union.

The decision, by killing the "Employes' Service Committee" — company union — eliminates the chief obstacle to bona fide unionism, thereby cracking the wall of opposition thrown up in Cincinnati by anti-unionists. On the heels of the announcement of the Labor Board's decision, an intense drive has been launched to organize the company's 3000 employes into the SWOC.

Lodges Aid Strike

A committee of representatives from every SWOC lodge in Cincinnati's machine tool industry pledged moral and financial support to the campaign, which is being directed by T. Louis Majors, SWOC district director. Extreme confidence in the SWOC success surrounds the campaign. This confidence is based on past results of the steel union in organizing the major portion of the machine tool industry.

Such companies as Lunkheimer Co., American Tool Co., R. K. LeBlond Co., and Powell Valve Co., have signed CIO agreements. These firms represent the bulk of the world's makers of the machine tools, and employ some 15,000 workers.

Succeeding where the American Federation of Labor failed in bringing strong unions into these leading machine tool firms, the ultimate end of the campaign will be the raising of wages and lowering of hours for the thousands of workers in the industry. A "drive" by the AFL, before the SWOC entered the picture, culminated in miserable failure in the Cincinnati mills.

AFL Ousted in Des Moines

In Des Moines, Iowa, at the Des Moines Steel Co., a closed shop contract for Lodge 2071, was signed. The contract is significant because of the fact that the entire membership had been working under a contract last year made by the AFL Structural Iron Workers.

Last December the membership, tired of AFL tactics, made application for membership in the SWOC. The matter was then presented to the National Labor Relations Board and, following hearings in March, the board certified SWOC as the sole bargaining agent for all employes of the plant.

A new contract was negotiated with the company, in which the company agrees to keep in its employ only those in good standing with the union; and all new employes must join the union within 15 days.

CIO Nips Hershey-AFL Plan

Hershey, Pa. — The Hershey Chocolate Co. with surprising speed, this week "consented" to a proposal urged by the AFL bakery workers for a labor board election at the plant.

The CIO United Chocolate Workers Union, through Regional Director John Edelman, refused to accept the plan, charging that an investigation would prove the AFL union at Hershey to be merely the discarded company union with a new disguise.

CIO leaders see the bakery workers' drive for an early election as a convincing demonstration that the employer is cooperating in the formation of the AFL union. The CIO union is now carrying on an intensive organization drive in Hershey and vicinity, and expects to have signed up a majority of the workers inside of a few weeks.

Chicago Guild Girds For Fight Against Hearst

Chicago — Fighting against ruthless firings on both of William Randolph Hearst's Chicago papers, the Chicago Newspaper Guild is entrenching for a possible strike.

Chicago's Guildsmen are working on a day-and-night schedule of activity to acquaint Chicagoans with "Hearst's private war upon his workers, as well as upon the labor movement in general."

More than 330 workers have been lopped off the Evening American and the Herald and Examiner since last July, Guild officials charge, and the management has been chiselling on its contracts signed last January with the Guild.

Brophy Speaks In Mine Areas

Butte, Mont. — Men employed in both the coal and metal mining industries of the country have always been in the forefront of the labor movement, John Brophy, CIO director, told a mass meeting held by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in Butte.

"That is why they have always stood for industrial unions in their own indutries," he said.

At two MMSW meetings held the day before in Salt Lake City, Brophy referred to the huge profits made by the Utah Copper Co., which netted $30,000,000 in 1937, double the amount made in 1936 and now has laid off large numbers of their employes, despite the tremendous gains made last year.

He referred also to the curtailed employment at the American Smelting and Refining Co., which with its subsidiaries, reported an income of $18,285,000 in 1937 as compared with $17,131,000 in 1936.

Asks Support For League

In Butte, Brophy in speaking of labor's political program, asked for CIO support for Labor's Non-Partisan League, and praised the record of Senator Murray and Representative Jerry O'Connell.

He told union representatives in Salt Lake City that Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah "is doing wonderful work for the people" and that Utah's representatives in the lower house, Abe Murdock and J. W. Robinson are New Dealers "with an excellent voting record on labor bills."

Recognize Union

ST. LOUIS — The David G. Evans Coffee Co., has recognized the United Coffee, Tea and Spice Workers, Local 197, CIO, as sole bargaining agency for its employes, it was announced by John Doherty, CIO regional director in St. Louis.

Fur Union Victor In Three-Months Strike

New York. — The three-month strike conducted by the International Fur Workers, CIO, ended in a big union victory this week.

Under the contract, which is to run three years, minimum wages were lifted as much as $2 and $6 a week.

The 35-hour week continues. In addition, fur workers are guaranteed continuous work throughout the "season," which has been set at eight months, instead of six as formerly.

CIO Chairman John L. Lewis sent the following wire to Pres. Ben Gold:

"Just heard of your splendid victory. The CIO wishes to extend to you and your members congratulations for your fine work. The settlement in your industry will go a long way in stopping the downward trend of wages."

Fur workers in Russeks Department Store on Fifth Avenue who have been working under very bad conditions with wages 40% below those in union shops, have joined the strike, according to the committee.

The Russek employes worked long hours, were hounded by stool-pigeons, and had to go to the employment bureau each morning to plead for a day's work, the union charges.

Seek Union Recognition

The strikers are asking for union recognition, the right of collective bargaining and better working conditions.

Negotiations for a settlement of the strike are being conducted with the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers, Inc., under the chairmanship of Dr. Paul Abelson, arbitrator for the fur industry.

Irving Potash, secretary of the strike committee, said that some progress had been made during the conferences.

Jersey League Hears Attack On Hague

Trenton, N. J.—Progress of Labor's Non-Partisan League of New Jersey was reviewed Saturday, May 21, in its second convention held and the more than 200 enthusiastic delegates approved plans for active growth in the future.

Advances of the New Jersey LNPL in the five months since its first convention were indicated by the report of Chairman Carl Holderman that 90 unions, both CIO and AFL, are actively affiliated and have paid the per capita dues as well as supporting the policies.

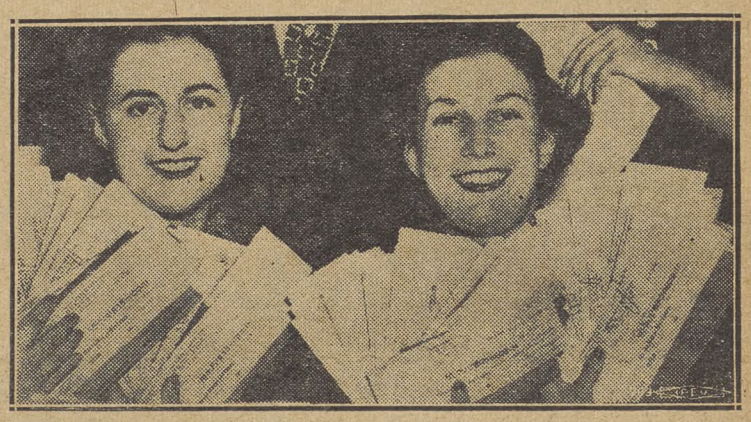
"Dissatisfaction with the policies and tactics of the corrupt politicians of both major parties caused many liberal Democrats and Republicans to look to the League as the only medium for progressive political action," he said.

Addresses by E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, and Rep. Jerry J. O'Connell, of Montana, were highlights of the session.

NEW HANDBOOK

WASHINGTON — A "Consumers' Bookshelf," listing titles of publications on every sort of consumer problem, has been prepared by the Consumers Counsel of the AAA and the Consumers' Project of the Dept. of Labor. The booklet may be obtained by sending 15c in cash or money order to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Funds For Needy



Helen Sugarman and Gertrude Hines, office workers employed by the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union, CIO, display a few of the many checks being distributed to needy union members. The funds, $75,000 in all, were raised by assessing those members working steadily.

Labor Shows Strength In Oregon Voting

Salem, Oreg. — Labor's politicial strength, already proven to be a powerful factor in many states, came into its own in the Oregon Democratic primaries, as Governor Charles H. Martin, die-hard reactionary, was defeated by State Senator Henry Hess.

Running with the support of both CIO and AFL union groups, Hess won the nomination by more than 6000 votes, a sizeable plurality for this state.

"This triumph was possible because Oregon labor and farmers refused to be split at the ballot box," declared Munroe Sweetland, executive secretary of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation.

In addition to contributing to Martin's defeat, the federation succeeded in naming eleven of its fifteen candidates for the State Legislature.

Martin, a retired army general, had declared war upon all labor unions, criticized the National Labor Relations Board and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, and made known his hostility to the New Deal in general.

UMW Raps Foes Of Labor Board

Washington — The International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers, meeting here this week, expressed "its complete support" for the Wagner Act and the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

The miners' board criticized "reactionary industrialists," "powerful newspapers" and the "decisions of certain Circuit Courts" for hostility to the NLRB.

These attacks on the rights of labor and the American people, the UMW board said, have been "lacking in decency and the simple essentials of fair play."

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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RUBBER WORKERS HALT ATTACK BY EMPLOYERS

SEE STORY PAGE THREE

CIO Forces Sugar Firm To Obey Wagner Act

Denver, Colo. — Even the most powerful anti-union corporations are learning that labor laws must be obeyed, when the CIO undertakes to see that they are enforced.

Latest to absorb this lesson is the Great Western Sugar Co., which has been forced to publicly repudiate a company-sponsored AFL union by action of District 3 of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers, CIO.

Faced with a CIO boycott of its plants, the Great Western Sugar Co. got together with Montana AFL top leaders and set its foremen and straw bosses to organizing the workers in an AFL federal union. In almost no time the AFL got a contract—which had nothing to say about wages or hours or other fundamental working conditions in the plants.

The workers, seeing through this dodge, called in the UCAPAWA, which immediately filed charges of company unionism with the Natl. Labor Relations Board. As a result of these charges, the company has posted a public notice agreeing to stop trying to organize the AFL in its plants and to allow the CIO full freedom to organize.

SHOE UNION STRIKES

Philadelphia—In protest against against announced wage cuts and refusal of the company to sign an agreement, employes of the Keystone Slipper Company, Inc., and the Brooks Shoe Manufacturing Company, Inc., have stopped work. They belong to Local No. 127, United Shoe Workers, CIO.

May Strike New York Mirror

New York—Editorial and business office employes of William Randolph Hearst's New York Daily Mirror voted overwhelmingly for a strike this week.

The ballot, which needs the approval of the representative assembly of the New York Newspaper Guild, followed long stalling on the part of the Hearst management.

Meanwhile the Guild anticipated a favorable result in a national consent election to be held among eligible employes of King Features, Inc., a Hearst service controlling International News Service, International News Photos and the feature service itself.

Labor's Prestige Rises As Wage, Relief Bills Near Passage

By ROBERT DALE

WASHINGTON—Labor's political prestige on Capitol Hill was never greater than right now as the 75th Congress draws to the end of its third and final session.

The political influence of the millions of labor-minded voters was apparent behind Congressional action on most of the legislation passed on at this session, particularly as election day drew nearer.

Outstanding among the gains for labor was faborable action by both Houses of Congress on the wages and hours bill. The bills enacted by Senate and House differed widely, but differences are now being adjudged in conference committee.

Prospects are that final action, voting on the conference report, will come within the next two or three weeks since adjournment is planned for mid June.

Sure to Pass

Administration leaders on the Hill have given definite assurances to President Roosevelt and to labor that this session will not adjourn without passing wages and hours legislation.

Next to wages and hours, the other big item backed by labor is the relief and recovery bill which Administration leaders are steering through Senate shoals with every indication of final victory without substantial change. The bill appropriates $2,816,905,000 to provide approximately 3,500,000 jobs for the seven months of the fiscal year that begins July 1.

It was labor's persistent drive that paved the way for passage of both these major items.

Labor Served Nation

These two items are the only really constructive job-creating proposals considered by Congress this session. Thus, labor has once more served the entire nation and recovery from the depression by taking the initiative in insisting on enactment of these measures.

Unions affiliated with Labor's Non-Partisan League, particularly those in the mass industries, have been the decisive factors in obtaining Congressional action on these proposals. Millions of letters, telegrams and postals descended on Congress from union members. The delegations marshaled by Labor's Non-Partisan League on behalf of wages and hours legislation caused many wavering Congressmen to switch to the affirmative side.

Chicago Police Nab Carey

Chicago—James B. Carey, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, was arrested here as he distributed strike leaflets at the swanky Edgewater Beach Hotel.

Together with six other members of the union arrested at the same time, Carey was charged with disorderly conduct and released on $100 bond.

The UERMW members were handing out letters to distributors of Philco radio products, meeting at the hotel for a sales convention. The letter described the lockout called by Philco May 1.

Whole Families Fight Wage Cuts

The strike at the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company's plants at Thompsonville, Conn., and Amsterdam, N. Y., is proving to be a regular community affair. Fighting against threatened 10 per cent. wage cuts, whole families are turning out on the picket line. Picture at left shows two pretty members of the younger generation who think that 10 per cent. less food is hardly satisfactory. At right, strikers patrol entrance to the Thompsonville factory, where production has been completely halted. *(Pictures Courtesy Bridgeport, Conn., Herald)*

NLRB Wins Again As Supreme Court Ends Session

Washington.—The nine members of the U. S. Supreme Court this week packed their bags for the summer vacation while the forces of labor and the New Deal looked back over their most favorable court session in recent years.

The National Labor Relations Board, in particular, found reason for glee in its court record during the winter and spring, for in its final meeting the high tribunal had added one more to the NLRB's triumphant march.

By allowing the labor board to withdraw its decision in the Republic Steel case, the justices wrote "finis" to another reactionary attempt to toss monkey-wrenches into the board's operating machinery.

The decision will permit the labor board to take additional steps designed to make certain once and for all that its epoch-making Little Steel ruling is technically perfect before it is submitted to the courts.

With the high court's decision the hopes of counsel for Ford and other anti-labor corporations that the NLRB's powers, delegated to it by the Wagner Act, might be curtailed through legal hair-splitting.

In the past few months almost every aspect of the board's activity has been brought to the attention of the court, and in every case the board has been upheld.

Major Tests

Important NLRB cases heard this session include:

1. Pacific and Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, in which it upheld board's right to order disestablishment of a company union, and its right to decide that such a union remains a company union even when the employer goes through the motions of withdrawing support.

2. Santa Cruz Packing Co., supporting the board's contention that the company, getting its materials from one state and sending only 25 per cent. of its products across state lines, is engaged in interstate commerce and subject to the Wagner Act.

3. Mackay Radio, upholding the NLRB ruling that strikers remain employes of a company, and that unfair labor practices committed during or after a strike are nevertheless violations of the law.

In addition, the Supreme Court issued refusals to consider four other important cases in which the board's practices were questioned.

So - - - Mooney Must Wait

Washington — Tom Mooney, 22 years in California prisons on framed charges, will have to wait another four or five months because the United States Supreme Court can't get around to reading the testimony in his case.

The Supreme Court this week put off decision until the fall term because the transcript was presented in typewritten form, which, it said, would require "too long" to read in the present term.

So Tom Mooney will have to sit in San Quentin until the Supreme Court can find time during a long summer vacation to read the testimony proving one of the most monstrous frame-ups in American history.

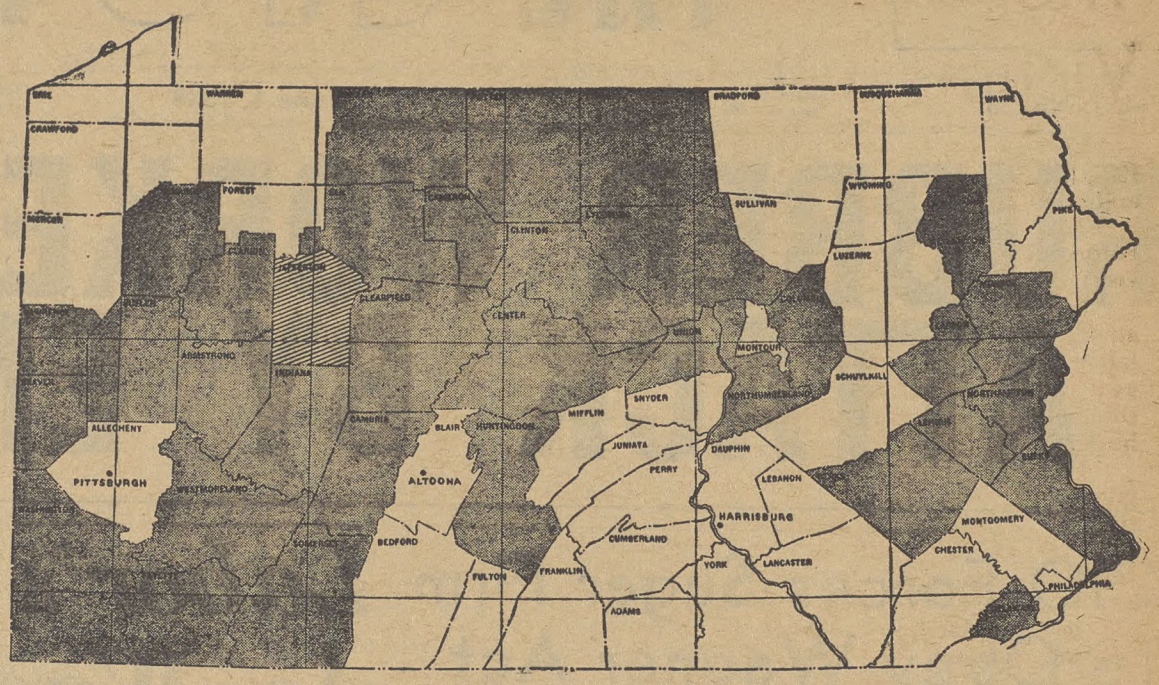
CIO Wins Three-Year Fight

Lancaster, Pa. — A three-year-old struggle with the Lancaster Iron Works ended in a complete union victory when the Labor Board ordere the firm to cease supporting a company union and to bargain collectively with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Reinstatement of 38 men with back pay, was also included in the Board's decision.

Detroit, Mich. — United Cigar Workers Local Industrial Union 24, has been certified by the Labor Board as sole bargaining agent for employes of the Bernard Schwartz Cigar Corp. following an election won 168 to 145 by the CIO union.

Kennedy Vote In Pennsylvania



This map of Pennsylvania, prepared by Labor's Non-Partisan League, shows how each county voted in the recent primaries. The shaded counties, 34 in all, were carried by Sec.-Treas. Thomas Kennedy of the United Mine Workers, while the one county won by Charles J. Margiotti is shown with diagonal lines. The Kennedy counties include two-thirds of the State, covering nearly all farm, steel, coal and suburban areas.

UMW District To War On Wage Cuts

Boston — A warning that the United Mine Workers, CIO, will permit no wage-slashing in the New England gas and by-products industry, was issued here by Michael Widman, Jr., CIO regional director and representative of District 50 of the UMW.

Widman announced a meeting of District 50 local representatives in this area will be held in Boston June 19, to organize a campaign against pay cuts.

"We expect the full support of the consuming public in our drive against wage cuts," Widman asserted.

"The public, I am sure, knows full well that wage cuts will not result in lower rates. The gas, light and power companies alone will benefit from this, through increased dividends and profits."

NEWSIES STRIKE

Erie, Pa.—Two hundred newsboys employed by two local newspapers went out on strike after the papers' managements had ordered a cut in the commission on each sale.

Shields On Spot; Took Bribe, Is Charge

Johnstown, Pa.—Mayor Daniel J. Shields of Johnstown, ex-bootlegger, ex-convict and ex-darling of strikebusters everywhere, faces another possible term in the big house.

The blustering hireling of the steel interests, who had draped himself in the togo of an embattled citizen seeking to preserve "law and order" during the Bethlehem Steel walkout, was handed a warrant charging him with bribery, extortion and malfeasance in office.

Together with City Councilman Fulton Connor, Shields posted bonds and awaited hearing in court.

The warrant concerned the mayor's acceptance of $36,449.50 from the Johnstown Citizen's Committee.

Paid Off Debts

Evidence given the LaFollette committee in recent hearings at Washington disclosed that almost all the Citizen's Committee's funds had come from a local high official of the Bethlehem Steel Co., to whom Shields or one of his cronies made frequent trips to receive the cash.

While the money was supposed to be used for the payment of deputy sheriffs and additional police, the amount received was far larger than needed for that purpose alone. Subsequently, it was pointed out that Shields and his wife had paid off longstanding debts, and many believe that actually the steel concern was "taking care" of the mayor.

The warrant on which the mayor was arrested, cited five specific instances when he "knowingly, unlawfully, fraudulently, and extoriously did extort, receive and take under color of his said office certain fees and awards . . . not being allowed by any act of assembly of this commonwealth."

Labor Gaining Strength

That times have changed in Johnstown is readily acknowledged by observers here.

Public opinion, part of which was raised to near hysteria against the steel strikers by adroit publicity, swung to the CIO as one after another of the company's tactics was bared. The editor of the Johnstown Tribune, which had been critical of the union, has been equally vociferous against months in his charges against Shields, the Citizen's Committee and the company.

Depression Is Worst In U. S., Says ILO

Geneva, Switzerland—The present industrial depression is felt most severely in the United States according to a study prepared by Harold B. Butler, director of the International Labor Office in Geneva.

The study was presented to the ILO Conference now going on in Switzerland, which A. D. Lewis of the United Mine Workers is attending as an American delegate.

According to Butler's report, the index of production of investment goods in the U. S. dropped from 104.1 in August, 1937, to 49.7 in December—a much more rapid fall than in any other country, where production levels tended to remain stable in the last few months of 1937.

The Menace of War

Director Butler also drew attention in his report to the wars and threats of wars now sweeping Europe and the Far East, with the inevitable lowering of earning and living standards that war brings to the workers.

Butte Miners March In June 13 Parade; Smethurst to Speak

Butte, Mont. — Some 8000 union men will march through the streets of this city on June 13 to celebrate the fifty-seventh anniversary of the formation of the Butte City Miners' Union.

The Butte union, forerunner of the Western Federation of Miners, was one of the most militant unions in the nation during the last few years of the nineteenth century.

At the present time, the union now affiliated with the CIO through the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, has regained the strength it commanded in its most prosperous years.

Southurst to Speak

Walter Smethurst, assistant to the chairman of the CIO and a one-time Montana state legislator, will be a featured speaker at the celebration.

It was in June, 1878, that a group of miners in Butte—then one of the West's most colorful mining camps—met to form their first labor organization.

"A sense of self-preservation forced them to take the step which would afford them some protection from a bunch of unscrupulous employers who had consistently cut wages from a high of $10 to $12 a day until several employers were paying $3 for a 12-hour day," Sylvester Graham, president of the Butte union at the present time, points out.

The union grew in strength, and later, with its treasury greatly increased, sent organizers into a few of the other Montana camps.

Confab in 1893

With other unions springing up in various localities, the Butte organization, in 1893, called a conference of workers' representatives and helped established the Western Federation of Miners.

"Some of the worst acts of brigandage ever perpetrated against any group of citizens in a so-called free country were inflicted upon the officials in collusion with native and imported thugs," Graham said.

Nevertheless, the federation left a lasting imprint on the west and provided a base upon which the current organizing campaign of the CIO is founded.

To Speak

Walter Smethurst, executive assistant to Chairman Lewis of the CIO, who will address Butte, Mont., miners on June 13.

THREATEN STRIKE

New York—Workers in New York lumber yards, members of the International Woodworkers of America, CIO, planned a citywide walkout unless the employers' association agreed to renew its contract.

PROTEST THUGGERY

Detroit—The Civil Rights Federation has appealed to the LaFollette civil liberties committee to investigate police brutality against Detroit strikers.

CIO Favors Walsh-Healey Amendment

Washington — Urging Senate passage of the bill amending the Walsh-Healey Act, John L. Lewis, CIO chairman, wrote this week to Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York describing the measure as vital to the interests of workers and calling for its enactment during the present session of Congress.

The bill, which has received the support of all CIO affiliates, would require government contractors to obey the Natl. Labor Relations Act on penalty of cancellation of their contracts with the U. S.

"I do not know of any single measure which will contribute more to the establishment of collective bargaining and stable industrial relations in this country than this bill with its provisions for the enforcement of the Natl. Labor Relations Act," the CIO Chairman said.

The bill is at present before the Senate calendar, and all CIO members are urged to write to majority leader Alben Barkley of the Senate urging that it be brought up for immediate consideration and passage.

CIO members are also urged to write to Chairman O'Connor of the House Rules Committee demanding the bill be granted a rule for House consideration, in addition to writing to their Congressmen and Senators in support of the measure.

Thousands Honor Victims Of Girdler

Chicago.—Close to 25,000 workers paid tribute to the 1937 Memorial Day Massacre victims of Tom Girdler's thugs and their allies in the Chicago police department.

In a colorful and dramatic ceremony, the workers massed before Republic Steel's Chicago plant to "honor the dead and protect the living."

They placed scores of wreaths on the graves of the 10 strikers who had been murdered in the most vicious anti-labor attack in recent years. Upon the spot where just a year ago workers had been shot in the back—"attacking the police," according to Chicago newspapers—they tossed hundreds of red roses.

Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, advised the throng, "You and I must see that Tom Girdler signs a contract."

The SWOC leader began his speech by pointing dramatically towards the Republic mill.

"Close by is a great plant," he said. "I can see it from here. That is why we are holding this meeting.

"One year ago today there was a meeting on this field. Ten people who participated in this meeting were murdered, and we meet here to pay tribute to their valor, to commemorate their names and as that sign says, 'to honor the dead and protect the living.'"

Previously Nicholas Fontecchio, SWOC district director, had pointed out that the day was being dedicated to "those who gave their lives for industrial democracy."

"But, more than that," he continued, "we protest against the tyranny of the barbarian employers of labor and that the lives of our fellow workers have not been lost in vain and the steel workers union together with all labor will march arm in arm in an organized unit for industrial freedom."

Fur Workers Hail Strike Victory

NEW YORK—Terms of the agreement which ended the 15-week lockout and strike of 15,000 New York fur workers were ratified unanimously by the membership of the Fur Workers International Union at two huge mass meetings held at the Royal Windsor and the Hippodrome this week.

Hailed as the outstanding victory in the history of the union, the contract was signed between the Furriers' Joint Council for the Union and the Associated Fur Coat & Trimming Manufacturers, Inc., representing some 60 shops.

Wage increases which will add $1,500,000 to the pay of the workers for the remainder of 1938 were won by the pact, as well as equal division of work and a guarantee of eight continuous months of employment during the season from May 1 to January 1.

Gold Lauds Union

The trial period for obtaining a job is to be reduced from four to two weeks, and a special bureau of employment is to be set up for elderly persons.

"For 25 years the furriers fought for job security and equal division of work," Ben Gold, president of the union, said.

"Now their dreams have come true. Thanks to the courage and militancy of the furriers and thanks to the support of the CIO and the labor movement, the union has been able to blaze a path for better conditions and higher wages which will be an inspiration to American labor."

All provisions in the old agreement which are not changed by the new contract are to be retained. The pact is effective until February 15, 1941.

Many Congratulations

Telegrams congratulating the furriers on their victory poured in from other unions. A wire from Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, praised the IFWU for the "progressive leadership which has made your achievements possible.

Allen S. Haywood, CIO regional director said: "The agreement is a great step forward for the fur workers, both in job security and in improved working conditions and wages. Your officers and members are to be congratulated on the solidarity, loyalty and devotion displayed in this struggle.

"The CIO is proud of their victory. This will do a great deal to improve workers' standards throughout the Nation."

Ben Gold

Ben Gold, president of the International Fur Workers Union, CIO, which last week ended a 15-week strike in New York by gaining an overwhelming victory.

CIO Wins Armstrong Strike

Pittsburgh—The bosses' wage cut campaign has been stopped again, this time by the CIO workers of the Armstrong Cork Company in this city, who were forced out on strike against a threatened cut a short time ago.

Under terms of the strike settlement, the 500 workers involved will return to their jobs with an improved contract and with wage cuts definitely ruled out. A 10 and 20-day clause for reopening the contract is included, similar to that in the big steel contracts previously renewed.

Consumers Back Rug Strikers

New York.—In support of the strike of 6000 Bigelow-Sanford carpet weavers called by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, the League of Women Shoppers intends to use the consumer power of its 17 member groups throughout the country to aid the strikers.

Broke Agreement

The League declared that the firm had not lived up to the spirit of genuine collective bargaining when it arbitrarily announced a 10 per cent. wage cut in violation of an agreement with the TWOC and refused to negotiate the matter.

Carpet weavers employed at the Bigelow-Sanford plants in Amsterdam, N. Y. and Thompsonville, Conn., struck May 11, following the firm's announcement of a 10 per cent pay cut.

The union has filed a complaint against the company with the National Labor Relations Board, charging unfair labor practices.

Rubber Workers Foil Attempt at Union-Busting

By ROBERT L. CRUDEN

AKRON—The shadow of Tom Girdler, Republic Steel chieftain and Goodyear Tire director, has been hovering over Akron.

After the "Little Steel" strike last summer the rubber companies began getting tough. They began stalling on grievances. They chiseled on wages. They laid off men out of turn. The foremen in the plants resumed the old attitude, "If you don't like it, quit."

Union members got sore, came down to the local union halls wanting action—quick. Union officials listened, considered. Conditions had changed, they pointed out: business was going down, the city and state governments were itching for a chance to strike at labor, employers were deliberately provoking trouble to draw the unions out into battle with the intention of destroying them.

The workers pondered, grumbled, but agreed. "You gotta keep cool, boys. You gotta keep cool."

But last November Goodyear put the heat on too strong on a layoff. The men sat down, but evacuated the plant even as Gov. Davey was hysterically summoning the National Guard. The company signed a memorandum on layoffs and transfers. The union accepted it, returned to work. The men did not know that the folowing day the company sent a letter to Regional Director Miller of the National Labor Relations Board limiting the agreement to Dec. 31, 1937—making it cover eight working days.

Then, out of a clear sky, it seemed, the Goodrich Co., served an ultimatum on the union—take a 17½ per cent. wage cut or we move 5000 jobs out of Akron.

When the time for voting came, Goodrich workers swept out the wage-cut proposition 10 to 1. The company had to sign a contract.

All But Goodyear

The rubber workers perked up. Firestone had signed; U. S. Rubber had signed; Goodrich had signed. What was the matter with Goodyear?

The rumor ran through the town: Goodyear strikes tonight.

A union negotiating committee went into session with the management on long standing grievances. As usual, the company said No.

All day long the company moved equipment from its offices. Tear gas, riot guns, sub-machine guns made their appearance at the gates. All police leaves were cancelled. Reporters from out of town began calling in about the strike—the strike that hadn't been called and so far as the union was concerned, wasn't even planned.

All that day in the plant foremen clashed with union men. The "red apples," non-union men, taunted the union men. In the union hall the feeling ran white hot—"Shut her down."

The executive board met with the union committeemen, reported the company had again refused to settle the grievances. As the meeting was in progress a worker ran in, reported the company was moving out more office equipment, ammunition was going in, a fleet of trailers was moving out thousands of tires.

"Shut her down!" someone shouted. "If we're gonna do something, let's do it now before they can whip the pants off us," cried another.

Within ten minutes pickets were patrolling the gates.

At plant 3 a long fleet of loaded trucks drove up to the gate, paused while police commanded the pickets to disperse.

"I fought in France for democracy. I ain't givin' up my rights," growled a tire builder.

The police swung the gates open, the trucks roared out. Pickets flung themselves against the bumpers and fenders, fell back as the trucks gathered speed and rolled down the highway.

At the main plant on East Mar-

(Continued on Page 6)

Hollywood On Parade

The American Newspaper Guild's strike at the Hollywood, Cal., Citizen-News, is attracting some of the nation's fanciest picket lines, as movie stars, already organized into a strong union of their own, aid their CIO brothers. Shown in picture is Lionel Stander, movie comedian, who has taken a leading part in helping the strikers.

Heywood Broun

Unions and Wage Cuts

There are those who seem to feel that labor can be effective in its organized power only during prosperous times. Some leaders are inclined to take cover the moment clouds show in the sky. I have even heard certain so-called unionists weep about the plight of the poor employer during a depression.

I am quite ready to agree that good negotiators ought to be men with a practical knowledge of business conditions. There is a saying that you can't get blood out of a turnip. My own feeling is that possibly this depends upon the amount of intelligent pressure which can be applied.

But in any case it is true that one of the most useful functions which a union can perform is the fight against wage cuts. In one comparatively small field the utility of militant organization has been proved. During the hard times of 1929 and '30, '31 and '32, newspaper men and women all over the country had to endure slashes which went as deep as the curtailment of one-third of pay which was already low.

It is not to be denied that in general newspaper revenues are slackening at the moment, but up to now organization has been able to maintain wage scales at previous levels. Once cuts are taken the dikes are broken and bad times are worsened. If employers only knew it they might realize that they are helped by the stand of workers against reductions. There can be no prosperity without purchasing power.

If economies have to be accomplished it isn't a bad rule to compel the boss to be the first fellow and not the last one to tighten his belt.

(Copyright, 1938, by The CIO News)

URW Moves Offices

Akron, Ohio — Increased activities have forced the United Rubber Workers of America, CIO, to move to larger quarters in the United Building, Akron. The union was formerly located in the Akron Savings and Life Bldg.

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-Chairman
Charles P. Howard ..... Secretary
John Brophy ..... Director
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The Dead Still Picket

"Ten dead men will picket here forever," said a banner carried by demonstrators before the South Chicago plant of Republic Steel on the anniversary of the 1937 Memorial Day massacre.

Living pickets are human beings of flesh and blood. They may be beaten down with clubs or pierced with bullets. Ambulances and police wagons may carry away their bodies. Brute force may triumph for a day over the living. But it has no power over the dead.

Just as the soul of John Brown went marching on, until slavery was abolished, so the protest of the picket line cannot be destroyed by violence.

Chicago police drove the picketing steel workers from the Republic Steel plant in one of the most fiendish massacres of modern times. But for every man they killed, ten thousand have arisen who are sworn to keep the soul of the 1937 picket line marching on, until its purpose has been achieved.

Republic Steel is more effectively picketed today by the determination of hundreds of thousands of union steel workers than ever before the massacre.

The memory of the ten dead men will continue this picket line until collective bargaining is accepted by every steel company in the land—and until the political hirelings who order working people murdered are removed from every public office.

Pictures That Call For Action

Such pictures as appear in this issue of THE CIO NEWS from Akron and Detroit are usually captioned "strike violence" or "rioting strikers" in the anti-labor press—to create an impression that strikers are violent and lawless people. Yet the facts behind such pictures tell a very different story.

In Akron the rubber workers were peacefully picketing the Goodyear plant, as they have every legal right to do, when they were suddenly attacked by a large force of police and company guards with clubs, tear gas, vomit gas and blackjacks. Scores of the workers were sent to the hospital in a serious condition.

In Detroit, peaceful pickets outside the American Brass Company were similarly subjected to an unprovoked attack.

The Akron attack was perpetrated but a day or two before the anniversary of the South Chicago Republic Steel massacre. Perhaps it is no coincidence that Tom Girdler, labor-hating president of Republic Steel, is also a director of the Goodyear Company.

These pictures are but a sample of similar ones, from other cities as well, which have appeared in the press in recent days.

They indicate that labor, despite all its recent organizational gains, has much work yet to do. Even when they have strong unions, working people may still be victimized by company thugs and uniformed killers acting at the behest of anti-union employers.

These assaults continue, because labor has not yet mobilized its full political power to match its union strength.

In both Akron and Detroit, anti-labor mayors hold office, and Ohio's anti-labor governor, Martin Davey, was holding the National Guard ready to back up Mayor Schroy's police violence.

In the last city elections at both Akron and Detroit, the labor vote was greater than ever before in their history. But it was not yet sufficiently well organized, nor was labor's alliance with all other progressive elements sufficiently advanced, to prevent the election of the reactionary candidates.

The bitter lessons of today's anti-strike violence will bear fruit in stronger ward and precinct organization in both cities, in preparation for a progressive sweep at the next elections.

As for Governor Davey, notorious for his use of troops to break last year's steel strike, labor and progressive voters are ready to settle accounts with him in this year's elections.

More political action for greater political power is the chief lesson that labor will learn from such events as are pictured in this issue.

Jersey City Liberty

Looking Ahead By LEN DE CAUX

On "Natural Economic Forces"

NEARLY every forward step in human progress has been made by devising means to control natural forces.

Yet at every stage in mankind's history, there have been moss-back reactionaries and people with vested interests who have demanded that nature be left to take its course.

If their advice had been followed, man would still live in constant terror of the elements. Levees would not be built to check floods. Plagues would not be stopped by the "regimentation" of inoculation and sanitary regulations. Distribution would not be controlled to prevent famines. Rugged individualism would be carried to its logical conclusion of anarchy and jungle ethics. Man would be a crouching cave-dweller with the fear of death ever upon him.

Yet in the economic crisis of 1938, the voice of the moss-back and profiteer is heard again, demanding that "natural economic forces" be freed to take their course.

A serious hearing is actually given to politicians and writers who call for free-play for these forces, and who decry wage-hour regulation, the labor relations act, government relief programs and every other step to exercise control over our economic affairs.

* * *

What Would Happen

Suppose that government controls over "natural economic forces" were withdrawn, as these reactionaries demand.

There are 13 million unemployed in the United States. Without the "regimentation" of government relief, "natural economic forces" would leave these millions to starve.

But before they starved, they and the employed would be at the mercy of employers exercising their natural tendency to cut wages all they could. In the absence of wage-hour legislation, this tendency is already at work, driving many industries to sweatshop levels.

Employers would also be free to cut each other's throats competitively. The starving workers could not purchase their products, but at least employers would have the satisfaction that the jungle law of tooth and claw prevailed in their declining industries.

* * *

Free-Play in Labor Relations

When labor unions first arose, they were considered a diabolical interference with an employer's nautral economic right to run his business and treat his help any way he chose.

If the labor relations act were repealed or crippled, as the reactionaries demand, employers would be free to fight the unions by firing active members and refusing to bargain collectively with labor organizations.

The "natural economic forces" would drive employers to union-smashing violence and workers to bitter strike resistance.

The apostles of "free-play" would have us believe that all this starvation, anarchy and strife would lead to economic recovery. Leave things alone, said their prophet Hoover, and lo! prosperity is just around the corner! But the years from 1929 to 1933 showed that he prophesied in vain.

* * *

One Natural Force Overlooked

There is one natural force, however, that the reactionaries seem to overlook, and that is the force of human nature and human intelligence.

Human nature seldom submits passively to the bitter medicine of the economic witch-doctors. Thirteen million people will not starve willingly, no matter how "natural" this fate is said to be.

Nor will American workers allow their hard-won legislative and union gains to be snatched away to satisfy anyone's theory of free-play.

Even employers, if it comes to that, will object to abandonment of government spending and regulation which have created purchasing power and checked cut-throat competition.

Human intelligence demands not less but more organized control over the "natural economic forces" that have produced the present economic crisis.

The natural force of human nature and human intelligence will have some free-play in this year's elections. And politicians whose reactionary theories lead them to vote against wage-hour legislation and other government action for relief and recovery, will find that this is one natural force they cannot afford to monkey with too much.

Oil Union Gains Pay Raises

Philadelphia, — Wage increases of about $2 a week have been obtained for employes of the Radbill Oil Co., Philadelphia, in a new contract just concluded between the company and the Oil Workers International Union Local 398.

Other provisions include vacations with pay, sick leave, a closed shop, check-off of dues, and equal division of work.

The Keystone Oil Company has just renewed a contract, regarded by the union as a model labor agreement, and negotiations are pending for renewal of a pact with the Houghton Co.

James McCormick, representing the CIO regional office in Philadelphia, assisted in negotiating the Radbill and Keystone contracts.

Fort Wayne Workers Vote For CIO

FORT WAYNE, Ind. — Workers at the Horton Manufacturing Company, makers of motor-driven washing and ironing machines, will be represented by Local 904, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, for collective bargaining purposes.

The union has been certified by the Labor Board as sole representative for nearly 100 employes, following a secret election won by the CIO local over the International Association of Machinists, CIO.

Anti-Hague Fight Opens on 3 Fronts

Washington—The war of the democratic United States on Frank (Der Fuehrer) Hague and his fascist control of Jersey City promised new battles this week as public resentment against his anti-CIO dictatorship mounted throughout the nation.

In Washington, the Congressional liberal bloc, led by Rep. Maury Maverick of Texas announced that it had voted unanimously to request a sweeping government investigation of Hague's regime.

Meanwhile proceedings initiated by the CIO and the American Civil Liberties Union to gain an injunction against Hague's anti-union activities, opened before a Federal judge in Newark, N. J.

CIO Man Slugged

The hearings, scheduled to last several days and to bring at least 50 witnesses to the stand, will concern efforts to restrain Hague and other Jersey City officials from interfering with the constitutional rights of free speech, free assembly and free press.

As the hearing opened, Samuel Macri, assistant CIO director for northern New Jersey, lay in a Newark hospital recovering from a severe body attack suffered while Cong. Jerry O'Connell was seeking to test the right of free speech in the Hague principality.

O'Connell was quickly spirited out of town by the cops, but Macri, who had attended the meeting, was found "in a dazed condition" at Pershing Field, in Jersey City. Taken to a Newark hospital, the CIO representative was found to be suffering from apparent concussion of the brain, and a sprained and bruised jaw. Physicians reported he seemed to be "in a state of amnesia."

Representative Maverick, in his statement issued after the meeting of the liberal "Young Turks" group of Congressmen, said the bloc would request the special House Committee on Un-American Activities to conduct a sweeping probe of Hague's activities.

The committee, he added, will be asked to "thoroughly investigate the arrogant violations of constitutional liberties in New Jersey and to subpoena Mayor Hague, his public officials and the judges of Jersey courts who have been party to these disgraceful episodes."

The liberal group, Maverick said further, will call upon Atty-Gen. Homer S. Cummings to intervene in the case.

"We believe that there is sufficient Federal authority, such as used in the Harlan County, Ky., case, for the department of justice to act and we expect to call upon that department also," the statement declared.

"We believe that this question must ultimately be solved by the people of New Jersey. However, the American people cannot sit idly by and permit this spirit of intolerance and violation of liberties to continue because it will spread to other cities and states, and hence to the nation."

"Deported" From Jersey City

Rep. Jerry O'Connell of Montana and Mrs. O'Connell, shown talking to Newark, N. J. reporters, after they had been escorted from Jersey City by Frank Hague's police. O'Connell had sought to test his constitutional right of free speech in the land of Hague. He found it couldn't be done.

Salt Of Earth Goes CIO

ST. CLAIR, Mich. — A CIO union of salt workers has been certified by the Labor Board as the sole bargaining agent for more than 300 production and maintenance employes in the Diamond Crystal Salt plant of the General Foods Corporation.

CIO Signs First Pact With Insurance Firm

New York.—The United Office & Professional Workers, CIO, this week signed the first collective bargaining agreement yet negotiated with a life insurance company.

The pact, signed in the presence of union, company and state officials, took place in the offices of the state superintendent of insurance, and gave the 55 agents working for the Golden Eagle Life Insurance Co. the preferential shop and improved working conditions.

Negotiations between the company and the UOPWA had been in progress for two months. The contract, which lasts for one year, established union grievance machinery and provides for arbitration of disputes.

Lewis Berney, insurance director of the UOPWA, praised the company for reaching an amicable agreement with the union without any appeal to the labor board.

"The Golden Eagle agreement," Berney said, "points the way to the adjustment of labor relations in the life insurance field in the American spirit of fair play and the recognitions of labor's rights as envisioned by the national and state labor relations acts.

"It poses the question very sharply of whether billion-dollar corporations such as Metropolitan Life shall be permitted to defy collective bargaining laws in the state and Nation.

"I say it is the responsibility of the appointed agencies of the states to see to it that all companies, regardless of size, shall be made to obey the laws of this state."

The union recently won a state labor relations board poll among Metropolitan's New York agents, but the company has not yet signed a union agreement.

Washington CIO To Meet In August

Seattle, Wash. — Tentative date for holding a convention to set up an Industrial Union Council for the state of Washington was set for August 13-14 at a conference in this city attended by representatives of a number of CIO unions.

All the delegates present agreed that the local CIO unions are now ready to take this step and form a strong state organization "capable of leading the fight in behalf of labor on a state-wide scale."

ELECTION ORDERED

Washington—The Semet-Solvay Co. of Detroit has been ordered by the labor board to dissolve its company union and to refrain from committing unfair labor acts. The board will hold an election among the plant's workers to determine if they wish to be represented by Disrtict 50 of the United Mine Workers of America, CIO.

LABOR *and the* LAW

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

In its last decision before adjourning to October, the Supreme Court once again sustained the Labor Board against reactionary attacks. This time the attack on the Board was made by the three judges of the Federal Court of appeals in Philadelphia, who had refused to permit the Labor Board to withdraw its order against the Republic Steel Corporation.

Under the National Labor Relations Act, a company may petition a federal Circuit Court of Appeals to set aside an order of the Board if it can show that the Board's order is erroneous. The Labor Act further provides that when a company does this, the Board has a short time before it must file the record in the case with the court. Until this record is filed, however, the Board can change or modify its order in any way.

Close Philadelphia

After the Board made its original order against Republic Steel, the Corporation on April 18th brought a petition to set aside the Board's order. It selected the Circuit Court at Philadelphia because it knew that the judges of this court were anti-New Deal and had in the past made decisions adverse to labor.

At that time the Labor Board decided to withdraw its order so that the Republic Steel Corporation could have a chance to argue as to what the final order should be.

The lawyers for the Republic Steel attacked the failure of the Board to grant them this chance for argument and at the same time opposed the attempt of the Board to withdraw its order and thus give them this chance. On the basis of these nonsensical arguments, the attorneys for the Republic Steel Corporation secured an injunction from the three judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals prohibiting the Board from attempting to withdraw its order and compelling it to submit the case to the court.

This action on the part of the judges was plainly contrary to the provisions of the Wagner Labor Act for judicial review. When these three judges refused to enforce the terms of the Labor Act, the Labor Board went to the Supreme Court and asked the Supreme Court to compel the judges to permit the Board to withdraw its decision.

Extraordinary Request

This is an extraordinary request which the Supreme Court grants only when lower court judges commit serious errors in plain violation of the rights of parties to a law suit. Faced with this attack in the Supreme Court, the Circuit Court judges admitted that there might be some question as to their power to prohibit the Board from withdrawing its orders and left the case up to the Supreme Court to decide.

The attorneys for the Republic Steel Corporation then took up the argument before the Supreme Court and claimed that the action of the Board was a conspiracy to destroy the Republic Steel Corporation. The Supreme Court dismissed all the arguments of the attorneys for the company and in

This action on the part of the Circuit Court judges, until reversed by the Supreme Court, was an instance of the judicial arrogance practiced by judges who cannot understand and refuse to accept modern legislation.

Two of the three judges who made the decision, Judge Buffington and Judge Thompson, are old men who were appointed by Republican presidents. Both of them have just retired from the bench. In recent cases before the remaining judges of the Circuit Court at Philadelphia, who are younger men and who have been appointed by President Roosevelt, the Labor Board has been able to secure favorable decisions.

Guild Lauds Gov. Benson For Aid In Strike

New York — Elmer Benson, Farmer-Laborite governor of Minnesota who was instrumental in helping effect a settlement of the Duluth Herald and News-Tribune strike, was invited this week to address the national convention of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, in Toronto, starting June 13.

In a wire to Benson, Vice-Pres. Jonathan Eddy of the ANG praised Benson as a "farmer-labor governor who demonstrated to us in our time of trial that a public servant elected by the people who work for their living will actually serve their interests in a showdown.

"The Guild picket line in Duluth was not the first against which employers have been able to use the force of the police in denying newspaper workers their constitutional civil rights, but you are the first governor in our experience who did not retire behind contemptible legalisms while these fundamental rights were at stake.

"Despite the suppressions, lies and propaganda with which you may be favored by the free press of this country as a result of your courage in defense of American ideals, we and others who work will know what you stand for."

CAPITAL CLOSE-UPS

By MARTIN STRONG

Anyone who thinks that the new depression—or the revival of the old one—has not found the nation's political leaders almost completely nonplused and at sixes and sevens as to remedies needs only to have listened to a few hours of the Senate debate on the relief and recovery bill in the last week.

And if this wer not enough to convince any doubter, the agonizing wails that have gone up from business over the prospect of having to pay a wage of $11 a week to their employes should certainly clinch the point.

Whether this last horrendous prospect—or even the worse one of possibly having to pay $12 a week or so—is to descend on employers in "the richest nation in the world" is still in the laps of twelve House and Senate conferees on the wage and hours bill. And they have yet to meet, at this writing, for their first session.

As for the remedy—or—remedies—even those august Senators who dare to look at the problem are as far apart as the poles. Senators Logan of Kentucky and Wheeler of Montana shout loudly for an increase in the price level, which might be hunky for those with commodities to sell and long-term debts to pay but doesn't sound so sweet to the fellow who is just praying that the boss will be forced by law to raise his pay to eleven bucks a week.

Senator Borah moans that it is the interposition of monopolies between the consumer and the goods he needs, and makes a good case. But his chief remedy is stronger enforcement of the anti-trust laws, which have been on the statute books for nearly fifty years, and enforced about as much as the counts would permit.

Senator Murray of Montana says the trouble is that business didn't grab hold of the handle after the government primed the pump, but instead spent millions——as it undoubtedly did—scaring itself into fits that "our form of government is going to be changed." And Senator Bilbo of Mississippi would solve the problem at one fell swoop by deporting 12,000,000 Negro citizens to Africa!

Don't Expect Too Much

Meanwhile, it appears that a lot of honest and frightened citizens are being fed ungrounded hopes through the claims—tentatively shoved out by the Administration and eagerly grabbed on by its opponents—that this relief bill is going to pour anywhere from five billions to seven or more billions of new money into the economic system.

But the cold fact is that the relief bill contains less than two billions of new money—a few hundred million more than normally would have been spent for WPA, and the billion and a half which will be available for loans and grants for public construction projects from PWA—more than half of which will be borrowed by the localities just as they always have borrowed for public improvements.

Of course there is more to the entire Presidential "recovery program," as for instance the new authority to the RFC to lend up to a billion and a quarter to business if sound borrowers can be found, and some monetary juggling which was supposed to pile more money in the banks that they also would be under pressure to lend. Even a large section of the business community was in favor of this—it's wonderful what a grand thing incurring debts is so long as the government doesn't incur them.

The "Confidence" Wail

But as the dignified New York Times points out, these last two tricks just aren't working, for bank loans are actually $197,000,000 lower than when the schemes were announced.

Which leads the Times to revert to the one old standard gag—the only solution that business can offer.

"Busines men want credit," says the Times "when they see an opportunity to expand their operations in the reasonable hope of a profit. That requires confidence."

In other words, when business men lack confidence you can't buy bread or shoes or tires because they are too scared to supply them—you've undoubtedly noticed the shortage of all those things. In other words again, when business men HAVE "confidence" they'll expand their plants and businesses even though there are no customers with sufficient purchasing power to justify it.

And of course whether there are sufficient customers present with spending money in their jeans has nothing at all to do with it! Are we cockeyed or are we cockeyed!

Men Who Go Down To Sea Benefit By CIO Unions

NMU Recruits Inland Boat Men in East

New York—Organization of the inland boatmen on the Atlantic coast has been taken over by the National Maritime Union, CIO.

Under the supervision of Joseph Curran, NMU general organizer, an Inland Boatmen's Organizing Committee has been set up to bring some 35,000 harbor and river workers in East coast ports from Portland, Maine to Tampa, Florida, into the NMU as a separate division.

In Gulf ports, the organization drive will continue under the direction of the Inland Boatmen's Union.

Challenges Joe Ryan

The new move, according to Curran, "is in line with a recent re-opening of the drive for a National Industrial Maritime Federation, patterned after the Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

"We are definitely throwing our hat in the ring to break the racketeering grip of Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, on the harbor workers.

Tried to Interfere

Curran said that the interference of Ryan's men had made it difficult for NMU crews to get their ships handled by tug-boats during a dispute, as in the case of the Shepard Line, when vessels were boycotted by Ryan's AFL union although the Labor Board had certified the NMU as the bargaining agent after an election won by the CIO union.

Some 9,000 harbor workers are already enrolled in the Inland Boatmen's Union on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Curran said.

Ohio CIO Group Plans Rally

CANTON, Ohio. — Extensive plans for a big labor rally to be held Sunday, June 26, at the County Fair grounds, have been announced by the Stark County CIO Industrial Union Council.

It will be an all-day affair with plenty of entertainment including a band, dancers and vaudeville, as well as speeches by well-known union leaders, among them Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

The Council hopes to arouse the interests of workers in the neighboring towns to what is going on in the CIO labor movement ,and is inviting all those in the surrounding country who can to come.

Engineers Win Pay Raises

New York, — Engineers employed on 13 tank ships of the C. D. Mallory and Co. line will get pay increases of $5 and $10 under a contract secured by the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, CIO union.

The agreement, announced by E. P. Trainer, business manager for the MEBA, also provides for $1 an hour overtime which includes Saturday afternoon and Sunday work in port, three weeks' annual vacation and preferential union hiring

The pact covers 52 licensed marine engineers.

Trainer also announced the signing of an agreement with the International Freighting Co., covering four engineers on one ship and providing for terms similar to the Mallory pact. Negotiations with several other lines are under way at the present time.

Fight Phony AFL Union

Washington — Action on the Todd-Johnson shipyard case in New Orleans, La., where the regional National Labor Relations Board certified an AFL union that had almost no members in the yard, moved to this city as the legal staff of the CIO took the case to labor board headquarters.

The case began some months ago when organizers for the CIO Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers went into the Todd-Johnson yard to sign up the workers there. The employer countered this move by inviting the AFL to step in.

AFL Bluff

Though the AFL did next to nothing by way of organizing, a bulletin board announcement of contract terms quickly appeared, signed by the boss. Within twenty-four hours a letter from the AFL appeared side by side with the boss's, stating that the terms were acceptable to the dozen or so AFL crafts concerned. The AFL message also stated that meetings had been held at twelve locals at which the terms were ratified—all this in the space of twenty-four hours or less.

In asking for certification, the AFL claimed to have signatures from a majority of the 850 men employed at the yard. These signatures were not forthcoming when CIO Regional Director Yelverton wanted to see them at a later board hearing.

The AFL hired thugs and gangsters in a desperate attempt to break up CIO organization. Five CIO men, arrested while resisting these gorillas, have been charged with "lying in wait to kill" under an ancient Louisiana statute.

In spite of AFL-boss efforts against the CIO, Regional Director Cowherd reports that signatures from close to 700 of the workers have been secured, indicating an overwhelming preference for the CIO.

Wages Up 50%; Hours Lower

New York.—East coast seaman have secured wage increases running as high as 50 per cent. since the rise of the "rank and file" movement two years ago, it is reported by the National Maritime Union, CIO.

Wage gains have been greatest in the dock department, where the average monthly pay for ordinary seamen has jumped from $37.83 in 1936 to $60 in 1938. On some lines, wage increases won by contract have been even higher. Ordinary seamen, for example, get $65 a month on the Black Diamond Line.

Greatest reduction of hours has been won for the stewards' department, but wage increases there have been smaller in comparison to other departments, averaging about 5 per cent. mostly on freighters, with very little or no increase on the larger passenger liners.

Firemen Benefit

Pay of firemen has increased from $50.77 in 1936 to $71 in 1938, and oilers who received $66.44 in 1936 are today getting $82.50.

Health and safety regulations also have been greatly improved, and better food is served, the union reports, but adds that "conditions on American ships are only just beginning to meet the 'minimum standards for health and deceny' established several years ago by government agencies."

The NMU report is based on a study made by the Waterfront Research Committee which serves various maritime unions and their periodicals.

36 States Adopt New Insurance Plan

Washington.—Under a plan just adopted by 36 states, the worker who goes from a job in one state to work in another state—or in several other states—may draw any out-of-work benefits he has earned in any state by filing his claim in the state where he loses his job.

Under the plan, according to the social security board, he need not go back to each state where he worked in order to establish his claim.

A man on an insured job in Alabama, for instance, may go to another job in Maryland, and then to a third job in Pennsylvania. While he is in Pennsylvania he is laid off.

Cuts Red Tape

If he has the necessary wage credits in Alabama and Maryland to make him eligible to out-of-work benefits under the law of each of those states, the Pennsylvania unemployment insurance agency will handle his claim with the other "liable" states—after first paying whatever may be due him under the Pennsylvania law.

The following states have thus far joined in the program: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Rubber Union Nails Attempt to Smash Workers' Power

(Continued From Page 3)

ket street, a huge crowd was watching pickets patrol the gates. More than 100 Akron police were lined up in the middle of the street. There was a good deal of bantering and joking—but in the gatehouse police were examining four "tommy guns"—although Akron police possess only two such guns, ownership of which is illegal to anyone except law enforcement agencies. An observer for Gov. Davey stood at the gates, watching.

A little before midnight a chain picket line was formed, began to tramp around while the crowd laughed—and then, without warning, the Akron police swept into the picket line, swinging clubs and blackjacks. From the plant came company police tossing tear gas grenades, firing tear gas shells. The people scattered, ran where they could, pausing only long enough to take along injured men and women.

By this time the entire Akron police force was out. Together with the company police they swept down Market street, laying down a dense barrage of tear and KO gas, clubbing customers in bars and restaurants, tossing grenades through hotel windows, shooting steel coated bullets into the fleeing crowd. When they reached union headquarters they stopped, formed a line, and fired volley upon volley of tear gas shells into the hall, where scores of injured and wounded were lying Hangings and awnings took fire, windows were smashed, while union men and women helped the injured to escape.

All night long the police "mopped up"—until over 50 people were in the hospital, while scores of others sought private physicians to tend their wounds.

Labor Mobilizes

"We won't take this lying down," declared Vice-President Burns of the URWA, as he telegraphed President Roosevelt, "Must we have a Memorial Day massacre in Akron before workers can secure their job rights?"

Labor answered, forming a united Labor Defense Council composed of 75 unions, representing the AFL and CIO. Teamsters and bus drivers served an ultimatum: unless the police were withdrawn, picketing rights restored, and efforts made to negotiate a settlement, no wheels would roll in Akron.

Late in the afternoon the mayor ordered police withdrawn, picketing restored; the company closed the plant down, agreed to meet with the union committee the following morning. Union headquarters were re-opened, and civil liberties were re-established in East Akron.

Checkmated in his efforts to provoke further violence, the mayor, who was in constant touch with Governor Davey, broke out with a rash of unbridled statements attacking the CIO and threatening to arrest union leaders. While negotiations proceeded, all Akron police were mobilized and armed, and 3600 National Guardsmen were ordered to stand by to invade Akron. The mayor declaring Goodyear would open, strike or no strike, dared the workers to picket.

Won Promises

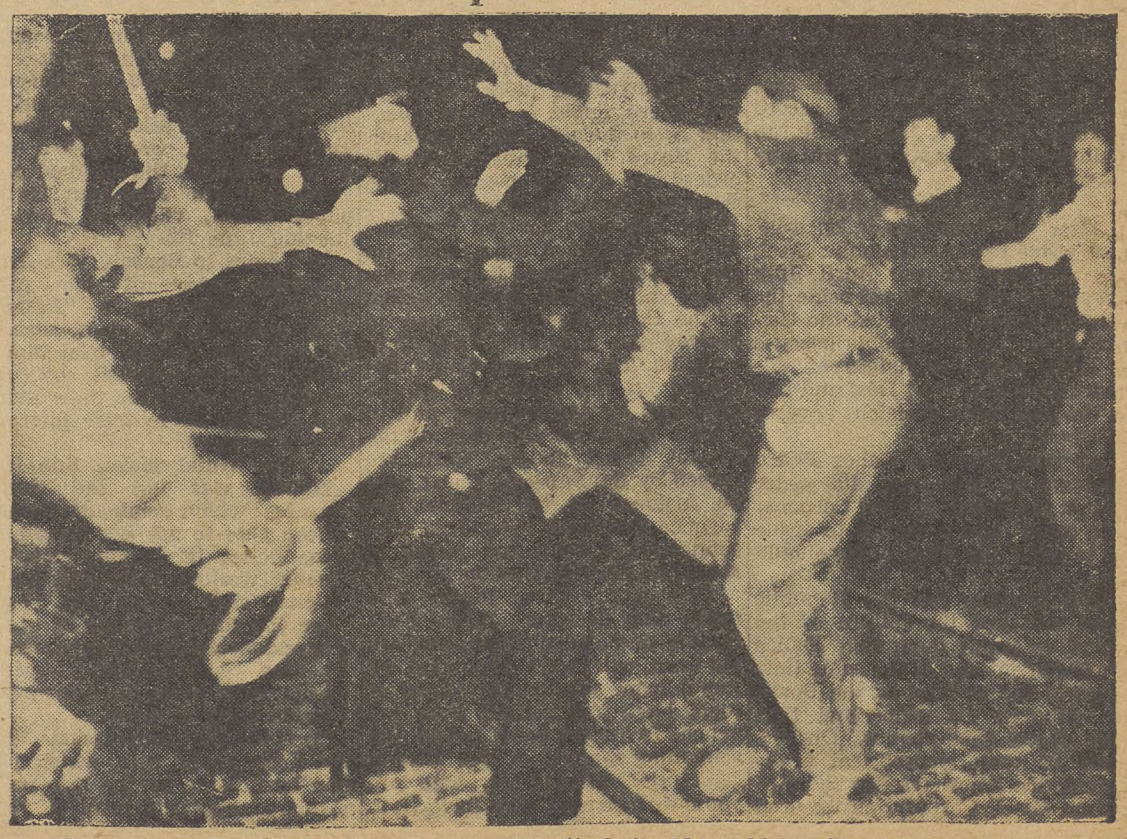
Labor didn't bite. The negotiating committee hung on during the meetings with the company, extracted written promises to correct a flagrant seniority violation and to review all grievances relating to seniority which have arisen since the beginning of the year when an agreement is drawn up between the union and the company. The company also verbally agreed to take up wage adjustments with the union before they are made and to take immediate steps for a written agreement.

The union strike committee met, discussed the situation with Allan S. Haywood, New York CIO director and popular with Akron rubber workers, and approved ending the strike, accepting the company's pledges, and continuing negotiations. A meeting of Goodyear workers the same night almost unanimously supported the committee.

Bloodshed had been averted through the statesmanship of labor. Akron had been saved, not by its industrialists and its politicians, but by the humble folk who earn their bread by labor.

Akron labor is checkmating Girdler. United labor action, a clear vision as to the tactics of union-busting employers, appreciation of the attempt by reactionaries to stir up labor trouble to influence the 1938 elections, and a firm determination to press for the setting up of responsible labor relations in the rubber industry—these are the things which put Akron labor "two jumps ahead" in the forward march of American labor.

Akron Cops Battle Pickets



In what was described as the "most wanton attack in Akron history," members of the police department used tear gas, pistols, clubs and vomit gas on members of the United Rubber Workers, picketing the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

New Book Describes CIO Growth

"Labor On The March" By Levinson Lauds Industrial Unions

By C. W. FOWLER

Back in 1901 the directors of U. S. Steel held a meeting. Out of that meeting, first for the newly formed billion dollar trust, came their statement on labor policy—laid down, as they thought, for all time.

"We are unalterably opposed," the directors said, "to any extension of union labor, and advise subsidiaries to take firm positions when these questions come up and say that they are not going to recognize it, that is, any extension of unions in mills where they do not now exist."

In 1937 U. S. Steel and subsidiaries signed a contract covering close to 250,000 workers. Other companies quickly followed suit.

What had happened? Edward Levinson, in his recently published "Labor on the March," tells the story and tells it well in a clear and raidly moving manner. It is a story of industrial organization, under the leadership of the CIO and the eight industrial unions that led American workers beyond the "American Seperation of Labor" into the organization of the unorganized.

Back of this achievement, most significant in the steel industry, is a story of fifty years of labor futility under craft domination. Basic mass productions industries, like steel, were untouched. The crafts weren't interested in them—until a question of jurisdiction came up.

Organize the Unorganized

But a group of leaders of industrial unions in the AFL, headed by John L. Lewis, were. For years they had tried to prod the craft captains into action. Finally, in 1935, they formed the CIO—as a committee to bring the unorganized millions into the Federation.

Everybody knows that the craft captains felt otherwise. Levinson tells the story of their efforts—still going on—to block the organization of the unorganized. The present split in the American labor movement is laid squarely where it belongs, on the shoulders of the AFL top leadership.

Levinson details the amazing success story of the CIO in organizing 4,000,000 American workers, 3,000,000 of which were previously untouched by the labor movement. In a chapter on the great rubber and automobile strikes he analyzes the new organizing methods and the new strike technique that brought victory to thousands of workers in previously open shop industries. Other sections describe the new unions formed by the CIO in industries and occupations the labor movement had always considered untouchable—agricultural workers, white collar workers, professional workers.

A Larger Share

In a final chapter, Levinson describes the program and aims of the CIO, quoting John L. Lewis:

"For the immediate future we want a larger share in the increased income of industry and a more equal distribution of that income. This is a marvelous age in which we live. Science is perfecting machines and formulae which at once make for economy of production and a scarcity of jobs.

"We must give more widespread emloyment, increased wages, create more leisure, if we are to compensate for the producing power of the improved machinery."

The book has been praised by Chairman Lewis as "an admirable analysis of the background, sources and growth of the CIO." It is a valuable contribution to the growing literature about the movement and will help to counteract the reams of hostile propaganda by spreading the real facts more widely before the reading public.

"Labor on the March," by Edward Levinson. Harper and Brothers, New York. 325 pp., price, $3.00.

Yale Law Journal Holds Case Against Edward Lamb Has "No Legal Basis"

New Haven, Conn.—The proposed disbarment of Edward Lamb, of Toledo, Ohio, executive vice-president of the National Lawyers Guild and Ohio regional counsel of the CIO, has no legal basis, according to an article in the June issue of the Yale Law Journal, published this week.

Lamb's disbarment was recommended by a committee of three members of the Ohio bar as a result of his courtroom conduct in defending an Ohio injunction suit nine months ago. Proceedings are now pending in an Ohio court.

The case acquired national prominence recently when a group of distinguished attorneys, including Solicitor-General Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney-General Thurman W. Arnold, Justice Ferdinand Pecora of the New York Supreme Court, Governor Elmer A. Benson of Minnesota and Lee Pressman, CIC general counsel, announced their support of the National Lawyers Guild in defending him.

Grew Out of Strike Case

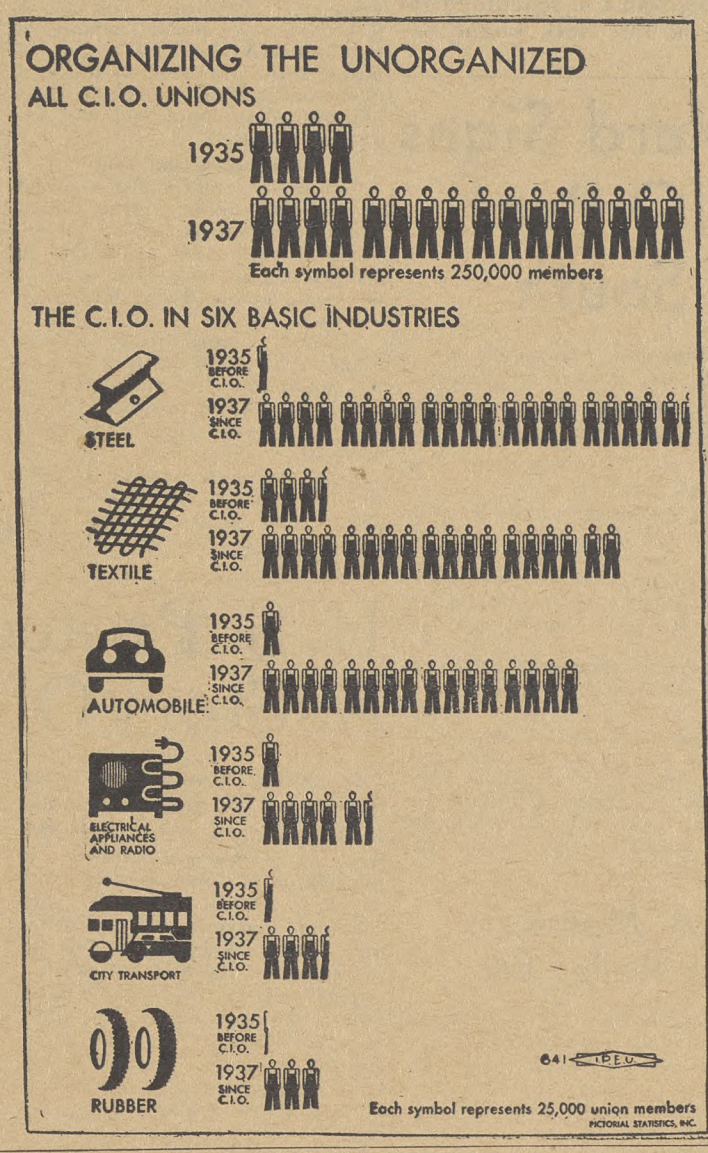
The charges against Lamb, according to the Journal account, were based on his conduct when he argued for the denial of a temporary restraining order sought by the Williams Manufacturing Co. of Ohio against union activities. Believing that the judge was limiting the issues to be considered at the hearing too narrowly and aroused over various unfavorable rulings, Lamb is said to have made certain "improper statements."

The Journal concludes that the charge of "moral turpitude" is completely unwarranted. "Some of the quoted statements," it says, "seem entirely innocuous; others represent minor eruptions invariably accompanying the impassioned atmosphere of a labor controversy." It is pointed out that the term "yellow dog" contracts is in accepted use; that the alleged "threats" upon the court probably amounted only to the expression of an intention to continue the union's case before the National Labor Relations Board.

For the most part restrained in its criticism of the committee's charges, the article ends upon a warning note. The disbarment proceedings against Lamb are said to "involve consequences even more serious than unjust curtailment of a professional career. Rather than encouraging respect for law, disbarment or suspension under present circumstances would indicate, to some at least, the futility of hazarding a solution of basic social problems by acquiescence in the legal process.

"It would afford an additional weapon against attorneys appearing in defense of labor and civil liberties, more refined, it is true, but no less devastating than some of the more direct methods which have been used to terrorize lawyers defending unpopular causes. It would seriously restrict the bar's vital role of preserving the democratic tradition of representation for all causes, whatever their nature."

The CIO On The Job



New Steel Movie Indicates Mechanical Changes—and Value of Unions

By HAROLD J. RUTTENBERG

I recently saw "Steel—Man's Servant," the quarter-of-a-million-dollar sound, technicolor movie of how steel is made. The picture is produced by the United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries.

Ore from the mines hauled to the lake ports and cooked in the blast furnaces; then through the steel furnaces, the rolling mills; and, finally dramatic pictures of the products of steel: Autos, bridges, skyscrapers, stainless steel coffee pots, and the countless other ways steel serves man. This is the picture: "Steel—Man's Servant."

It's a grand picture. But——

As I saw several laborers in rotation walk up to the "Hot as Hell" mouth of the Open Hearth and throw a shovel of manganese into the boiling pot, my mind's eye recalled that just two short years ago — before SWOC's birth — these men did this for 47c an hour. But —— when this picture was made, they got 62½c for it.

When I saw a crew of men shaping an axle under the thumping blows of a huge hammer, my mind's eye recalled since SWOC's birth, their hourly wage is up 21c, or $1.68 a day of eight hours.

Times Have Changed

The furnace was tapped. The ladle filled, hoisted into position over the moulds, and poured. I recalled having read in the legislative journal of Pennsylvania of 30 years ago the following story:

"An open hearth ladle, filled with boiling metal, tipped over. Five men were caught under fifty ton of flaming mass. The hot metal consumed their bodies, clothes. They were no more.

"The company extended the courtesy to the families of the men of waiting until they moved out of town. Then the metal was thrown back into the furnace to be remelted. The company would not give the families of the victims the right to bury the metal that consumed the bodies of their beloved."

My mind's eye recalled, as I saw there was no such danger of an accident of this kind now, that following such things the workmen's compensation law was passed, factory inspection was put on the law books.

Safety of men's life has gradually become as important as the cost of production.

The picture was showing the new strip mills. A six-foot slab slide out of an automatic reheating furnace. The scale was knocked off. The slab was straightened. And then, at the rate of over a third of a mile a minute, the slab was reduced into a thousand foot coil of steel ribbon. And not a man's pair of tongs touched it.

85,000 Jobs Killed

My mind's eye saw the old hand-mill. The men with their tongs. The roller, the rougher, and the screw-boy. It reminded me, as I saw the youngsters sitting in the control booths of the strip mill, that 85,000 old hand-mill workers are being eliminated from their jobs by the strip mill."

Throughout the picture, each man had a smile on his face; some were relaxing; and smoked their pipes. One even heated a coffee pot on a glowing end of an eye-beam. They seemed happy. They seemed safe. They seemed secure. You could see a sense of security in the men's faces that is only possible when the worker knows his job is protected. My mind's eye kept telling me that just a few years ago these men had no union, they enjoyed no security, their jobs were not protected. Today, their union affords them protection and they are happy.

NLRB Raps Armour In Report

Chicago — Complaints of unfair labor practice filed against Armour & Co. by the United Packinghouse Workers, CIO local industrial union, were upheld in an intermediate report issued recently by the Labor Board's regional director in Chicago.

Based on the findings of a hearing conducted for more than a week, the Board's regional office held that the company interfered with the rights of its workers to join the CIO union, dominated the administration of the Employes Mutual Ass'n of Chicago and discharged workers for union activity.

The report recommended that the company file written notice offering to reinstate two discharged workers with back pay, to withdraw all recognition from the company union, and to permit employes to join the CIO packinghouse union or any other labor organization that they choose, posting notices to this effect in the plant.

ILGW Board Meets

Minneapolis, Minn.—The General Executive Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, CIO, meeting in Minneapolis, voted to continue "exploring every possibility that would lead to the attainment of a united labor movement through labor peace."

A committee, consisting of Vice Presidents Luigi Antonini, Isidore Nagler, and Julius Hochman, was appointed to seek the reopening of peace conferences.

Action on the question of representation at the convention to form a permanent national CIO organization was deferred until the convention call is actually issued.

ACA Sees Victory Over Western Union

Company Outfit On Last Legs, Says Rathborne

New York.—Death comes, as it must, to all company unions— even to the oldest in the country, when the CIO gets after them.

This was the central point in a statement issued by Mervyn Rathborne, president of the CIO American Communications Assn., in commenting on the beginning of hearings against the Western Union Telegraph Co. scheduled for this week in the New York office of the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

The complaint, issued by ACA some time ago, charges Western Union with maintaining the oldest stooge union in the N. S., the Association of Western Union Employes, with stealing more than $500,000 in "dues" from the workers during its 18 years of life, and with coercion and interference with the workers' desire to join a bona fide labor organization.

"Will Prove Charges"

"The charges against Western Union will be proved to the letter," Rathborne said.

"The hearings will prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that the company has formed, maintained, and supported financially a company union; that it has coerced its employes to compel them to join the company union; that it has employed labor spies who spied on workers at their duties, at their homes and at their place of amusement to keep them from joining the ACA, and that it has collected more than $500,000 illegally from its employes and wastefully spent the money to their detriment, rather than their benefit."

All the Old Tricks Used

"The Western Union Co. has used every trick in the union-busting bag, as was revealed by the La Follette Committee, and we are not naive enough to believe that it intends to suddenly change face,' 'Rathborne declared, warning that the company would likely try to find "other fronts" for its stooge union.

"It is our firm conviction, however, that the maneuvering of the company, no matter how devious, will avail them nothing," he added. "The employes of Western Union have shown their desire for a bona fide union, the ACA, and they will not be satisfied with anything else."

Ward Signs CIO Pact In South

Birmingham, Ala. — CIO progress in the industrial south has brought a new contract to the workers of the Ward Baking Co. in this city, covering more than 130 employes.

The contract provides, in addition to collective bargaining, vacations, seniority, etc., for a closed shop and for a voice for the workers in setting rules for health, safety, and protection of company property.

Yelverton Cowherd, CIO regional director in Alabama, also reports a successful strike at the Birmingham Paper Co., where 200 workers stayed out two weeks in protest against a wage cut. The cut was rescinded, Cowherd reports, and a signed contract giving many improvements in working conditions secured.

ACA Members Back Relief Bill

Philadelphia — Five hundred CIO telegraph workers in Philadelphia have gone on record demanding passage of President Roosevelt's relief and recovery program now before the United States Senate.

The demand for the bill was sent to Senators James J. Davis and Joseph F. Guffey, of Pennsylvania in a wire from the members of Local 38 of the American Communications Association, CIO.

CIO Files Charge In Bank Case

New York—Stating that William Everett, head paying teller of the Bank of Yorktown, was fired "solely because he was an active union member," the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, filed additional charges this week with the State Labor Board against the bank.

Previous charges filed by the Financial Employes Organizing Committee, financial section of the UOPWA, detailed a list of unfair labor practices on the part of the bank, which has been fighting the union tooth and nail for several weeks.

Lost Injunction Bout

The bank recently lost a round in its anti-union battle when Justice Noonan of the N. Y. Supreme Court ruled against it in an injunction sought to prevent the State Labor Board taking up the case.

Everett, along with several others who have been active in the union was first demoted from a job he had held down for a number of years, and then fired outright.

Union officials expect that an election among the Bank's employes will follow shortly after the charges are heard by the Labor Board.

Government Housing Needed, Says CIO

Washington—Stating that a "paramount interest of the CIO and its unions is the promotion of adequate housing," John L. Lewis, CIO chairman, today accepted the first report of the newly organized CIO Committee on Housing, signed by Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union and chairman of the committee, and Anthony Wayne Smith, secretary.

Chairman Lewis' letter also expressed support of the Committee's stand on proposed amendments to the present Housing Act now pending in Congress which would expand the program by $300,000,000 within the present calendar year.

Need Called Paramount

The Committee on Housing was organized at the April, 1938, conference of the CIO held in Washington together with standing committees on unemployment, social security and legislation.

The report of the committee calls attention to the need for low cost housing, stating: "Of all the unfilled needs felt by the American people in this period of depression, the need for more and better housing for lower income groups is without question one of the greatest," and points out that private industry had failed to meet this need.

The report states also that the only way his need can be met is through large scale government action, pointing to the aid such a program would be in fighting the present depression. It further recommends passage of amendments to the present housing act that would provide a $300,000,000 program for the current year, and an eventual addition of $500,000,000 in housing construction to the present program.

Members of the committee are Michael J. Quill, chairman; Lewis Alan Berne, Van A Bitner, Abram Flaxer, Jacob Potofsky, Harold Pritchett, John Green, and Anthony Wayne Smith, executive secretary.

CERTIFY ILGW

NEW YORK. — A local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers was certified by the Labor Board as the sole union representative for employes at the New York Handkerchief Company, following an election won by the CIO union 53 to 3.

U. S. Protects Harlan Witnesses As Story Of Anti-Unionism Is Told

LONDON, Ky.—Evidence that there is not yet peace in troubled Harlan county came to light this week as government witnesses in the trial of 63 mine operators and deputy sheriffs charged with criminal violation of the Wagner Act, were placed under the protection of the Federal court.

This surprise move came after two witnesses, apparently about to recite stories of coercion or intimidation in Harlan last weekend, were prevented, temporarily at least, from telling all the details.

One of the witnesses, Ernest Huff, had started to tell how Lee Hubbard, one of the deputies now on trial, had summoned him to the back of Hubbard's pool room on Memorial Day weekend. Defense attorneys stopped his testimony before he could go any further.

Charlie Scott, a Negro member of the United Mine Workers, who is one of the government's 200 witnesses, also was stopped from describing a meeting with one of the other defendants in the case.

Witnesses Tell Same Tale

Meanwhile the government legal battery, directed by Brian McMahon, assistant U. S. Attorney-general, has brought to the stand a score of witnesses, most of them coal miners.

They have told substantially the same story: That they were doing all right on their jobs until the company found out they had joined the union. Then they were either discharged or transferred to types of work where it was impossible for them to earn any money.

One of the witnesses was Howard R. Williams, vice-president of a United Mine Workers, CIO, local.

Williams charged from the witness stand that Ben Unthank, a deputy sheriff in the hire of the Harlan County Coal Operators Assn., and a defendant in the trial, had kidnapped him and his wife one Sunday night in 1935. The vigilantes drove Mr. and Mrs. Williams to a lonely mountain near the Virginia line, leaving them there with a warning that to return to Harlan county would mean certain death.

Describes Flogging

Life was never dull for a union man in Harlan, it became obvious from the testimony of Ben Wilburn and his family.

One night in February, 1937, Wilburn testified, he stopped in at a local pool room on his way home to dinner.

There Wash Irwin, a foe of the union, who is now dead, swaggered up to him with a gun on each hip.

"Ben, you're a union man and we're agoin' to get ye," Irwin was quoted as saying.

Soon after he arrived home, Wilburn recounted, he saw Irwin and another deputy climbing over the back fence.

Wilburn's step-daughter then took the stand and told how, from a vantage point underneath a bed, she had watched the two deputies beat Wilburn with pistol butts until he was "covered with blood."

They then rolled Wilburn off the porch, she charged, and proceeded to "stomp" on his body until several ribs were broken.

To climax the affair, the deputies then carried the injured victim and his stepson, also beaten up in the fracas, to the local jail, where they were held several days and fined for "breaking the peace."

Detroit Cops Injure Pickets

Dozens of pickets and innocent by-standers were injured when Detroit police attacked pickets at the American Brass Co. plant. The police were escorting strikebreakers from the factory. Picture shows strikers giving first aid to an injured picket.

Ad Agency Uses Old Slogans Against Union

Long Island City, N. Y.—Using the old familiar weapons of anti-union employers, the Collier Advertising Co. of this city is still trying to break the four-week strike of members of the United Carders and Bill Posters Local Industrial Union 811, CIO.

Putting out false statements to the press about the strike and trying to intimidate local merchants where strikers deal are part of the company's tactics. In addition, the company is trying to work up a connection with the old AFL union of advertising and card workers, discredited since the formation of the CIO organization.

Lay-offs, Speed-up, Spies

The strike was caused by arbitrary lay-offs, involving 54 CIO men, intolerable speed-up, and wholesale use of company spies to spot active union members for discharge.

The Transport Workers Union, CIO, has been helping the Collier Workers through protesting against the use of scabs to place car cards in the subways and street-car systems of New York.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

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CONGRESS VOTE NEAR ON WAGE, RELIEF BILLS

SWOC Reveals 472 Firms Renewed Agreements

By HOWARD J. McCARTNEY

Pittsburgh — On the eve of its second anniversary the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, at a meeting of field directors from the United States and Canada, revealed that 472 firms had renewed their contracts with the steel union. Only fifty-seven companies have not, as yet, resigned, and negotiations are still under way between the managements of these firms and SWOC representatives.

The meeting, attended by some 50 SWOC directors and all leading officials of the union, followed up the plea for business-labor - government cooperation made recently by Philip Murray, SWOC chairman, in New York before members of the National Industrial Conference Board.

It was pointed out in a resolution adopted by the SWOC keymen that business and economic conditions are "becoming increasingly worse" and that unemployment is increasing while working time is decreasing.

Permanent Solution Needed

"Government spending and pump-priming projects are important, but in themselves do not provide the solution to our problems," the resolution declared.

As a step toward solution, the resolution demanded that President Roosevelt "shall immediately convene a conference of business, banking, labor and farming leaders, and request these representative persons to cooperate in a program to end the recession and put people back to work; and that all business, fraternal, political and veteran groups shall be asked to cooperate in this program and send proper resolutions to the President."

In New York, to 1000 of the Nation's business leaders attending the annual meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board, Mr. Murray put forth Labor's first step in solving the business depression, declaring that "the time has arrived for labor, industry and finance, argiculture and government to cooperate" in conferences.

Mr. Murray also emphasized that "labor's right to function for purposes of collective bargaining has to be fully recognized and completely accepted if any cooperative endeavor is to bear fruit."

"Where labor is engaged in life and death battle for its right to live, cooperation is impossible," he said. "The problem of labor relations is not so much a question of labor trouble as it is employer trouble. We have employer trouble with those employers who ride in airplanes to sell their products but still use horse-and-buggy methods in labor relations."

Philco Strikers Parade

Philadelphia—In protest against threats of a drastic wage cut and longer hours, workers of the Philadelphia Storage Battery Company, 10,000 strong, marched through the Kensington section of the city and threw a mass picket line around the Philco plant.

On May 1, the company, which has been under a closed shop agreement with the union for five years, locked out its workers in an effort to force through a pay reduction of 25 to 40 per cent., and increase hours from 36 to 40 a week, according to the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO union.

Figures In Harlan Trial

Robert W. Creech, the mustached gentleman on the left, is a Harlan County, Ky., coal operator. He faces the possibility of getting a $5,000 fine and a 10-year jail term if a jury accepts the government's argument that he, together with 43 others, employed violence to evade the Wagner Act. Homer Clontz, one of the 200 government witnesses, narrowly escaped injury when a shotgun blast was fired into the room where he was sleeping one night last year.

CIO Is Active In Fight

See Story Page 3

Washington — Congress swung into the final days of its session here with the likelihood of passage of the wage-hour bill growing hourly stronger.

Before the week is over, the measure, which has been faced with the furious resistance of reactionary forces all over the nation, will be on its way to the White House for President Roosevelt's signature, it was believed.

Relief Bill to Pass

Meanwhile the relief bill, aimed at stopping human suffering and helping the country climb out of the depression, was regarded as certain to pass.

The Walsh-Healey amendment, requiring government contractors to obey the National Labor Relations Act, was before the House Rules Committee. The demand was rising from labor for the Rules Committee, which tried to knife the wage-hour bill, to give it a place on the calendar before the Congressmen hie themselves home for fall campaigning.

Hollywood ANG Strike Wins Popular Support

HOLLYWOOD, Cal. — The three-week strike of editorial workers on the Hollywood News-Citizen appeared headed for victory as members of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, succeeded in winning community support and a 30 per cent drop in the paper's circulation.

At the same time, advertising space in the struck paper was cut sharply.

Members of the AFL musicians' union voted to refrain from reading the publication, while financial aid came from the typographers' local and from the Screen Directors' Guild.

Eight state assemblymen joined with members of the League of Women Shoppers, trade unionists and members of the movie colony to augment the picket line. The strikers are seeking a signed contract and the reinstatement of five discharged Guild members.

Court Upholds NLRB

San Francisco. — The federal circuit court of appeals this week dismissed a petition filed by the Douglas Aircraft Co., seeking a review and setting aside of the labor board's recent ruling against the corporation.

The company had been ordered to reinstate 49 workers with pay, but since that time the NLRB has withdrawn the ruling in order to make such technical changes as to bar its being thrown out by the supreme court on procedural grounds.

Paterson, N. J. — Negotiations for a new contract affecting 20,000 workers opened here this week between the Federation of Dyers, Finishers, Bleachers and Printers, and employers in the Paterson area.

Gotham Body Plants Sign With UAW

New York. — Local 259 of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, emerged victorious from a two-week strike as 15 body building plants in New York City signed agreements with the union.

The fifteen which signed broke away from the employers association, whic his still fighting the union. Albert Fihscer, chairman of the union negotiating committee, predicted speedy settlement in all shops.

Metropolitan Life Ordered To Bargain

New York.—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. was ordered this week by the New York State Labor Relations Board to bargain with the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, upon the union's request.

The board over-rode the company's contention that its agents do not come within the scope of the labor board. A few weeks ago the union won a labor board election among the company's industrial insurance agents in the New York area.

Leon Berney, national insurance director of the union, hailed the decision.

"This explodes the company's claim to immunity. We will press additional charges of intimidation, coercion and the forstering of a company union. The 29,000,000 policy holders and owners of Metropolitan do not indorse these tactics which violate the law of the land, as this order clearly shows."

CIO To Organize Laundry Workers In Jersey

New York. — A drive to organize 15,000 laundry employes in New Jersey under the direction of the United Laundry Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, was announced by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and chairman of the Committee.

The Committee has organized 30,000 laundry workers in New York City during the past year.

Western Union Admits Support of Fake Union

NEW YORK. — The Association of Western Union Employes, phoney union, was considered "company business," J. C. Willever, Western Union vice-president, admitted at National Labor Relations Board hearings here.

The wire service, he testified, had paid salaries and furnished free transportation to Association leaders traveling to convention.

Willever also admitted that the company provided free telegram service to the heads of the so-called "independent" union.

The hearings are on petitions filed by the American Communications Assn., CIO, charging the company with maintaining a dummy union and discouraging membership in the CIO affiliate.

Relief Camps Seen as Scab Nests

San Francisco, Calif. — Delegates to the San Francisco district CIO industrial union council, were asked to warn the members of their respective unions that the camps for single men run by the anti-labor State Relief Administration are a direct threat to all organized labor.

The camps were denounced, not only as a first step toward forced labor and concentration camps, Nazi style, but also as an instrument for beating down the wages of WPA workers.

'Frisco's Town Meeting

Nationwide interest has been aroused in the experimental Town Meeting held by the CIO and the employers' Committee of 43 in San Francisco.

For several hours 11,000 people filled the city's auditorium and heard both sides of the employer-employe relationship problem discussed by leaders of capital and labor.

Turn to page six and read the account of the meeting, and excerpts from Harry Bridges' speech on the CIO's policies.

CIO Social Workers Scoff At Charges Of Blame For Cleveland Crisis

CLEVELAND. — (FP) — State Auditor J. T. Ferguson's charge that the breakdown of relief in Cleveland was partly due to "control" of fund administration "by the social workers and their union," brought a sharp response from the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO.

Members of the CIO union worked without pay when funds were exhausted.

Elizabeth Cox, recording secretary of Local 48, pointed out in a leter to Ferguson that similar charges had been made before whenever the legislature faced a relief crisis. The union categorically denied that its purpose was "to control or dominate the administration of relief in Cleveland or elsewhere.

"We would not presume to allocate to ourselves the duties and responsibilities of relief administrators," she wrote. "We are interested only in the welfare of those clients who are deserving of relief and in the efficient administration of relief by a responsible and competent staff."

The union invited an official investigation of its activities, and warned that Ferguson's charge indicated an attempt "to extend political control of relief administration throughout the state."

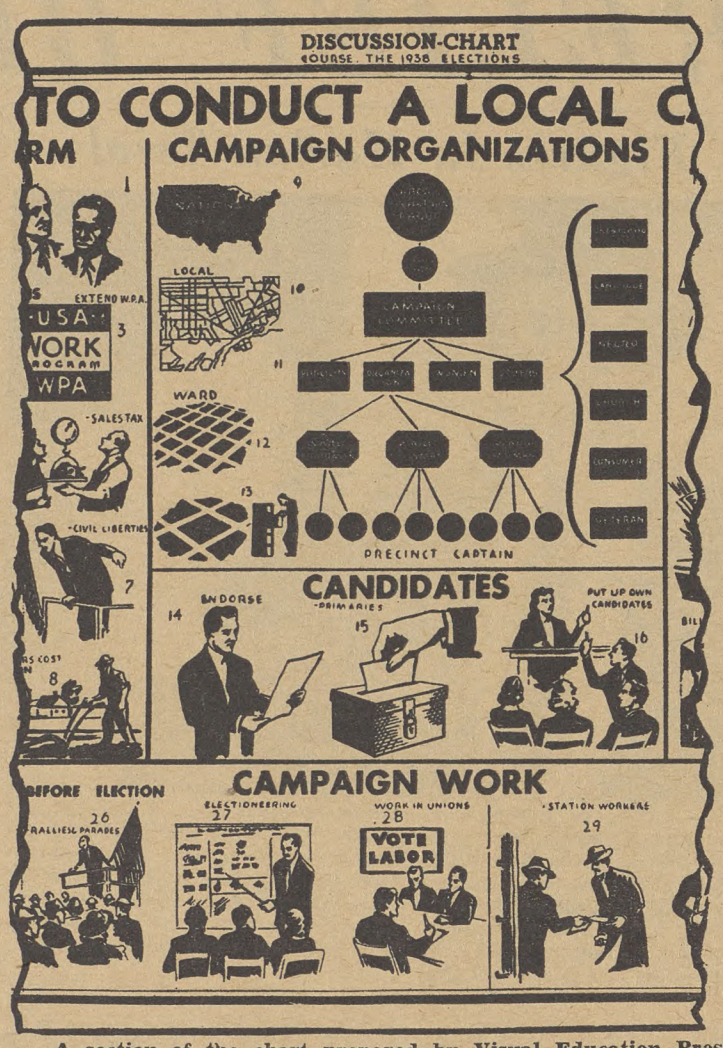
New Crisis

CLEVELAND—Present inadequate distribution of food to Cleveland's 75,000 unemployed workers and their families will come to a halt by the end of the week unless the state legislature takes quick action, Mayor Harold Burton warned.

He urged the state legislature to take immediate steps to remedy the situation.

Cleveland had been keeping its unemployed from starvation by make-shift methods for the last two months. The city had used funds from several municipal departments, and laid off the street cleaning force for a week to provide money for relief.

How To Win Votes



A section of the chart prepared by Visual Education Press, in collaboration with Labor's Non-Partisan League. The chart, together wtih mimeographed lectures, is designed to help labor unions learn all the tricks of campaigning in this year's important voting contests.

Coffee Firms Renew CIO Pacts

San Francisco, Calif.—Renewal of agreements with seventeen coffee firms, including an additional gain for the union of two weeks' paid vacation, not in the previous contracts, is announced by the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen, CIO.

Three of the last companies to sign did so after a threat of a strike to be called on twenty-four hours' notice.

SWOC Bests Fake Union In Illinois

Chicago Heights, Ill. — More than 400 production and maintenance workers of the Brog-Warner Corp. employed at its Calumet Steel Division, Chicago Hts., will be represented by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Lodge 1027.

The labor board certified the Lodge following a secret election won by the CIO union over the Chicago Heights Steel Workers Protective Ass'n, independent union.

22,000 Negro Workers in UAW Says Martin

NEW YORK.—Out of some 32,000 Negro workers in the automobile industry, 22,000 belong to the United Automobile Workers, CIO, more than belong to any other union, Homer Martin, UAW president, says in the June issue of Technical America, official organ of the Federation of Architects, Engineers and Technicians.

NLRB Orders Poll at 8 Carbon Black Plants

WASHINGTON. — The United Carbon Company, one of the two leading carbon black producers of the country, has been ordered by the labor board to cease discouraging membership in the Oil Workers International Union at its eight factories near Borger, Texas, and to reinstate two discharged union workers with back pay.

The board also directed that an election be held to determine the union representative desired by the workers. The company interfered with a consent election held Sept. 14, 1937, the board reported, and therefore another should be held in the near future, at which the workers should be assured of a free choice.

About 80 per cent. of the world supply of carbon black, used in making tires, radios, phonograph records, telephones, printers ink, rubber goods of all kinds and in highway construction, is manufactured in Texas.

The company has its headquarters in Charleston, W. Va.

Workers To Vote On TWOC

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The Proximity Print Works has been ordered by the labor board to stop its anti-union activities against the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, CIO, and to post notices of compliance in its plant.

An election was also ordered to be held within 20 days, at which employes will vote for or against representation by the TWOC.

NLRB OK's Charges Of Shoe Union

BOSTON, Mass. — Complaints filed against a number of Lewiston-Auburn, Maine shoe companies by the United Shoe Workers, CIO union, were upheld in the findings of the labor board's trial examiner made public recently.

In his report to the board's Washington headquarters, Henry W. Schmidt reported that eight shoe firms had refused to bargain in good faith with the USW and had discriminated against union members, and recommended that they be ordered to cease their unfair labor practices.

IWA CHARGES UPHELD

GRAY'S FLAT, Calif.—Charges filed by a local of the International Woodworkers of America, CIO, against the Meadow Valley Lumber Company were upheld by the labor board in a decision ordering the firm to break up its company union and to cease interfering with activities of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Local Union 53.

'Patriotism' Argument Fails; Electric Boat Must Obey Wagner Act

NEW LONDON, Conn. — Attempts of the Electric Boat Company, submarine manufacturer of Groton, Conn., to hide its anti-union activities behind an American flag were crushed flat by a labor board order upholding charges of unfair labor practices filed by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO.

The Board ordered the company to re-hire some 125 workers who took part in a one-day sitdown strike, February 23, 1937, following the discharge of a steamfitter, Frank Sherman, for union activity, and to abolish the company union.

The company claimed that the strikers had "endangered the national defense."

IUMSW Local Six filed charges after the breakdown of negotiations with the company last fall convinced union officials of the "futility of any further attempts to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute."

During these early conferences with the union, company officials flatly refused to withdraw recognition of the company union and insisted that it also be a party to any agreement made wtih Local Six, and have a part in all dealings with the Labor Board.

In ordering reinstatement of the discharged union workers, the Board ordered the company "to dismiss, if necessary, all employes hired since the beginning of the strike."

The company union, known as the Employes Association, was found by the board to have been modeled on the employes' representation plan in effect at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

The union started organizing Elbo in July, 1934, meeting with opposition from the first, but gradually increasing strength in spite of it. In January, 1937, the shipbuilding local made its first approaches to the management for recognition.

Dance Against Taxes

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — A series of "poll tax balls" will be held throughout Tennessee under the sponsorship of CIO and AFL unions to raise funds for attacking the present tax system.

Plans for the dancing parties were worked out at a Labor's Political Conference in Nashville. The confab, attended by delegates from 87 unions, mapped out a progressive platform based on needs of liberal and labor groups.

LNPL Arranges For Lecture Series

WASHINGTON. — "Visual education" charts, designed to illustrate speeches, have been prepared for Labor's Non-Partisan League organizers faced with the need of conducting labor campaigns in the coming elections.

The chart is the first in a series on the elections, an dit presents the subject matter with pictures, maps, diagrams and graphic statistics. It is accompanied by a seven-page mimeographed lecture, requiring 20 minutes for delivery.

Entiled "How to Conduct a Local Political Campaign," the chart and the lecture may be purchased from Visual Education Press, 840 Broadway, New York, for $1.

TO NEGOTIATE

Oklahoma City, Okla.—With 70 per cent. of the employes of the Black, Sivals, & Bryson Co. organized into an SWOC lodge, collective bargaining discussions with the company are expected to get under way soon.

$100,000 a Year Rail Heads Favor Wage Cuts For Their Employes!

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Citizens of Pennsylvania caught a glimpse of the reasoning which lies behind economic royalists' desire for wage cuts.

Answering a charge by Governor Earle of Pennsylvania that the proposed 15 per cent. pay slash would be "fraught with the greatest economic and social danger," three railroad prexies rushed into the fight.

President M. W. Clement of the Pennsylvania, whose salary was jumped from $60,000 to $100,000 last year, answered that the "economic consequences to the people of this Commonwealth will be more serious" if present wages are maintained than if the cut is made.

President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio, who once said he would steal before he would starve, argued that wage-cutting would "tend to stabilize employment and to lessen the effect of the depression."

A prediction that the cut would make it possible for the Lackawanna to hire 2500 men was made by President J. M. Davis.

"If these statements are fair samples of the common economic sense of railroad executives, it's no wonder the roads are in a jam," commented one observer here.

CIO Won 1,825 Strikes In 1937

WASHINGTON. — CIO unions participated in 1,825 strikes during 1937, and won an overwhelming majority of them, figures released by the United States Department of Labor reveal.

While AFL unions participated in a larger number of labor disputes, the workers involved in the CIO strikes were twice as great in number, the department found.

Other statistics found by the Labor Department:

1. Fifty-eight per cent. of the strikes involved union organization, and 81.8% of the strikes were considered union victories.

2. Wages and hours were the major issue in almost 30% of the strikes, and 84.8% resulted in definite union gains.

Less than 3% of the strikes were jurisdictional battles between rival unions, it was found.

Decisions Soon On Wage Bill, Relief Program

Washington — With adjournment of Congress expected this week, labor forces throughout the country kept close watch on Capitol Hill lest its "must" legislation program be side-tracked by House and Senate reactionaries.

Indications pointed to passage of the wage-hour bill, the relief bill and the Walsh-Healey bill, thereby providing organized labor with its greatest legislative victories in several years.

The wage-hour bill, in the compromise form worked out by the joint Senate-House committee, would provide for minimum wages in interstate industry of 25c an hour the first year and 30c an hour the second year. After that time the rate would be set by boards, representing business, labor and the public, which will be established for each major industry.

Eventually 40c

The boards would be obliged to lift wages to the point where, at the end of seven years, they would be 40c an hour, except in those cases where it could be proven that such payments would cause unemployment.

This last feature was inserted to appease southern members of Congress.

Under the compromise fomula, the bill would be enforced by a chief administrator appointed by the president, confirmed by the senate and under the Department of Labor. The administrator would select members of the wage-setting boards for each idnustry.

Approve Amendments

The CIO Unemployment Committee, meanwhile, expressed its wholehearted approval of three amendments to the relief bill, designed to increase its flexibility and efficiency. The Senate, in acting upon the bill, removed the notorious Woodrum amendment, which had forced even monthly amounts, regardless of the needs of the moment.

A $2,225,000 cut in the appropriation for the U. S. Housing Authority brought protests from the CIO's Housing Committee.

The slash in USHA funds will seriously cripple the administration of the slum clearance program, the committee pointed out, declaring that "in view of the increased program which is contemplated and the pressing need for construction under present circumstances of depression and unemployment, the reduction can well be disastrous."

Foiled

Mayor L. D. Schroy of Akron, Ohio, found himself on the spot when the United Rubber Workers, CIO, charged him with trying "to break the back of the union," during the recent strike. The URW is now negotiating with Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

Nevada CIO To Have Council

ELY, Nevada. — A state convention to establish a permanent Nevada Industrial Union Council will start here June 19, with delegates from all CIO unions throughout the state present at the meeting.

E. M. Royle, secretary of District 2 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, is expected to open the convention.

Goodyear In Parley With URW

AKRON, Ohio.—Union committeemen of the Goodyear Local, United Rubber Workers, are negotiating with the management of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company to draw up a policy to be followed in cases of vacancies and transfers which will be in conformity with seniority rights.

Following a four-day strike caused by failure of the company to settle grievances, the workers voted to return to work on the basis of a report of the negotiating committee that Goodyear had pledged to review "all specific cases brought to its attention in which its action since January 1, 1938, may have differed from the finally adopted policy respecting vacancies and transfers."

Tories Try To Knife Healey Bill

Washington — Reactionaries mobilized this week to demand that the Senate reconsider its action in adopting the amendment to the Walsh-Healey Bill, which would require government contractors to obey the National Labor Relations Act on penalty of becoming ineligible to bid on future government contracts.

The bill, which has the support of both the CIO and AFL, has been described by CIO Chairman John L. Lewis as vital to the enforcement of collective bargaining rights throughout industry.

Labor and progessive forces are organizing to demand that the Senate stand by its unanimous action in adopting the amendment on the consent calendar.

In the House, the amendment is now awaiting action by the rules committee.

The campaign of the reactionaries against this amendment, which is designed to secure proper endorcement of the labor relations act, is being countered by labor demands on Senators, Congressmen and Chairman O'Connor of the House Rules Committee, so that the bill may be finally enacted at this session of Congress.

Oil Union Notes Gains During Past Year

HOUSTON, Tex. — Reports of progress and growth in every section of the country were brought by the 300 delegates to the annual convention of the Oil Workers International Union, whose sessions were held here this week.

Despite the recession, which has seriously affected the oil industry, the union was able to add thousands of new members, and to solidify its position in centers where it had already been established, delegates revealed.

Fremming

Harvey Fremming, president of the Oil Workers International Union, which is holding its annual convention this week in Houston, Tex.

In a keynote speech which predicted further gains in the next 12 months, Pres. Harvey Fremming roused the convention to a high pitch of enthusiasm and determination.

A telegram of greetings from Pres. Roosevelt brought cheers and a rising demonstration which lasted several minutes. Other high Federal government officials and state governors also sent wires to the meeting.

Governor Speaks

Evidence of the respect which the union has gained during the last year came in a speech of welcome by Gov. Allred of Texas. The governor's address, during which he said the union had made "an enviable reputation" in Texas, was in sharp contrast to his hostile attitude when the union's plans for a major organizational drive were announced early last year.

The Oil Workers Intl. Union, the governor added, is a welcome addition to the industrial forces of the state.

Allred publicly greeted Adolph Germer, Michigan CIO director and a long-time member of the union, and Pres. Fremming, describing him as "an outstanding citizen" with whom he was proud to be associated in a common cause.

Edwin S. Smith, a member of the Nat'l. Labor Relaions Board, discussed the board's work, pointing out that 14 favorable supreme court decisions have helped to bring about an increasing degree om employer compliance with the Wagner Act.

Brophy Gives Address

John Brophy, CIO director, discussed the work of the industrial union group since its formation 2½ years ago.

"It's just as well that there is a CIO for the people of this nation," Brophy declared. "CIO contracts have lifted a burden of social misery greater than any other agency has ever lifed.

"CIO contracts have meant more food for children and better housing and better clothing—additions to all the elementary needs that men and their families have. They have meant more freedom, more time for cultural activity, a sense of liberty in hundreds of cities and communities in this country that never knew such a feeling before."

CIO Charters Three Fishermen's Union

WASHINGTON. — Provisional charters for three groups of the United Fishermen's Union of the Pacific, representing 5000 members, have just been issued at CIO National Headquarters, pending an international charter covering the whole fishing industry to be issued at a later date.

The headquarters of the United Fishermen's Union at Seattle, Wash., has been granted one of the charters, the other two covering the California district of the UFUP with offices in San Pedro, Calif., and the Puget Sound district, located in Seattle.

Favored CIO Affiliation

The United Fishermen's Union of the Pacific, formerly comprising three separate component unions of the Federated Fishermen's Council, not long ago concluded a referendum on the question of affiliation with the CIO.

Results disclosed that the California district voted five to one, and the Puget Sound district, four to one, in favoring of joining the CIO.

The California district of the UFUP, formerly known as the Deep Sea and Purse-Seine Fishermen's Union of California, was chartered by the International Seamen's Union, AFL, in 1936. The charter was revoked in March, 1937, however, because of the union's pro-CIO feeling.

The Pudget Sound district, formerly comprising the Herring Fishermen's Union of the Pacific and the Salmon Purse-Seiners Union of the Pacific, still have ISU charters so far unrevoked, but have not paid dues to the AFL union for many months.

The three groups in the California and Puget Sound districts, made up the Federated Fisher-

(Continued on Page 5)

NLRB Wins New Bout With Little Steel

CHICAGO.—Petition of the Inland Steel Company for review of a labor board order to the company to sign contracts with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee was dismissed by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

The order, issued April 5, was withdrawn by the board May 12, following the filing by company attorneys of charges that the hearing on which the order was based was illegal. The company in its latest petition, asked that the board be prevented from withdrawing its order.

The court upheld the board's position that the order could be withdrawn since no written transcript of the record had been filed.

Heywood Broun

The AFL In Jersey

The leaders of the American Federation of Labor should be embarrassed by the official action of some of their unions in Jersey City.

Indeed, I think that William Green owes it to American labor in general to disavow the alliance which Mayor Hague has been able to achieve with certain trade unionists in his kingdom. By lending support to the boss, these men betray the whole conception of organization by workers.

It is not a question upon which labor can divide by any logic whatsoever. Mayor Hague owes his power to the support which he gets from men who believe in sweatshop hours and sweatshop wages.

The so-called red menace may deceive some of Hague's followers, but he himself is quite aware of the real nature of the game which he is playing. And Jersey leaders of the Chamber of Commerce have made common cause with him.

The very men who get together at banquets to weep into their demi-tasses about their love for the Constitution are upholding Hague's hands in his effort to stifle the drive for industrial unionism, even though he has to tear the bill of rights into tatters in order to do so.

Men and women in all crafts should voice their indignation against so-called labor leaders who enter into unholy alliances with corrupt politicians and greedy employers. Labor is fighting to preserve and extend its gains. It cannot tolerate in its camp any who are ready to stab their own fellows in the back.

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Workers Rap Cops' Brutality

DETROIT.—A demonstration of several thousand workers last week convinced the Detroit City Council that it may have been hasty in refusing to hear protests on the brutality of the city's police department.

Reversing its decision to shut its official ears, the council heard union spokesmen denounce Police Commissioner Pickert as an "active ally of the management" of the American Brass Co. during the strike of a local of the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Police were accused of starting the May 26 riot in which 60 strikers, police, scabs and spectators were injured.

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John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
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Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-Chairman
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The Walsh-Healey Bill

The principle that the government of the United States should not lend aid and comfort to violators of the laws enacted by Congress, is embodied in the amendment to the Walsh-Healey bill which was adopted unanimously by the Senate on the consent calendar but which at the time of writing is subjected to a move to reconsider.

This amendment provides that concerns which contract for government work shall be ineligible to bid on future government contracts if they violate the National Labor Relations Act.

It is designed simply to remove the glaring inconsistency which exists when the people's will as expressed through Congress is thwarted by the payment of government money to concerns which refuse to abide by the law.

Yet it took an intensive campaign by the Committee for Industrial Organization and its affiliated unions to secure the enactment by the Senate of this simple measure of justice and consistency; and now it is threatened by reactionary attack.

Moneyed interests which stand to profit from law violations and which are anxious to sabotage the National Labor Relations Act have organized every form of pressure to defeat the amendment to the Walsh-Healey bill. Labor and all progressives must answer this attack by mobilizing their demand for enactment of the amendment at this session of Congress.

In the House, the measure is awaiting a rule from the Rules Committee. Write to your Congressman at once, and to Chairman O'Connor of the House Rules Committee, urging immediate action on this legislation which is so essential to a proper enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act; and let your Senator know your opposition to any reversal of the action already taken by the Senate.

Heil Hague!

The demonstrations recently organized by Mayor Hague of Jersey City to back up his denials of the constitutional rights of free speech and free assemblage, are hailed with delight by German Nazis and Italian Fascists.

They are modeled almost exactly after the demonstrations which the European dictators are fond of staging.

The technic of suppressing labor organization and democratic rights is the same in Jersey City as in Germany and Italy.

First a mythical "red scare" is created by an entirely unscrupulous campaign of lies. Labor organizers, liberals and all defenders of democracy are labeled "Communists" and the cry is raised that dictatorship is necessary to prevent a "Communist invasion."

Under cover of this "red scare," labor unionists are manhandled, arrested and driven out of town. Union meetings and the distribution of union literature are forbidden, and other democratic rights are ruthlessly suppressed.

Then, in order to give the impression that these suppressions of democracy have popular approval, demonstrations are organized, at which all the police and political powers and emloyer pressure are used to compel attendance. A big show is staged which attracts many curiosity-seekers, and the whole farce is advertised as a demonstration that the free citizens of Jersey City love to have their liberties trampled on by their petty Hitler.

It is to the eternal shame of certain AFL leaders that they have not only made no protest against Hague's suppression of the right to organize, but have actively supported his Fascist demonstrations.

Such traitors to the labor cause should look abroad for a lesson as to what is apt to happen to their kind. Both Mussolini and Hitler utilized the services of labor traitors until the work of crushing the unions was completed. Then they cast them aside with contempt, giving them just as short shrift as they gave to other labor leaders.

Whatever Hague may think, however, the American people are not yet ready to sacrifice their democratic rights for the sake of Fascist circuses and demonstrations. They still have the right to vote, and Hague might take a glance at the recent defeat of Governor Martin in Oregon, if he wants to know what is liable to happen in a democracy to a petty dictator who specializes in trampling on labor's rights.

Who, Me?

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

Blackleg And Blackshirt Models

THE British trades dispute act of 1927, now being discussed in some quarters as a model for American labor legislation, is known in England as the "Blacklegs' Charter." Blackleg is English slang for "scab."

This act was inflicted on British labor by a conservative government in retaliation for the general strike of 1926. It restricts the right to strike and picket, denies to government employes the right of affiliation with the general trade union movement, and limits the use of union funds for labor's political purposes.

The sponsors of this repressive legislation would have preferred to go further in the direction of Fascist suppression of labor. Only the strength of the British labor movement stopped this and prevented too serious damage resulting from the act.

Many of the more repressive features, in fact, have never been applied, chiefly because there have been few large-scale strikes in recent years.

The motives of the American labor's enemies who refer to this act with a view to amending the Wagner labor relations act, are similar to those of its British sponsors. What they would really like is outright blackshirt legislation to crush the unions, but they regard the "Blacklegs' Charter" as at least a step in that direction.

Stalking the Wagner Act

When Chairman John L. Lewis of CIO received intimations that the proposed study of British labor laws might be used as a basis for modification of the Wagner act, he immediately wrote Secretary of Labor Perkins:

"The CIO cannot sanction such an enterprise, nor permit its representative to serve on such a commission. It will oppose amendment or modification of the Wagner act."

Actually there is no real basis for comparison between the Wagner act and the British trades disputes act. The American act was passed to achieve purposes which had already been largely achieved in England.

Recognition of the right to organize and bargain collectively had long been taken for ranted in England at the time when nearly every American labor dispute still raged around the refusal of employers to accord union recognition.

The purpose of the Wagner act was simply to establish the democratic right of American workers to organize in unions of their choice, without coercion or intimidation by their employers; and to insure that the union representation thus chosen be recognized for collective bargaining.

Any amendment or modification of the Wagner act would therefore involve restriction of a right which has long been established in England and other democratic countries.

Deliberate Confusion

The old advocates of the open-shop "American Plan" have now become advocates of a "British Plan," it seems.

But what they are really trying to do is to create confusion by directing attention to the most repressive British act, while ignoring the main body of established British labor practices.

Leo Huberman, in a recent article in The Nation on British labor laws, points out that collective bargaining rights as established by the Wagner act have long been accepted without question in England, and that advocates of union incorporation and compulsory arbitration will find no precedents there.

As a result of the general acceptance of collective bargaining, British employers do not hire detective agencies to spy upon their workers, nor do they practice the anti-labor violence which makes such horrors as the Memorial Day massacre possible in America.

American labor faces very different conditions from those on the other side of the Atlantic. The legislation it seeks and supports must be designed to meet these conditions.

It is certainly not going to be a party to any plan to use one piece of repressive legislation directed against the long-established and recognized British labor movement, as a cover to attack American legislation granting a very minimum of democratic rights to workers who have long been denied them.

FAECT Hails Link To CIO

New York. — Celebrating the first anniversary of its affiliation with the CIO, the Federation of Architects, Engineers and Technicians pointed to "many important gains" resulting from its ties with the labor movement.

"In the past," declares an editorial in Techinical America the FAECT monthly journal, "we had the very difficult, if not impossible taks, of trying to secure a general improvement in the economic conditions of technical employes by legillation or through a general educational campaign.

"Since the affiliation to the CIO, a marked change has taken place.

"It is an undisputed fact now that the FAECT is able to bargain collectively and in a most effective manner for engineers, draftsmen, chemists and technicians.

"The FAECT during the past year has secured contracts granting recognition, establishing collective bargaining machinery, besides greatly improved salaries and working conditions. . . . .

"Collective bargaining has come to stay; it is the only hope for the technical employe. Events of the short year of CIO affiliation prove that this can only be consummated through the FAECT."

Jersey Labor Kills Anti-Union Bill

TRENTON, N. J. — Reactionary New Jersey employers and their legislative stooges took a set-back this week when the Foran bill, designed to cripple labor's right to strike, was defeated in the State Assembly.

The bill, which would have set a penalty of fifteen years in prison for taking part in sit-down or stay-in strikes, and requiring unions to register, was fought by CIO, Non-Partisan League, and AFL affiliates throughout the state, although at first endorsed by AFL state officials.

A. J. Isserman, counsel for 50 CIO and AFL unions in New Jersey, described the registration feature of the bill as a potential blacklist.

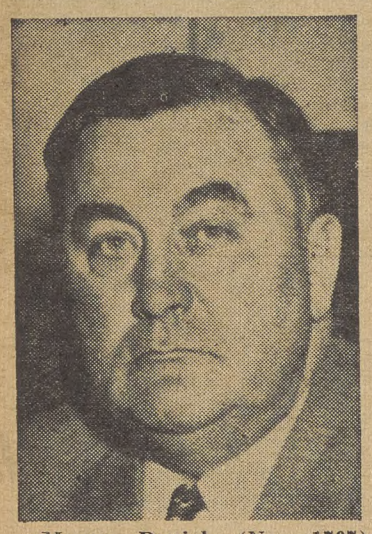
"To require a wholesale registration by labor, is to provide a blacklist which employers could use to injure unions," he stated.

Contray to Wagner Act

Discussing the anti-strike angles of the defeated bill, Isserman denounced it as contrary to the principles laid down by the National Labor Relations Act.

"A strike would have to be authorized under this bill not by a majority of those voting, but by a majority of the whole number of a unit in a plant," he declared. "The present National Labor Relations Board rules of a majority of those voting would not apply in the case of a strike vote."

In Trouble



Mayor Daniel (No. 1707) Shields of Johnstown, Pa., hailed as a model of civic virtue by Little Steel last summer when he fought the CIO steel union, now faces court charges of bribery, extortion and malleasance in office. He is accused of having taken a $36,449.50 bribe from Bethlehem Steel.

Now Ryan's On Spot In South

NEW ORLEANS. — Joe Ryan, ship owner stooge and enemy of the longeshore workers, is being forced to look at the handwriting on the wall on the Gulf coast, as the National Labor Relations Board prepares for a hearing preliminary to a collective bargaining agency election in this port.

Sentiment on the river front is overwhelmingly for the CIO, according to the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Organizing Committee of New Orleans.

Desperate Efforts

Realizing this, the AFL is making New Orleans a spearhead in its attack on the CIO. Fifty-seven ILA "organizers" who are in reality muscle men for Ryan have been put on the payroll and it is announced 100 more will be sent in.

At a recent meeting Colonel John P. Frey, AFL headquarters master-mind, told employers they were to blame for the CIO since they refused to sign closed shop contracts with the AFL.

The Ryan machine has also set up an "Emergency Policy Committee" whose sole function is to yank charters from progressive ILA locals on the Gulf. Widespread revolt is brewing, especially in the west Gulf, as a result.

CIO Wins Easy Victory In Chi

Chicago — Workers at the Roberts & Oakes Co., pork processing plant, voted 254 to 61 in favor of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee as their union at a Labor Board election. The consent poll was held upon agreement of the union and the company.

There are about 325 workers employed in the plant. The PWOC was the only union claiming to represent the employes, and was unopposed at the election.

CIO Unions Urged To Aid ACA Drive On Western Union

WASHINGTON—All affiliates of the CIO were called upon this week to lend aid in organizing the exploited workers of the Western Union Co.

Pointing out that the "current campaign to organize the employes of Western Union is of extreme importance to the entire labor movement," John Brophy, CIO director, asked that all possible assistance be lent the American Communications Association, CIO, by existing unions.

"The nature of the communications industry, with small offices scattered at almost every point in the U. S. makes it imperative that the message of the ACA be conveyed to telegraph workers through the machinery of the CIO and its affiliated unions," Brophy said.

The Association of Western Union Employes, a company union facing National Labor Relations Board trials in New York this month, provides the company with direct contact with its workers, Brophy explained.

"In order to successfully bring the message of genuine trade unionism to these workers, we must match the coverage of the company union," he continued.

CIO unions were asked to give the names of Western Union employs in their community to ACA, so that they may receive CIO literature, communicate with ACA, 10 Bridge street, New York City, for application blanks, pamphlets, etc.; insure the distribution of this material in each locality.

CIO Unemployment Group OK's Relief Bill Amendments

'Flexibility' Seen As Need

Washington. — Expressing its "wholehearted approval" of three amendments to the relief and recovery program made in the U. S. Senate, the CIO standing Committee on Unemployment this week wrote to Chairman Alva B. Adams of the senate appropriations committee, to Chairman Edward T. Taylor of the house appropriations committee, and to the members of the joint conference committee, urging their retention.

The CIO Committee on Unemployment is one of four standing committees elected at the CIO conference in April. The others have to do with housing, social security and legislation.

The Committee on Unemployment is headed by James B. Carey, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, and its members are: John Brophy, director of the CIO; Harry Bridges, president, Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; Joseph Curran, president, Natl. Maritime Union; Richard Fankensteen, asst. president, United Automobile Workers; Clinton Golden, regional director, SWOC; and Ralph Hetzel, Unemployment director, CIO.

Indicates Approval

The letter follows in full:

"The standing Committee on Unemployment of the Committee for Industrial Organization wishes to express its wholehearted approval of certain amendments which were made by the Senate to the Work Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938.

"It is the conviction of this Committee representing the CIO that it is of great importance that these amendments be retained within the bill.

"We would like to urge, therefore, that Amendment 2, increasing the appropriation to the Works Progress Administration by $175,000,000 be retained. Also, that Amendment 12, providing that $125,000,00 be available from WPA funds for providing relief to needy persons be kept in the bill. Section 2 of Title 1 as amended is a most important addition to the bill and we feel that it also should be retained.

Would Raise Low Pay

"Further, it is essential to retain the amendment of section 9, providing that minimum rates of pay which may be established by any labor standards acts should be operative on WPA projects, and that the minimum monthly compensation for persons on projects should be $40.

"The provision for an additional appropriation to WPA for making funds available to relief and for eliminating the so-called Woodrum Amendment, will give the funds under the bill a flexibility that it absolutely essential to provide the necessary jobs during the coming months. There is danger of a catastrophic emergency arising in relief and in work relief this summer unless such flexibility is provided.

No Sign of Let-Up

"There are no signs at the present time that there will be any considerable decrease in unemployment during the summer months. That will make it necessary for provision of at least 3½ million jobs on WPA immediately.

"The amendments with regard to the establishment of minimum wages on the projects would correct a sore spot in the administration of the WPA. There would be wiped out the payment of wages as low as $19 a month. Certainly no defense can be made for the failure to include this amendment.

"In the name of humanity and the public welfare we urge that these Senate amendments be retained in the bill."

Capital Close-Ups

By Martin Strong

Whether the federal government shall continue to subsidize violators of its own laws by giving them highly profitable contracts will be decided here within the next week.

Does this sound gaga? Does it sound like a columnist's nightmare?

Well, a lot of columnists for much more imposing journals than this have plenty of nightmares these days— so many that calling a working newspaper man a columnist in Washington right now is almost fightin' words. Nevertheless, that first paragraph is nothing but raw red truth.

Whether the subsidizing of law violators like Ford, Republic and Inland Steel, Remington-Rand and the like depends on th fate in the House of Representatives of the Walsh-Healey bill, which amends the law obtained by the same men two years ago.

Plugs Up Loopholes

That law was planned to prevent the same subsidizing that the new bill is aimed at. But manufacturers willing to hire thugs, spies and even the police to defeat the simplest efforts of their employes to obtain decent wages and working conditions can take evasion of a federal law in their stride without even thinking about it.

So Senator Walsh and Representative Healey of Massachusetts are now trying to plug up the loopholes and extend the law's scope. The most important section of their new bill provides that persistent violators of the National Labor Relations act shall be refused government contracts for three years after they are listed as being such violators.

The bill is so plainly sound and simple that it went through the Senate last week with only five minutes' debate. But the House is a different matter.

Those boys are supposed to be "close to the people" because they have to be reelected every two years. But on the all-potent Rules Committee are a group of Congressmen who may be "close" to somebody but certainly not to the rank and file.

And this same Rules Committee which tried unsuccessfully to strangle the wages and hours bill now has the Walsh-Healey proposal in the same anaconda grip, and with much the same southern crowd ready to do the squeezing.

Same Old Slogans

When it come to the wages and hours bill, these defenders of "rugged individualism," or what have you, leaped agilely to "constitutional objections," "sectional prejudice" and similar monkey perches from which to attack that proposal. Not one of these piddling objections can be made against the Walsh-Healey bill, but you can trust such eminent statesmen as "Goober" Cox of Georgia to think up some new ones.

Maybe it's "Communism" for the Government to want to stop dropping cash in law violators' laps. The eminent Cox could think up that one easily, for he already has announced with great violence that for the Government to build houses is "Communism of the rankest order."

And incidentally, although the Labor, Treasury and Interior Departments indorsed the new Walsh-Healey bill unreservedly, some of them even urging that it be made stronger, the Department of War thought it would just be a nuisance to have to obey such elementary principles of fair dealing.

Government refusal to deal with sweatshoppers, child labor employers, chiselers, thug employers and law violators in general is probably a very nice idea, War Secretary Woodring wrote the Senate Labor Committee. The only trouble, he said, was that this might delay the Department's orders for materials a bit, probably would require a trifle more "paper work" by hard-working Army officers sitting at Washington desks from 9 to 4.30, and certainly would make the munitions and supplies for war cost a little more than usual.

Tory War Department

If this sounds shocking to men who have fought and bled fort heir country, it may be well for them to know that it is not surprising to anybody who observes the Capital scene. If there is a reactionary position to take on any legislation affecting labor and the general welfare, you can pretty confidently bet that the War and Navy Departments will take it.

The surprising thing is that the Navy Department hasn't been heard from on the Walsh-Healey bill. Here it is all set to spend a billion or more on new warships, armor plate, guns and the like, and with Tom Girdler and his ilk naturally watering at the mouth for a fat chunk of the business. It is just a natural that the Navy would say: "Give the business to Girdler!"

Maybe it will yet, for it opposed inclusion in the new warship building measure of even the 40-hour week limitation on suppliers of materials for the new battle fleet.

CIO Gets Fish Men's Union

(Continued From Page 3)

men's Council, which formed the United Fishermen's Union of the Pacific.

Alaska Men to Vote

Matt Batinovich, is secretary-treasurer of the UFUP at the headquarters in Seattle; George Ivankovich is secretary.

The secretary-treasurers of the three fishermen's groups chartered by the CIO are Matt Batinovich, headquarters; George Ivankovich, California district and J. F. Jurich, Puget Sound district.

Martin E. Olsen, secretary-treasurer of the Fishermen's Council, went to Alaska recently, to confer with Alaska fishermen who are still to vote on affiliating with the CIO.

Mooney Hopes For Freedom In Fall

SAN QUENTIN, Calif.—"Deeply disappointed" by the fact that the U. S. Supreme Court postponed until its autumn session consideration of his case, Tom Mooney looked forward to freedom after his case is studied by the justices.

"It means they are going to read the whole transcript and give final decision during the next session," he said. "Meanwhile, I am hoping for the election of a Democratic governor, in which I event I feel I shall be freed by pardon."

CIO Goes To 'Town Meeting'

11,000 San Franciscans Hear Debate Between Employers And Union Leaders

San Francisco — Something new in union-employer relations took place here last week, as the CIO and the employers' Committee of 43 joined to hold a "town meeting" at city auditorium and amicably discuss the many labor problems which have beset this city.

A crowd of 11,000 filled the hall, while the speeches were broadcast over three local radio stations and a State-wide network.

The unions were represented by Harry Bridges, president of the Intl. Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, and CIO west Coast regional director, and by Louis Goldblatt, northern California CIO regional director.

Speaking for the Committee of 43 were W. P. Fuller, Jr., chairman of a paint company, and Roger Lapham, executive of the American Hawaiian Steamship Co.

The meeting was orderly and well conducted, but the spirit of the listeners was shown in the standing ovation given Bridges when he took the platform. A wild roar of applause and cheers shook the auditorium, and it was with difficulty that the crowd was quieted so that the proceedings could be broadcast on the radio.

A few hours before the meeting, the San Francisco News published a special edition devoted entirely to the event, and 25,000 copies were quickly snapped up.

Following speeches by representatives of labor and employers, there came a lively round of cross examination among the speakers.

Question Farm Alliance

These question periods found Bridges and Goldblatt probing the relationship between the employers' group and the Associated Farmers, which has hinted it will refuse to ship produce to any firm signing a CIO union shop contract.

Considerable attention was devoted to the working of the Wagner Act, to the union shop, and in particular to the jurisdictional strike. San Francisco has been many walkouts of this type during the campaign of AFL leaders to stop CIO organization drives.

Lapham, of the employers' group called such strikes "useless, senseless and should be condemned."

"We will join the CIO in condemning any strike of a jurisdictional nature," he said.

Can Boss Attend

Bridges was asked if labor would allow an employer to appear before the union membership if a proposal for ending a strike was turned down by leaders or a strike called by them.

Bridges thought most of the unions would agree to such a proposal, but added, "You'll probably find the membership a lot tougher to deal with than the officals."

Debate became warmer when a CIO leader asked if the waterfront employers would sign a contract with the ILWU for the 4000 longshoremen in the port.

There has been considerable bargaining on this problem complicated by the fact that AFL longshoremen's organization still has a contract, though lacking any appreciable number of members.

Attacks Minority Rule

Bridges stated the CIO side of the case. Ten men hold the ILA contract, he asserted, and the employers recognize them as the legal "owners" of the pact. Yet,, he pointed out, the employers must deal with the 4000 ILWU members, and "we are carrying out the terms of the contract.

"We are here in the interests of industrial peace, and those 10 men are on the waterfront to stir up trouble.

"When the owners asked us to arbitrate the question of whether 4000 men or 10 men own the contract, we said, 'Nuts!'"

Lapham closed the discussion be praising the idea of the Town Meeting, and admitted, "I'm not as belligerent as I was four years ago."

Bridges concluded his remarks with the words, "When I stated that we want peace, I stated exactly what I meant. But we also want work."

'The CIO Wants Peace'

(In a "Town Meeting" which attracted considerable attention throughout the nation, San Francisco employers and CIO leaders got together to discuss their mutual grievances. In stating the position of the CIO unions, Harry Bridges, west coast director of the CIO, brought up points which will be of interest to union members everywhere.

(The CIO NEWS herewith presents some of the more important parts of Bridge's speech.)

You have come here tonight at the invitation of the Committee for Industrial Organization, to participate in a town meeting. The subject is important to every one of us. Employers call it "labor trouble." We call it employer trouble. It is the subject of wages, hours, and working conditions.

On Monday, May 9, the Committee of 43 — composed of our city's wealthiest and most influential employers — presented a report on "The state of the city." It was more than a report. It was ominous and challenging. It was a call to action.

What kind of action was not specified, but heavy emphasis was laid on purported losses to our community through labor troubles, A great deal of the responsibility for so-called poor business conditioins was also laid at labor's door.

Labor cannot accept these orphans of the storm that Big Business has deposited on our doorstep. And I think we can demonstrate tonight that Big Business itself brought these nightmares to our community.

Tonight has been set and this meeting arranged in order that labor, before the people of San Francisco, may reply to the Committee of 43's report and forward its own proposals. The CIO subscribes wholeheartedly to this method of facing community problems. We agree that labor relations should be brought to the public — placed in full view—and discussed with the people who, after all, are directly concerned. We believe in the town meeting. In fact, today, this form of democracy is more than a principle — it is an urgent necessity. . . . .

Why Unions?

The Committee of 43 declares: "Labor is entitled to fair wages, reasonable hours and proper working conditions." This is also the position of labor. Certainly labor is entitled to these things. But it has never got them. Otherwise there would be no labor disputes and labor unions would never have been organized.

If this stated principle of higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions heralds a new employer policy, we welcome it and await demonstration.

Public interest has become a byword in labor relations. We take this to mean that the welfare of the majority stands above the interests of any minority. This raises the question — who is the public?

No Minority

Quoting the Committee of 43's own figures, out of San Francisco's total population of 750,000, more than 100,000 are union men and women. We find over half the total population of this city composed of union men and women and their families.

This union section of our city must be fed, clothed, housed and cared for by our stores, hotels, our apartments house owners and professional people. The welfare of the trade unionists thus becomes a determining factor in the prosperity and well-being of San Francisco.

When we observe the desperate poverty of communities where organized labor has been unable to get a foothold — the Southern States, and our own California agricultural fields, for example — we can understand just how important the trade unions are to their members and to the community.

The welfare of this community extends beyond the limits of San Francisco; it extends to nearby agricultural communities and to the agricultural workers, whose wages are a miserable pittance of twenty to thirty cents an hour — and mighty few hours at that.

Yet we find an employers' organization, the Associated Farmers, closely interlocked with the same interests represented by the Committee of 43, organized and actively engaged in a program to further reduce even these miserable wages. How can we reconcile the employers' position in this instance with their publicly stated position that the workers are entitled to fair wages, reasonable hours and proper working conditions? . . . . .

We have, in effect, a threat of a boycott by those employers who at the same time demand that we renounce union boycotts against unfair employers. We submit, therefore, for your approval, our suggestion that this community constitute itself a collective public agency, instead of an employer body sitting in judgment on themselves, to prevent this problem becoming acute.

Labor's Principles

Further suggestions from us in consideration of the public interest are predicated on a set of principles that we thereby advance:

(1) The right of workers to organize into unions of their own choosing without intimidation or coercion from employers or any of their agencies.

(2) Recognition of unions and principle of union shop. If any dispute arises as to whether or not a union represents the workers, it can be submitted to the National Labor Relations Board, for adjustment through democratic elections.

(3) Complete cessation of the use of labor spies, illegal contracts and other agencies to undermine and destroy labor unions.

(4) Collective bargaining by direct negotiations between representatives of the unions and employers, with the right to strike and picket as a last resort.

(5) Industry-wide contracts with strike observance by employers and labor with the understanding that no clause shall be so interpreted as to mean that labor must act as strike-breakers.

(6) Settlement of all jurisdictional disputes by the United States NLRB, and or democratic elections of the workers involved.

Needless to say, an observance of these principles would in itself eliminate most of the so-called "labor trouble" of past years. But if these principles are NOT observed, we do not know of any plan, method or agency that would not become embroiled in endless difficulties.

Unions Aid Stability

As for the depression itself, I don't think any other community in America has so far weathered it as well as our city. And labor takes a large share of the credit for this stability. We kept wages and buying power up at times when it was sagging to deplorable lows in other places.

In Los Angeles, which up to now has been known as an open-shop, non-union town, the people referred to relief as their major industry.

The Union Shop

Now to open up this closed shop question — wide open. Closed shop is strictly an employers' term, used to bolster their campaign for the open shop. The closed shop on the one hand is described by the employer as the complete domination of business by labor. The alternative offered by employers is the open shop, which simly means a return to the days before unions existed.

The truth is very different from the employer definition. Labor's term is the union shop, or preferential hiring, and it is on this basis we deal with the subject. The union shop as advocated by labor requires the employer to include in union contracts provisions which labor regards as necessary to prevent discrimination, abuse or intimidation.

Respect Contracts

We are definitely committed as a national policy to the strict observance of contracts requires good faith and a fair attitude by both sides. . . . .

But union labor will never feel bound to fell the trees, saw the timber, haul the lumber and hammer the nails in building a scaffold on which to hang itself. Labor will not contract for that job.

The aim of industrial unionism is industry-wide contracts, cutting down jurisdictional disputes and eliminating the necessity of a dozen differena contracts where one will suffice. One industrial contract reduces the possibilities of violation by exactly the number of contracts eliminated.

The Public's Support

Possibily the one answer to the smoothing of all the difficulties is a controlling force exerted by the public. But it must be controlled by the public and in the interests of the public — an enlightened public, at that — and of necessity must not supercede direct negotiations between union and employer.

Discussion and education must continue, and we subscribe to the methods used tonight. It may be well to start tomorrow with open minds and sincere intentions, and at a similar meeting in the near future to again come before you and report progress made.

Public interest can thus be met and served and community welfare safeguarded. Labor wants peace. It wants peace founded upon an honest recognition of labor's rights. The past has shown that when the public has been informed of the facts it has never faltered in its support of labor. We are confident of that support in the future.

As Debate Waxed Hot

To 11,000 spectators who filled San Francisco's Auditorium, leaders of the city's CIO and business discussed their respective slants on the labor situation. Harry Schmidt, president of an Intl. Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union local, speaks into the mike, while Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO director, and W. P. Fuller, representing the employers' committee of 43, await their turn.

"$4 Play" In New Scrapbook

New York. — A labor play produced on a four-dollar budget is included in the fifth "Scrapbook" issued recently by the Affiliated Schools for Workers, under the title of New Activities for Workers' Groups.

The play, modeled after the Living Newspaper of the Federal Theater, was written and produced at the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers In Industry at last summer's session.

New Techniques Shown

New techniques worked out for the use of workers' groups at the Southern Summer School for Workers in North Carolina, are also contained in the scrapbook, as well as reports on various labor conferences.

The purpose of the scrapbook series "is to present material of a practical nature to meet the need of those directly concerned with a program of workers' education."

Copies may be obtained from the Affiliated Schools, 302 East 35th Street, New York City, 25 cents each.

Pennsylvania CIO Warns Candidates Of Labor Demands

Harrisburg, Pa. — The Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council, CIO, through its executive council, last week served notice on the political leaders of the Commonwealth that the more than 500,000 citizens who voted for Tom Kennedy in the primaries will not be mobilized on behalf of any candidate in the fall election until CIO leaders have obtained complete assurances on future policies from the present political leaders in the State.

The CIO State Council, consisting of eleven members representing major industrial interests in the Commonwealth, announced that it will immediately initiate a series of conferences with candidates for major political offices and will present a series of demands and proposals to these leaders on behalf of the organized workers of the State.

Seek Many Reforms

It is understood that the State Council will include in it demand not only commitments as to future legislation but will also seek several immediate administrative reforms in various agencies of the state government.

John Phillips, president of the state council, indicated that not only must all represals against Kennedy supporters cease but that amends must be made for the many attacks on the liberal trade unionists of the State that have taken place since the primaries.

It is also understood that CIO leaders will insist before any recommendations for future political actions are taken that many important reforms in the conduct of the State agencies must be instituted at once.

SWOC Lodge Issues Strike Threat

Oakland, Calif. — Refusal of the Boyle Manufacturing Company to grant the demands of Local 1798, Steel Workers Organizing Committee, now negotiating for a renewal of a contract with the company, was met by a strike threat.

The union is asking for wage rates ranging from 75 cents to $1.25 an hour, and two weeks' vacation. The old contract provided for 62½ cents to $1 an hour and one week's vacation.

RENEW CONTRACT

St. Louis — The Century Electric Co. has renewed its contract with the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO. The new pact maintains existing wage rates and improves the seniority system.

Mary Heaton Vorse's New Book Catches Drama Of Unions' Rise To Power

By C. W. FOWLER

"The employers felt safe enough that snowy morning in February, 1936, when a picket line first appeared before the huge Goodyear plant at Akron, Ohio. The rubber workers' union, which had mushroomed to 50,000 under the NRA, had dwindled to only a few hundred. Their company union, the Goodyear Industrial Assembly, was one of the best in the country. Officials felt strong and secure enough for a campaign of 'rawhiding' that brought the speed-up to a new high—after which the piece rates were cut. Now Goodyear was resuming the eight-hour shift, with resulting lay-offs."

They Felt Safe

This is how Mary Heaton Vorse, veteran writer on labor in America begin her new book on the CIO—"Labor's New Millions."

In clear and vigorous language Mrs. Vorse describes the appearance and growth of the CIO, that began that cold February in Akron the process of making employers feel less safe and employes more—by giving them decent living and working conditions and a measure of economic security unknown before.

It was the CIO, as Mrs. Vorse clearly explains, that made reality of the workers' dreams. The thing was done that the labor captains in the higher craft circles of the AFL thought was impossible, because they wanted it to be impossible. For the first time, workers in a score of basic mass production industries were organized.

New Methods

This required new methods. Beginning with her first chapter, Mrs. Vorse describes the new policies and the new techniques put forward by the CIO and responsible for its success.

For the first time in a big strike, the rubber workers in Akron used radio, to give strike news and orders, and to direct strategy. The 11-mile picket line was maintained by thousands of workers, day and night, in zero weather. Masses of men were deployed around the plant with almost military skill. Finally, in the negotiations ending the strike, the power of the CIO was shown in its ability to line 1,000,000 organized workers behind the just demands of the 12,000 Akron strikers.

The victory at Akron was the beginning. In succeeding chapters Mrs. Vorse tells the story of CIO success in steel, autos, textiles, glass, aluminum, marine, agriculture and cannery, office and professional, government, white collar—the score or more fields that the CIO has undertaken to organize, and where it has brought real gains to the workers.

A Many-Sided Story

Mrs. Vorse's book deals with other aspects of the new labor movement as well as with the story of the CIO. A chapter on "The Cost of the Open Shop" draws a startling picture of the social costs of anti-unionism. Vigilantism, back-to-work movements, employer violence against workers, are analyzed in other chapters—each time proving again the logic and simplicity of the workers' desires.

A final section of the book, "What Labor Wants," uses a quotation of John L. Lewis that sums up the workers' hopes and plans: "This movement will go on until the social order is reconstructed on a basis that will be fair, decent and honest. It will go on until the guarantees of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution are enjoyed by all the people, and not by a privileged few."

Mrs. Vorse's book is an important contribution to the literature on the new lbaor movement. It is clearly and interestingly written, with a well thought out method of presenting a many-sided story to the reader.

Labor's New Millions, by Mary Heaton Vorse. Modern Age Books, Inc., New York. 312 pages, price 50c.

Author

Mary Heaton Vorse, noted labor journalist, whose book, "Labor's New Millions," describes the growth of the CIO, its struggles to gain recognition and its dramatic success.

LABOR *and the* LAW

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

JUSTICE BLACK AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST

Despite the slanders of his enemies, Justice Hugo Black of the Supreme Court, in the first year of his service on the bench, has brought to the deliberations of that august body the remarkable qualities of common sense and simple language.

A few instances will illustrate his way of deciding cases.

In his dissenting opinions when he cannot agree with the majority of the court, Justice Black has shown that he is sticking to a simple policy of protecting the public interest in every case without regard to the maze of legalisms and technical doctrines by which the issues have become complicated beyond the understanding of the public.

He has pointed out that the clause of the 14th amendment to the United States Constitution which says "no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law" was not intended to afford protection to corporations, since a corporation has neither life nor liberty; the only meaning which can be given to the word "person" is that it refers to a human being. Justice Black then shows how the courts have twisted this constitutional provision into a guaranty of protection to vested interests against popular legislation. He urges the court to give up its usurped power.

Justice Black has dissented in patent cases. He tells us how the owner of a patent secures a monopoly over the use of the patented article supposedly for a limited period of years.

But through one technicality or another, the courts have granted to the owners of patents increased control over the use of the article and extensions for indefinite periods, with the result that a few concerns are able to secure a stranglehold over the business in that particular article. This situation is true in the radio and petroleum industries.

Justice Black has dissented against extending the monopoly on patents in these two fields because, he says, "by virtue of these patents a privileged group has been able to wield tremendous influence on the commercial life of the nation."

On Public Utilities

In a decision involving the regulation of public utilities the common sense of Justice Black shines through the murky entanglements of judicial technicalities. It is by now notorious that the courts have dragged decisions by the state commissions fixing rates through years and years of law suits at the expense of the taxpayers.

One case, begun in 1931, came before the supreme court again this year on the question of the valuation of the utilities' property, and once again the supreme court sent the case back to the commission for further study.

Justice Black dissented, pointing out that the utilities company had bought this property in 1881 for $500,000; that for a period of more than 40 years the average annual profits were nearly $200,000; that the percentage of profit on the common stock of the company for a five-year period had averaged over 70% to 95%.

In the light of these facts, Justice Black says, a valuation of $20,000,000 which the state commission was willing to offer the utility, was extremely reasonable. He urges the court to stop juggling metaphysical formulae and technicalities and permit the state commission to work out its regulation of public utilities with dispatch and common sense.

Justice Black was the only judge who dissented from the recent opinions of the supreme court which have created a maze of technicalities as to the procedure which administrative bodies such as the National Labor Relations Board must follow.

In the year that Justice Black has been on the bench he has shown a common sense and simplicity that has confounded his enemies and justified the faith of his friends.

Wounded War Vet Chides Jersey City Gold Star Mothers For Pro-Hagueism

By EARL B. DOUGLAS

I address this in particular to those Gold Star Mothers of Jersey City, N. J., who recently paraded in support of Mayor Frank Hague's refusal to permit Representatives O'Connell of Montana, and Bernard of Minnesota to speak in their city in the interests of organized labor, free speech, and free assemblage.

I introduce myself to you, Gold Star Mothers everywhere. I am nearer to you in your loss than anyone else, except other men like me. For the sun nearly went out for me, too. I am a severely wounded man, and for a long while was not expected to live. I have an honorable discharge, several decorations and citations, and since discharge have had some compensation for my battlefield injuries.

I had no mother, never knew one. For I was left an orphan when an infant, had the shelter of two poor farms and two orphans' asylums, and at the age of 14 began to make my own way—a worker! While still a boy I knew what it was to be hungry and cold because I had neither food nor shelter.

I belong, and have for a little over a year now, to the American Newspaper Guild (CIO.) I am commander of a chapter of the Military Order of Purple Heart, membership in which is restricted to those with wounds or gas injuries due to combat.

Like those men of Washington's, for whom he designed the medal of which I am proudest, the Purple Heart Medal, I believe in actual democracy—free speech, a free press, free expression in all its forms.

So strongly do I believe in free speech, free press, free expression in all its forms, that I want those who differ with my opinions to have their say too. In fact, I insist on it. I am willing to fight again, if need be, for the right of my opponents to air their views. I ask you Gold Star Mothers of Jersey City in particular, and Gold Star Mothers everywhere in general, does Mayor Frank Hague permit free speech in his city? If he does not, why are Gold Star Mothers of that city supporting him in his tyrannical suppression of free speech, free expression?

Do not you Gold Star Mothers of Jersey City know that in supporting Mayor Hague's ban on "outside labor organizers" and speakers and lecturers, you are doing the very thing which no doubt would make your fallen sons ashamed of you? I do not like to ask the question, but it must be asked.

Do you not know that if you stand behind this censorship of Hague's it is equivalent to barring all books, periodicals, papers, speakers, lectures, all means of information and culture, from Jersey City except those written or otherwise produced in your city?

Mayor Hague infers by his words that he is not opposed to native Jersey Cityans organizing labor there. The whole country now knows that he is opposed to even that. Actually, what Mayor Hague wants is a nonunion town.

Why do you Gold Star Mothers permit this man Hague to drag the red rag of communism in front of your noses to distract your attention from his own purpose—that of keeping labor in subjection to himself and his earnest supporters, the employers, whose Americanism, as exhibited in Mayor Hague, would be beneath your sons' contempt.

These are not Americans nor patriots nor men.

They are despicable two-for-a-nickel tyrants who wave the flag to cover up their tyrannical wishes. These are the kind of men Dr. Johnson had in mind when he said, "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

Steel Firm Gets NLRB Complaint

Chicago. — The Natl. Labor Relations Board has issued a complaint against the Walworth Co. of New York, charging unfair labor practices at the company's Kewanee, Ill., plant.

The complaint follows charges brought by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, that the company had sponsored a fake union and discharged 36 CIO members because of their union activity.

Einstein Joins Labor's League

Princeton, N. J. — Albert Einstein, world-famous physicist exiled from his native Germany by Nazi barbarians, has joined Labor's Non-Partisan League in New Jersey.

Previously Einstein joined the Princeton local of the American Federation of Teachers.

NLRB Testimony Used In Harlan Trial

Jury Gets Evidence Of Anti-Labor Spy System's Activity

LONDON, Ky. — Quoting from the transcript of a National Labor Relations Board hearing held in Harlan county months ago, government prosecutors read into the court record an admission of the establishment of an espionage system aimed at discovering membership of Harlan miners in the United Mine Workers, CIO.

The issue involved, no less than the evidence itself, was of far-reaching importance. In winning the court's approval of the use the labor board proceedings as evidence, the government gained a pointe which may be the difference between victory and defeat in its efforts to convict 19 coal corporations and 44 individuals of criminal opposition to the Wagner Act.

Young Lawyer Responsible

After a weekend spent in wading through law books, Walter Gallagher, 27-year-old member of the Department of Justice's legal staff, found sufficient precedent to convince Judge H. C. Ford that the NLRB testimony was admissible evidence.

Had the defendants in the present trial sought immunity when they appeared before the labor board, the ruling might have been different, the judge declared.

Details of the formation of the espionage system had been given the labor board by Ben Unthank, a deputy sheriff who is now one of the defendants in the case. At that time he had told of knowing his operatives by number, rather than by name, and had explained their methods of spying on workers homes and meetings.

More details of the espionage scheme were brought to the jury's attention when some of the spy victims took the witness stand.

Car Bombed

Lewis Arnett of Jellico, Tenn., a miner for 27 years before he became a UMW organizer, described several encounters with the mine operators' agents, and told how tear gas had been fired into his room and his car damaged by bombs.

From one after another of the government witnesses, the jury heard new episodes in the tale of terror which highlighted Harlan mine owners' labor relations policies.

Ted Clark, UMW organizer, told of being met with a barrage of bullets from deputy sheriffs as his car neared Harlan last year. Tom Ferguson, another organizer, needed hospital attention after the encounter.

Charles R. Martin, a coal miner described the workings of the blacklist through which the operators sought to starve union men out of the county. Martin said he was fired when a "friend" let the mine superintendent know of this union affiliation. After that, his attempts to find work were futile.

Lloyd Clouse, another UMW representative, was murdered in cold blood in April 1937 by deputy sheriffs, his brother testified. They had been in a saloon at Harlan, he said, and upon leaving were followed by four deputies. One ordered them to stop, and then started to shoot.

Clouse was dead, a bullet in his brain.

SWOC To Run Camp In July

Pittsburgh—Steel union members in the northeastern region have been offered an opportunity to enjoy a cheap summer vacation, and, at the same time, hear some of the outstanding speakers of the nation.

The opportunity came in the form of an SWOC "training camp" which will be open two weeks in July. The camp was formerly occupied by the CCC and is now under the supervision of the WPA. Located in the mountains of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, the camp is fully equipped with sleeping and eating barracks, swimming pool, tennis courts and ball fields.

Prominent Speakers

For $5, officers, grievance committeemen and active members may spend a week at the camp, and hear such speakers as Philip Murray, SWOC chairman, various CIO officials and representatives of the National Labor Relations Board.

TWOC Lauds Lifting of Handbill Ban

SHELTON, Conn. — The Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, CIO, this week congratulated City Attorney John B. Dillon for ruling unconstitutional a city ordinance prohibiting distribution of handbills.

"Your action," the TWOC declared, "is a most liberal step forward, and for the present takes the city of Shelton out of that class of municipalities which are regarded as being dominated by big business."

Workers, Farmers Hit By Bread Profiteers, AAA Hints

Washington. — The spread between the retail price of bread and the wholesale cost of its ingredients is greater than at any time since 1921, D. E. Montgomery, Consumers' Counsel of the AAA, revealed this week.

Since April, 1937, the cost of ingredients has risen two-thirds of a cent, while the retail price has risen an average of one-third of a cent, Montgomery said.

"Changes in labor costs and in taxes during recent months do not appear to explain the need for the increase in the margin of white bread," he said.

Pointing out that for 10 months the average price of white bread has remained steady, the Consumers' Counsel charged that "in a period of restricted employment and earning power, stabilized bread prices undoubtedly work real hardship upon city and farm families.

"To farmers who grow wheat used in commercial bread flour, the high margins now in effect work adversely in two directions: "They receive a much-reduced price for their wheat, and still pay a top price for bread."

Otis Steel Signs SWOC Pact

Cleveland — The Otis Steel Company has signed an agreement with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee covering the company's 5,500 employes here.

The contract supplements and oral understanding which prevailed in the Otis plants last year, through which grievance committees of the five SWOC lodges were recognized by the company.

Packinghouse Men Advance Towards National Contract

Sioux City, Ia. — Another step forward in the determined march of the Packinhouse Workers Organizing Committee toward the goal of a national agreement covering all Armour & Company plants has just been achieved.

The CIO packing house local at Armour's Sioux City unit was certified recently by the Labor Board as the sole collective bargaining agent for nearly 600 production workers paid on an hourly basis, thus advancing in another plant, the struggle f the PWOC to win bette working conditions for all Armour workers.

Compared Union Cards

The Board's action was based on a comparison of union application cards with the pay roll which disclosed that a large majority of the workers eligible for membership desired to be represented by the CIO union.

At a conference held in Chicago this spring and attended by delegates from Armour plants in a number of cities throughout the country, including Forth Worth, Chicago, Omaha, Birmingham, Kansas City, Sioux City South St. Paul, Milwaukee, New York and Indianapolis, plans were drawn up for a drive to win a national agreement for all Armour production workers.

A Labor Board election among the 5500 workers employed at the Chicago Armour plant is expected to take place in the near future, following the decision of the Board's trial examiner on charges filed against the company by the PWOC.

California Court Convicts Riot Victims!

NEVADA CITY, Cal. — Five CIO metal miners, victims of vigilante strike-breaking raids last January, may have a chance in jail to ponder the ways of California justice.

The quintet, all members of the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, were found guilty on a charge of "rioting."

Along with other members of their union, they had been conducting a peaceful strike at the Murchie gold mine here, until the vigilante gang, aided by the county sheriff and his deputies, attacked the union headquarters, drove men, women and children from their homes and sought to break the strike.

One miner is still in the hospital.

A governor's inquiry commission justified the strikers' activities and had condemned local law enforcement officers for allowing vigilantes to sweep unmolested through the county.

TWOC Signs Two Pact Renewals

Boston, Mass. — Renewal of contracts with the Roxbury Carpet Company, Saxonville, Mass., and the National Silk Spinning Company, New Bedford, Mass., have been announced by Frank Manning, New England regional director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, CIO.

The Roxbury Carpet agreement, covering 500 employes, provides for vacations with pay, seniority rights and states that no changes in wage rates, work loads, or methods of operation are to be made without first consulting the union.

The National Silk contract provides for equal division of work during slack seasons, arbitration of disputes, and seniority rights.

Wage rates prevailing during the past year were maintained in both contracts.

NEW SWOC LODGE

Dallas, Tex. — A new lodge of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, has been installed in this open-shop city. Organized by workers at the Murray Gin Co., it will soon open negotiations with the management.

Montana Officials Nip Anti-Union Scheme

HELENA, Mont.—The National Organizers' Assurance, whose "main objective" is to oppose all unions, was refused permission to sell its stock in the state of Montana.

In a letter to the New York promoter of the outfit, Atty. Gen. Harrison Freebourn advised that the N. O. A., in its proposed attack on the CIO and the AFL, would be opposing millions of men and women who "constitute the backbone of this nation."

Declaring that such an organization has no place in Montana or any other state, Freebourn wrote:

"As county attorney of Silver Bow County at Butte, during the copper company strike, I have found out that gunmen, mine guards, strike breakers and scab herders are furnished by such as your organization . . ."

Put Away The Pencils, Boys

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY HALL
JERSEY CITY, N.J.

FRANK HAGUE
MAYOR

May 31, 1938.

My dear Mr. [redacted]

As Mayor of this city, I consider it my imperative duty to call your attention again to the conditions which for the past year have prevailed in this city.

It is my belief that there should be a public demonstration which will make clear the attitude of all of us, convincingly and impressively, against Communistic activities. Accordingly, the evening of next Monday, June 6th, at 8.00 o'clock, p. m., has been set aside

May I ask that your firm bend every effort to prevail upon your employees to march on this occasion, so that we may present a solid front before the people of this country and show that what has taken place in other parts of the country cannot happen here May I also suggest that it would be very fitting and patriotic if you were to offer to supply flags and music for the employees of your industry or business, both men and women, who will take part in this parade. If the number of your employees does not exceed, say 100, I feel it would be a fine thing if you should solicit their attendance by supplying the flags and having them assemble and take part in the parade. Those who, on account of age or other causes, may not be able to march, could stand on the sidelines to encourage and cheer the marchers on.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Hague

Mayor.

Newspapermen covering proceedings at the federal court in Newark, N. J., where the CIO is seeking an injunction against Frank Hague, were advised by the Jersey City dictator to forget about the story. Hague, shown at top, has done some writing himself, however, as the lower photo reveals. It's a photostat of a letter sent to Jersey City employers, suggesting that they "bend every effort" to make sure their workers attend Hague's so-called "Americanism parade, staged last week.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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LABOR'S POWER SEEN IN WAGE-HOUR VICTORY

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CIO Backing Helped Pay Bill, Relief Program To Pass

WASHINGTON—Labor won a major legislative victory this week.

The wage-hour bill, fought by reactionaries for the last twelve months, and the New Deal's relief program, were passed by Congress in the final days of the session.

By putting a floor under wages and a ceiling on hours, Congress moved to end sweatshop chiseling throughout the Nation. By passing the relief bill, it gave the Federal government ammunition to fight the depression and pave the way for recovery.

Both bills had the strong, and active, support of the CIO and all its affiliated unions. The organized power of the CIO's millions of members was shown as Senators and Congressmen, many of whom had been hostile to the wage-hour bill, voted in its favor.

Workers in every section of the country had made clear their demands that the bill be passed before Congress adjourned.

Labor's Non-Partisan League, by bringing groups of union leaders from important industrial states to Washington for meetings with various Congressional delegations, also helped bring the bill to a successful climax.

As passed by Congress, the wage-hour bill provides for minimum wages of 25c an hour, effective four months after President Roosevelt signs the bill. The second year the minimum wage will be 30c an hour, and after seven years it will have risen to 40c an hour.

Maximum hours start at 44 the first year, 42 the second year and 40 hours thereafter.

The relief bill will permit the inauguration of a spending program of more than two billion dollars. It also provides for government lending to small business, and other features aimed at getting the wheels of industry to once again start moving at a normal rate.

Summary

A summary of the provisions of the wage-hour bill will be found on Page 5 of this week's issue of The CIO News.

ORDERED TO REHIRE FIVE

Los Angeles — The Union Die Casting Company has been ordered by the Labor Board to abolish its company union and offer to reinstate with back pay five workers discharged because of membership in the United Automobile Workers' local 188.

CIO Hails Passage Of Relief Program

Washington. — A statement hailing the passage of the relief and recovery program by Congress as a "real victory for labor" was issued by the Unemployment Committee of the Committee for Industrial Organization, through Ralph Hetzel, Jr., executive secretary of the Unemployment Committee, and Unemployment Director of the CIO.

Hetzel said:

"The passage of the Relief and Recovery Bill is a real victory for labor. The bill will make it possible for the Federal Administration to meet labor's request for 3,500,000 jobs. The first voice heard in support of this program was that of the CIO last February.

"Labor's task now is to see that this money is spent as it should be spent, where the need exists.

"This appropriation does not fill the present need. Today's level of unemployment would justify the provision of at least twice as many jobs for men and women who are unemployed but able and willing to work.

"Provisions of this bill are only a bare minimum, but the passage of the bill is a victory in view of the great pressure by reactionaries to destroy the whole system of WPA work."

Certify MEBA

Los Angeles, Calif.—Based on a comparison of union membership cards with company payrolls, the labor board has certified the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, CIO, as the sole bargaining agent for 28 licensed marine engineers employed on seven tankers operated by the Richfield Oil Corp., Los Angeles.

Fight To Strengthen Wagner Act Will Continue, Lewis Declares

By JOHN L. LEWIS
Chairman Committee for Industrial Organization

The amendment to the Walsh-Healey Act was intended to prevent firms that violated the National Labor Relations Act from receiving Government contracts. This bill would have established collective bargaining in this country once and for all. It was defeated when the Rules Committee of the House refused to permit it to go to the floor of the House where it would have been overwhelmingly passed. Its history offers many lessons.

In February of this year a bill was introduced by Senator Wagner containing comprehensive provisions for the enforcement of the Labor Act applying to both Government contracts and Government loans. This original proposal not only forbade violators of the Wagner Act from receiving Government contracts and loans, but also cancelled contracts and loans which had already been secured if they thereafter violated the act.

At the hearings on this original proposal certain objections were made to the bill which threatened its passage. However, a bill had been introduced back in 1937 by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, amending the Walsh-Healey Act fixing minimum wages and maximum hours on Government contracts. This bill simply provided that persons who violated the Wagner Act would be placed on the list which the Secretary of Labor keeps of those ineligible to bid for Government contracts, because they violate labor standards.

Accepted Compromise

Although this measure accomplished much less than the original proposal introduced by Senator Wagner, the CIO felt that it nevertheless accomplished a great deal, and we immediately threw our full support behind it. There was only a short period left before the adjournment of Congress. Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, members of the CIO legal staff and Labor's Non-Partisan League worked feverishly to overcome the parliamentary technicalities which stood in the way of the passage of this bill.

The bill was passed in the Senate on June 7. It had been reported favorably by the House Judiciary Committee. The committee refused, however, after the Senate action, to accept the Senate bill in place of its own. This would have avoided the necessity of its going to the Rules Committee, and would have insured its passage.

Refused To Act

The Rules Committee on June 14, after having delayed any decision until the closing days of the session, refused to grant the bill a rule, notwithstanding the fact that the bill had been unanimously passed in the Senate, and notwithstanding the fact that everyone conceded that if it were brought to a vote in the House, it would receive an overwhelmingly favorable majority. The Republicans and reactionary Democrats in the Rules Committee of the House, who are completely irresponsible, refused to permit the bill to come to a vote.

This is the same Rules Committee which prevented any action on the Wages and Hours bill. This is the same Rules Committee whose eight reactionary members stood as a barrier between the urgent needs of the people and legislative action, brazenly flaunting their disregard of democratic institutions.

Organized labor has the right to know what the attitude of Congressmen is on this legislation. It is cowardly to hide a Rules Committee which is notoriously friendly to corporations, and unfriendly to labor.

There are two issues arising out of the history of this bill to which organized labor will devote itself. The first is the enactment of legislation which will compel those who get public funds to obey the laws of the land, and thus to establish collective bargaining in this country. The second is to democratize the procedure of the House of Representatives so that it will no longer be possible for a handful of reactionaries to thwart the processes of democratic government.

The entire committee system of Congress requires re-examination, both as to the Rules Committee and as to the committees which report bills for action. The present system which enables a fractional minority to control our national legislature can no longer be tolerated.

Oil Union Head Asks Continued Drive For Power

Houston, Texas—"There has been no time in the experience of this great international of ours that expended organization was more important than at this moment," Harvey C. Fremming, president of the Oil Workers' International Union, CIO, told the 300 delegates assembled here for the ninth annual convention of their union.

Briefly analyzing the present economic crisis, Fremming urged the delegates to increase and strengthen the labor movement as the only possible answer to the mass starvation that confronts 13,000,000 American workers and their families.

Human and Property Rights

"We are assembled here for the purpose of reviewing the past, to plan for the future and to determine whether or not — as we pass through life in an economic sense — human rights shall take precedence over property rights," he declared.

Reviewing the past year of the international union, Fremming told the delegates that great strides had been made toward the goal of unionization for all workers in the petroleum industry, but that much more remained to be done.

"With the aid of the CIO we have progressed this year," he said. "Our future progress is dependent on everyone assembled in this room today. I want to repeat that the goal of our union is to organize and to act for every worker in the petroleum industry in the U. S."

Featured Speakers

John Brophy, CIO director, and Edwin S. Smith, were two featured speakers at the convention. Brophy outlined the program for unity of the CIO, laying special stress on unity through industrial organization. Smith told of the role of the Labor Act and the Board as a bulwark against Fascism in this country through its aid to American workers in their struggle for organization and collective bargaining.

James V. Allred, governor of Texas, also addressed the convention, decrying efforts of enemies of labor and progress to create an artificial split between himself as Governor and the Oil Workers Union.

Officers Re-Elected

President Fremming, Vice-Presidents J. L. Coulter and B. J. Schafer, and Secretary-Treasurer E. C. Conarty were re-elected as officers of the international union.

William Hansford, of Rodeo, Calif., W. A. Urban, of Parco, Wyo., A. Z. Dennis, of Longview, Tex., J. E. Crossland, of Pasadena, Tex., H. Stratton, of Oklahoma, D. R. Stewart, of Hammond, Ind., and John Cordwell, of Chester, Pa., were elected to the executive council.

Resolutions Passed

Resolutions passed by the convention included measures urging CIO-AFL unity, defense of the Labor Act, tightening of contracts, amendment of the Hot Oil Act, support of the workers of Republican Spain, freedom of Tom Mooney and Billings, and denunciation of Mayor Frank "I am the Law" Hague of Jersey City.

Labor Vets' Post Seeks Members

Chicago—The Chicago Union Labor Post of the American Legion is seeking members in that city from the ranks of active trade unionists.

Formed in 1928, the Post has been frequently successful in checking anti-labor activities by other Legion groups. In 1930 the Labor Post succeeded in winning an amendment to the Illinois Legion contitution forbidding Posts to interfere in labor disputes.

Last year the Chicago group took an active stand against the Sheppard-Hill "industrial mobilization" bill, which it criticized as a "dangerous attack on American institutions and ideals" and a failure to regular war profits.

Recently the Post called upon the Legion's National Commander to investigate the part played by the Legion in Mayor Hague's campaign to fight unions in Jersey City.

REINSTATE ACW MAN

Muscatine, Ia. — A dispute between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, and the Hawkeye Pearl Button Co. has been settled with the acceptance by the firm of a stipulation drawn up by the labor board providing for the reinstatement of a worker fired for union activity, with back wages amounting to $460. The company also agreed to offer to take back 56 other employes.

U. S. Ready To Rest Case In Harlan Trials

London, Ky. — Interest in the trial of coal operators and sheriffs accused of criminally conspiring against the Wagner Act shifted from the long recital of violence in bloody Harlan County to the more technical problems of interstate commerce.

Of the 19 companies involved in the case, only the Blue Diamond Coal Co. admitted participating in interstate buying and selling operations. The other companies, in an effort to quash the government's case by denying the Federal court's jurisdiction, disclaimed such activity, though their coal was disposed of outside the boundaries of the State.

Refuse To Testify

Some of the defendants refused to testify about their concerns' commercial activities.

Previously the case had slowed down to a walk because of the illness of one of the jurors. After postponing sessions for one day, the judge ordered an alternate juror to duty and excused the sick member of the panel from further work.

The lull followed a new murder in Harlan. Leslie Smithers, a miner employed by the Harlan Central Coal Co., had served as a government witness in the case, testifying against the company, one of the defendants at the trial.

Smithers was killed during a fight near the mine, 80 miles from this courthouse.

"Billygoat" Fee and his younger brother, Clyde, were pailed for the killing.

From Mrs. Mallie Musick, the government's 128 witness, the court heard a tale of another murder.

Wiping her eyes, she told how her youngest son had been killed as he sat in the living room of their home one January night in 1937. The government charges that the shooting was done by deputy sherrifs, gunning for her husband, a man who doubled up or-Mine Workers with preaching in small mountain parishes.

The father had left home for the day, and the rest of the family were seated in the living room of their small home. Two bullets suddenly tore through the door, one of them hitting Bennett Musick and killing him instantly.

Other government witnesses have testified to seeing deputy sherrifs in cars near the Musick home at the time of the shooting.

Directed Harlan Terror

Theodore Middleton, former high sheriff of Harlan County, Kentucky, and Sec. George S. Ward, of the Harlan County Coal Operators' Assn., (right) who are accused of directing a campaign of terrorism against the United Mine Workers, CIO. Both men are defendants in the current federal trial of coal operators and former police officers.

ACA Locals Protest Layoffs

Washington — Western Union and Postal Locals of the American Communications Association introduced resolutions into the Maryland and District of Columbia Industrial Union Council last week opposing the furloughing of employes of both Westen Union and Postal Telegraph in Washington, D. C.

The resolution points out that furlough of these employes will result in speed-up of those remaining workers and be detrimental to the telegraph service rendered the public. It is contended by the ACA that impairment of the telegraph service will result in loss of business and revenue by the telegraph companies which will necessitate further layoffs.

Copies of the resolutions were sent to R. B. White, president, and J. W. Ayers, traffic manager, of Western Union; E. C. Kramer trustee, and T. P. Dowd, superintendent of Postal Telegraph.

Hague Sees Red

Newark, N. J. — All "Communists" should be deported or sent to concentration camps, Mayor Frank Hague testified this week in the Federal Court suit brought by the CIO and the American Civil Liberties Union and aimed at restoring American democracy to Jersey City.

The term "Communist," however, proved to have an elastic definition in the Jersey Fuehrer's mind.

Thus, according to his own testimoney, all officials of the CIO, with the exception of John L. Lewis, are Communists. Also labeled by the mayor were Congressman Bernard, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite; Congressman Jerry O'Connell, Montana Democrat; Morris Ernst, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, and numerous others.

Lewis Blasts Rules Committee's Action

Washington.—The Tory-minded House Rules Committee lived up to form again this week, when it refused to give a place on the House calendar to the Walsh-Healey Bill, designed to bar government contractors from violating the Wagner Act.

The committee's action, made without a record vote, drew fire from CIO Chairman John L. Lewis, who had been taking a leading part in seeking Congressional support for the bill.

The bill had been passed by the Senate, but the Rules Committee refused to let members of the House vote on the measure.

Chairman Lewis attacked the Rules Committee as "notoriously friendly to corporations and antagonistic to labor."

"Under Corporate Lash"

The committee several months ago attempted to forestall House action on the wage-hour bill, to bring the measure to the floor.

"There is no question," Lewis continued, "but that the Rules Committee has been acting under the corporate lash this session. We think the action of the Rules Committee not only was cowardly but pusillanimous.

"We think that the Democratic House organization should do something about this condition. We have so told the Speaker and he stated he would give further consideration to the matter."

Right to Know

The CIO leader declared millions of Americans have "the right to know how their paid Representatives vote."

"The Rules Committee constituted itself a super-legislative agency to deny the House a vote on a measure that passed the Senate and stood examination on its merits by the House Judiciary Committee.

"We hold that Congress has the right to vote on that measure. In a short time Congress will adjourn and many of its members will be asking the support of labor in their re-election campaigns. We want to know how good friends they have been. It is a cowardly thing to hide behind the Rules Committee."

The bill, if passed, would have barred anti-union companies, like Republic Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Ford Motors and others, from being granted government contracts while they continued in their refusal to abide by the Natl. Labor Relations Act.

MORE CHISELING

Hartford, Conn., (FP)—Fifteen of the first fifty payrolls audited under the unemployment compensation act by the State Labor Department show that the firms have understated their payrolls on an average of $2500 for tax reports.

Southern Workers Stand Fast By Unions During Crisis

Atlanta, Ga. — Will newly-organized southern labor stick by its unions?

Most emphatically, Yes! is the answer provided by Lucy Randolph Mason, TWOC public relations representative for the south, in a letter widely printed in the newspapers of this area.

"All over the South textile workers are sticking with grim determination in the face of close-downs, part time work and lock-outs.

"Hope has come to them at last —hope in the exercise of their strength through organization. In the midst of the most bitter unemployment the textile industry has known for years, this hope holds workers together and welds them into union solidarity.

Great Unity Seen

"It takes cement as well as bricks to build a house. TWOC supplies the cement out of which Southern workers build their union house."

Recently, Miss Randolph declared, "I was in a meeting of 400 textile workers, gathered to hear the terms of a contract just negotiated for them by their union representatives. They were there to vote acceptance or rejection of the contract and each of its terms.

"The contract was not quite all that they had wished, but it marked the farthest advance they had made in five years of collective bargaining. It was accepted by a unanimous vote and a storm of applause for those who had carried the negotiations to a successful conclusion.

"Great pressure had been exerted upon those people to destroy their union. The mill was nearly closed for months. They had gone destitute and hungry. Suffering among them was acute. But they had held firm and their strength won a union contract.

Beat Citizens' Committee

"Not long before that I was at a meeting of 1000 people in a town where 1400 workers were faced with the ultimatum of the mill management that they come back to work after four months' lockout on the management's terms and without a union—or lose their jobs permanently through the dismantling of the mill and the transfer of its business to other mills in the chain.

"But in the face of the rampant citizens' committee composed of the town's leading men and organized to support the company in defeating the union, those people stuck to their principle—'We go back to work as a union and negotiate with the company, or we do not go back at all."

"Because of their sticking capacity, the management has recognized the union and is now negotiating with its representatives."

Jobless Benefit As Relief Program Gets Congress' OK

Washington—Congress this week approved of a relief appropriation amounting to over $3,750,000,000 to help the government aid distressed workers and farmers and help smash the business depression.

The bill, as it was passed, carries out President Roosevelt's general relief-recovery program. It had the active support of the CIO, which called the program an important step towards providing millions of American unemployed with government jobs.

WPA is provided with more than a billion and a half dollars to finance the new job program. Direct relief funds, however, are limited to $25,000,000.

PWA was granted $96,500,000 in new funds to continue its public works building program, together with the use of a $400,000,000 "revolving fund" accumulated through the sale of municipal bonds..

Funds for Housing

The Farm Security Administration was allotted $275,000,000. The Rural Electrification Administration was given authority to borrow 100 million dollars from the RFC for loans to rural groups for installation of electric power systems.

The U. S. Housing Authority, engaged in financing slum clearance projects, was granted the power to increase its loans by $300,000,000, a request which the CIO had strongly supported. In addition, a move to cripple the USHA's work by slicing its administrative appropriation was thwarted when the full amount was restored in the final drafting of the bill.

The CIO Housing Committee had written a letter to Senate and House leaders sharply criticizing the threatened cut.

A $212,000,000 fund for paying farmers "parity prices" is also included in the bill.

On CIO "Must" List

Adoption of the relief program had ranked high on the CIO's legislative program.

At the meeting of the CIO in Washington in April, passage of a relief bill was strongly urged. In a number of speeches in remonths CIO Chairman John L. Lewis has indicated the need of the relief program to avert economic disaster in the nation.

Analysis

Ralph Hetzel, Jr., CIO Unemployment Director, will write an analysis of the relief bill in next week's issue of The CIO NEWS.

WPA To Distribute Clothes

Washington. — The WPA will buy $10,000,000 worth of men's, women's and children's union-made clothing for distribution to the unemployed, WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins announced this week.

The action will practically dispose of the present surplus of clothing goods, and will provide increased employment for 160,000 clothing workers, it was announced.

Hillman's Idea

The plan was first proposed by President Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, who conferred with Hopkins last week about the plan.

Purchases will be made from manufacturers throughout the country at once, and will be distributed through state departments of public welfare. It will be the first purchase of ready-made garments by WPA.

NEW LOCAL

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—A new union has been added to the growing list of CIO local bodies with the chartering of the United Hotel and Bartenders' Local Industrial Union 829.

Predict Wage-Hour Bill Will Curb Sweatshops, Give Aid To Unions

WASHINGTON—The wage-hour bill was in the White House this week awaiting signature by President Roosevelt, while progressive forces throughout the country hailed passage of the measure as a major victory for labor.

By a vote of 290-89, the House of Representatives approved the act. Less than half an hour later the Senate, in a voice vote, took similar action.

Thus wage-hour legislation headed for the Federal statute books, giving evidence of the growing political strength of the CIO, led by Chairman John L. Lewis.

Led Fight

CIO Chairman John L. Lewis, who led the CIO unions in their fight for passage of the wage-hour and relief-recovery bills. Chairman Lewis this week criticized the House Rules Committee for knifing the Walsh-Healey bill.

Together with Labor's Non-Partisan League, the CIO unions had fought every inch of the way to secure passage of the bill aimed at eliminating the sweatshop from the American national scene.

The bill sets a minimum wage rate of 25c an hour for the first year, 30c an hour for the second year, and provides for industry boards to raise the minimum rates until they have reached 40c before seven years have passed.

No wage differentials on a straight geographical basis will be allowed under the terms of the bill, though the boards which will be formed to set wages for industry in two years, will be asked to consider economic and other factors in establishing the rate.

Hours are set a maximum of 44 a week for the first year, 42 a week for the second year and 40 thereafter. Exceptions, in cases where collective bargaining agreements with bona fide unions now call for a larger number of hours, are provided for in the bill.

Enforcement of the bill is left in the hands of an administrator to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Penalties for violating the law are set at a maximum of $10,000 for the first violation, and for sentences of up to six months for second time violators.

Double Indemnity

Workers cheated out of their minimum wages may sue their employers, and if upheld, will receive twice the amount of wages involved, while the employer will be forced to pay legal fees and court costs for the worker.

An important section in the new act forbids the sale or shipment for sale across State boundaries of goods on which "oppressive child labor" has been employed. Leaders in the move to bar child labor lauded the ban as a step forward, though pointing out that it would affect only a relatively small portion of the child workers in the country.

Hillman Sees Benefits

Sidney Hillman, CIO vice-chairman was another who predicted that workers would benefit greatly by its passage. Hillman, as chairman of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, has been particularly interested in the legislation.

Chiseling employers in the clothing and textile industries have frequently brought wages down to a point far below the starvation level, and at the same time have endangered the unions' wage scales.

"Labor welcomes the passage of the wage-hour bill," Hillman stated.

"The bill is a sincere effort to raise the standard of living of underpaid and overworked labor and to remove the blot of child labor from American industrial life.

"It is a modest beginning to improve the purchasing power of the American worker, and thereby to strengthen and improve the markets for the products of the American factory and the American farm.

"Now that the bill is passed, I venture that industry will co-operate with labor to give it a fair start and a fair trial."

The TWOC, Hillman was quoted as saying, will establish a Washington office manned with economists, research men and lawyers to help workers gain maximum benefits under the new law.

WORKERS FAVOR TWOC

Rock Hill, N. C.—Workers of the Cutter Manufacturing Company voted 187 to 35 in favor of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, at a labor board consent election.

Newspaper Guild Membership Up By 51 Per Cent

TORONTO — The American Newspaper Guild has been able not only to maintain wage standards but to advance them during the past year, despite the depression, President Heywood Broun told the 180 delegates attending the CIO union's fifth annual convention.

"But for the Guild," he said, "there would have been widespread wage reductions."

The Guild has also made outstanding organizational progress during the year, convention reports showed. Membership has increased by 51 per cent. since 1937, from 11,112 to 16,797 at the present time.

Commercial Employes in Union

At its last convention the Guild decided, in line with industrial union principles, to expand its activities to organize business office as well as editorial employes. It now reports 3,292 members from commercial departments in 38 locals, including virtually all of the big city Guilds.

The early opposition of the publishers to signing contracts with the Guild has been overcome to the extent that the Guild now has 77 signed agreements. Forty new contracts have been won since the last convention.

The signed agreements cover

(Contnued on Page 5)

SWOC WINS 8-Month Fight

Pittsburgh—The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee's eight-month strike against the Penn Iron & Steel Co. came to a victorious climax this week, when the management signed a contract recognizing the SWOC as sole bargaining agency.

The agreement sets up the 40-hour week and $5-a-day pay rate. The company also agreed to charge only half of the rent it had been charging for its company houses for the entire period of the strike.

Heywood Broun

The Press and Labor

The American Newspaper Guild in its fifth annual convention, held in Toronto, took up the question of its responsibility toward the labor press and specifically toward The CIO News.

This raised a lively discussion. There was no opposition to the general statement of solidarity between reporters of the Guild and the labor press. But the resolution which was presented stated that "most" of the newspapers of the United States and Canada failed to give fair reports on trade union activity.

Some Guild delegates felt that we were sticking our necks out too far. The suggestion was made (and the chairman of the convention admits that he went along for a time with the recommendation) that the adjective should be "some" instead of "most." A third proposition tried to split the bracket and use the phrase, "much of the American press."

And so there was a controversy on the shadings of "most," "much," and "some." When it came down to a final vote "most" won the day. Indeed for a time it seemed as if "all" might be selected.

Although there were incidental humorous implications in this adjectival debate it was serious fundamentally. The men and women who work for newspapers give it as their sincere opinion that the press of America in its news columns is definitely biased and slanted against labor news.

This was the judgment of working newspaper men and women. We ought to know. We do know. The answer must come in a consolidated effort to foster and develop the labor press of the United States and Canada.

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How Tories Fought Bill

Washington—Indication of the bitter fight waged by southern industrialists upon the wage-hour bill was seen here in a communication sent out by the "Southern Pine Industry Committee" to "all interested in the wage-hour bill."

The letter called upon business men to start a telegram campaign calling upon their senators to vote against the bill.

"Contact personally and discuss with the editors of your papers the effect of this bill, in order that they may discuss its implications," the letter advised members of the industry.

Attached to the letter was a copy of a column written by Walter Lippman, in which the darling of the Tory New York Herald-Tribune attacked the wage-hour bill as a "sectional" measure and called upon Congress to let the South muddle through by itself.

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

John L. Lewis ..... **Chairman**
Philip Murray ..... **Vice-Chairman**
Sidney Hillman ..... **Vice-Chairman**
Charles P. Howard ..... **Secretary**
John Brophy ..... **Director**
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Food For Political Thought

The session of Congress just adjourned provides plenty of food for thought in the coming months before the next elections. It showed:

(1) That labor's political power can get results.

The wage-hour bill was snatched from the grave which the House Rules Committee had dug for it, when the CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League demonstrated to Congress labor's insistent demand for it.

(2) That AFL leaders are liable to sabotage labor's program unless forced into line by their rank and file.

AFL leaders knifed wage-hour legislation in the 1937 session but dropped their opposition this year after the CIO campaign had turned the heat on them.

The Wagner bill to enforce the labor relations act on government contracts was killed by AFL leaders' opposition. When labor indignation mounted at their attitude, they did not oppose the Walsh-Healey amendment to achieve a similar result, but failed to give it active support.

(3) That democratic government can be thwarted by the arbitrary powers of the House Rules Committee.

This Tory committee, composed entirely of pre-New Deal Congressmen, was twice used to deny the people's representatives an opportunity to vote on progressive legislation.

The rules committee refused to allow a vote on the wage-hour bill, until it was forced out of their hands by a petition signed by two-thirds of the House members.

The rules committee also refused to allow a vote on the Walsh-Healey amendment, designed simply to prevent government money being paid to violators of the Labor Act, although the measure had been unanimously passed by the Senate.

* * *

On the basis of such experience with the 1938 Congress, labor and progressive voters will want to know a number of things of the men and women who solicit their votes in the coming elections.

They will want to know how they stand on labor's program for the unemployed, for extending the benefits of social security legislation, and for strengthening and enforcing the right of collective bargaining through the labor relations act.

They will want to know how every candidate for re-election voted on labor measures in the last Congress.

They will also want to know how all candidates stand on rule by rules committee as opposed to democratic procedure.

And finally, labor and progressive voters will not be willing to leave their fate in the hands of alleged friends nor even of old-line AFL leaders, but will organize their voting power through Labor's Non-Partisan League to insure the election of candidates who will fulfill the wishes of the people who elect them.

The American Newspaper Guild

It used to be said that newspapermen were too individualistic ever to organize. But nobody can say that any more.

In the last few years, the American Newspaper Guild has established a strong and permanent labor organization, enjoying contractual relations with the biggest daily newspaper publishers in the country.

The recent convention of the Guild in Toronto reported a 51 per cent increase in membership and 40 new contracts during the year. Despite the depression, it has maintained and advanced wage standards. It has won a 40-hour, five-day week and such benefits as severance pay, which was unheard of before.

Not only has the Guild been successful in raising the economic standards of its members, but it has aligned itself firmly with the progressive labor forces through its affiliation with the CIO.

The Guild has shunned narrow professionalism in favor of genuine labor unionism. In line with industrial union principles it enrolls and serves not only editorial employes but business office, advertising and circulation employes as well.

The Guild has shown its public-spiritedness by the strong stand it has taken for integrity of the press. "A man who poisons news is more dangerous than a man who poisons wells and springs," in the opinion of its president, Heywood Broun.

The American Newspaper Guild has brought great benefits to newspaper men and women. It has become a force for enlightenment and progress in the labor movement. It is also rendering sterling service to the whole cause of democracy by its fight to keep the channels of public information free from pollution.

Labor's New Tools

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

The Knocks That Boost

THE brickbats, curses and insults from the camp of reaction that fly about the head of John L. Lewis and the CIO today are a tribute to the growing political effectiveness of the progressive labor movement.

Reaction has the heeby-jeeby jitters. It sees a red under every bed. It froths at the mouth. It alternates between frantic threats, shivering fits and hysterical cackling.

The closing days of Congress brough some strange exhibitions of this phenomenon on the floor and in the press.

Recent elections have shown the labor vote developing into a new, greater and more independent power. Through the CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League the wishes of labor voters have been more intelligently and aggressively impressed on the attention of Congress than ever before.

As a result, wage-hour legislation which had been considered dead for the session was revived and enacted. The relief-recovery program was adopted. Legislation to hamstring the maritime unions was doomed by the vigilant activity of the CIO. Attacks on the Labor Relations Act failed. The useful existence of the LaFollette committee was continued.

Success rewarded the legislative activities of the CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League, in respect to nearly every measure on which they concentrated.

Only the Walsh-Healey amendment to prevent government contracts going to Wagner act violators, failed of enactment. It was passed by the Senate, due to the CIO campaign, and would assuredly have passed the House if the Tory rules committee had not refused to allow a vote on it.

Reaction's relief at this setback to labor took the form of a regular hysteria. Headlines, cartoons and editorials in the anti-CIO press heaped unbounded abuse and ridicule on distortion of the events.

Lewis was pictured as failing in an attempt to "dictate to Congress" because he lobbied (as every labor or business leader does at one time or another) on behalf of legislation desired by the millions of workers he represents.

Why Reaction Is Alarmed

It is all very reminiscent of the storm of abuse and lies which broke over the CIO last year, when CIO's industrial successes brought a bitter counter-attack from Tom Girdler and his gang. The virulence of their press campaign was enhanced by the fact that all through it hundreds of thousands of new members continued to flock into the CIO.

Now the CIO's industrial gains are being matched by a less spectacular but nonetheless solid advance on the political field. And with every sign of CIO's increasing political strength, reaction becomes more and more alarmed.

If the movement were weakening or slipping, its enemies could afford to ignore it. Headlines about Lewis and the CIO would tend to disappear. The movement would recede into the same oblivion that has swallowed so many recent flashes in the political pan.

But the contrary is the case. And one of the best proofs is the flaming hysteria with which reactionary press and politicians clutch at every opportunity to slander Lewis and the CIO.

Building Labor Loyalty

One thing reaction overlooks in its tirades — namely, that the virulence of its hatred for John L. Lewis, as the outstanding leader of a great labor movement, is more than matched by the loyalty which millions of working people feel for a leader who draws such attacks for his efforts on their behalf.

The crime for which reaction attempted to crucify Lewis last year was the organization of millions of previously unorganized workers and the winning for them of higher wages and many other improvements.

The crime for which every petty political and pen prostitute slings mud at him today is the crime of mobilizing labor to win similar legislative gains.

He and his associates fought hard and well—and the fight has just begun, incidentally—for a bill to prevent the government from sabotaging the Wagner act and to establish collective bargaining once and for all.

Every attack on Lewis and the CIO for such activity is the biggest boost they could have in the esteem of millions of thinking working people and other progressives.

CIO Raps Handbill Arrests

WASHINGTON.—Telegrams of protest against the arrest and trial of two officials of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, and seven members of the United Federal Workers, both CIO unions, are being sent to the Washington Board of Commissioners by chapters of the FAECT and other unions.

Trial of the nine unionists, arrested June 8 for distributing leaflets outside the Washington Navy Yard, is scheduled for June 16. Two of the defendants are Dunbar Kling and Theodore Vincent, chairman and secretary of the FAECT Washington local.

CIO Fights WPA Wage-Cut Plan

Washington—Wage levels in private industry will be endangered by a proposed WPA limiting WPA costs on white-collar projects to $1,000 a year per person, the CIO warned this week.

White collar and professional groups will be effected by the ruling, if it goes into effect, Ralph Hetzel, CIO unemployment director and chairman o the CIO's standing Committee on Unemployment, declared in a letter sent to WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins.

The proposed WPA wage cut, he pointed out, "would be in direct contradiction of the stated policy of the administration to maintain the wage structure."

The letter follows in full:

"The Committee on Unemployment of the CIO meeting in Washington this week, has directed me to convey to you the request that the projected order limiting the man-year cost of WPA projects to $1000 should not be issued.

"The effect of this order will be to lower wage standards in the white collar and professional groups not only in the WPA but in private industry. Such an order would be in direct contraduction of the stated policy of the Administration to maintain the wage structure.

"It would be a direct blow to the accomplishments of the CIO up to this point in maintaining wage levels in the face of tremendous pressure. In addition, such an order would do considerable damage to the professional, arts, and white collar projects and to their great service to the American people.

"Already the effects of such an order have been made apparent by the action taken in New York City in cutting wages.

"We wish to urge upon you the great importance of withholding this order."

CHARGES DISCRIMINATION

New York. — Charges against A. Krasne, large wholesale grocery firm, have been filed with the state labor relations board by the United Wholesale Food Employes, CIO, which is conducting a strike at the concern The union accused the firm of firing union members.

ANG Head

Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, since its formation in 1933, shown during the Guild's convention this week at Toronto, Canada.

Newspaper Guild Membership Up By 51 Per Cent

(Continued From Page 3)

72 papers, as well as news and photo services and a radio station. Many of them now include advertising, business and circulation as well as editorial departments.

In addition to these signed contracts, the Guild has bulletin board agreements covering 25 papers.

Severance Pay

Benefits won, besides wage increases, includes the 40-hour, five-day week and severance pay, under which substantial compensation is paid to newspapermen who are laid off.

Secretary Charles P. Howard, Director John Brophy and Publicity Director Len DeCaux addressed the convention on behalf of the CIO.

Howard stressed the efforts of the CIO to maintain unity of the labor movement but said that it would not accept a condition under which the work of industrial organization could not be continued.

Brophy paid his respects to Premier Hepburn of Ontario, who gained international notoriety through his threats and attacks against the CIO, by saying that he had "become indoctrinated by Tory ideas from across the border."

CIO And White-Collar Workers

The CIO director described the remarkable growth of industrial organization and the special interest which the CIO has taken in the unionization of white-collar workers. He pointed to their importance in winning middle class sympathies for the labor movement.

DeCaux conveyed the personal greetings of Chairman John L. Lewis to the convention. He described the growth of The CIO News from a circulation of 10,000 to 150,000, with prospects of an increase to more than half a million in the near future. The contribution which the organized newspapermen can make to building an effective labor press was also stressed by DeCaux.

Endorse The CIO News

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing The CIO News and calling upon Guild members to co-operate with it and with the labor press generally.

The resolution declared that "the role of The CIO News in publishing news of interest to the labor movement which is distorted or suppressed by most of the daily press, is of vital importance."

Both President Broun and Vice-President Jonathan Eddy praised the leadership of the CIO and emphasized that "unity in the labor movement cannot be achieved at the expense of industrial unionism."

The convention ananimously reaffirmed the Guild's "endorsement of the policies of the CIO for the establishment of trade union unity on the basis of industrial unionism."

The CIO plans for a convention were endorsed as a means of consolidating the strength of the movement.

Pres. Brown and Sec.-Treas. Vic Pasche were re-elected by acclamation. Vice-Pres. Eddy was re-elected in a run-off election, winning 100 votes to 32 for Julius Klyman and 21 for Don Stevens.

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Sherman H. Dalrymple, president of the United Rubber Workers, is on a trip to the West coast, where he is speaking before a number of locals in northern and southern California. It is his first visit to the West since the birth of the URW in 1935.

Newspaper Guild Boosts The CIO News

Toronto—The CIO News, weekly organ of the Committee for Industrial Organization, was endorsed by the convention of the American Newspaper Guild in the following unanimously adopted resolution:

"Whereas, The CIO News in its brief career has made an outstanding record as a labor paper and has broad possibilities as a central organ of information for our growing international labor movement, and

"Whereas, The CIO News, in order to continue fulfillment of its duties and expressed obligations, must have the help and support of the trained newspapermen of the international labor movement who will send in regular reports on highlights of labor history as it is being made in their area, and

"Whereas, the American Newspaper Guild feels the role of The CIO News in publishing news of interest to the labor movement which is distorted or suppressed by most of the daily press, is of vital importance, therefore be it

"Resolved, that this convention go on record as endorsing and commending the work and program of The CIO News and its services to the labor movement; and be it further

"Resolved, that this convention urge its delegates to return to see that news of labor in their home areas is made available to their home Guilds prepared to The CIO News; and to assist in promoting the circulation of The CIO News either through direct subscription or through special local editions."

Journalism Dean Praises CIO Guild

TORONTO — "The American Newspaper Guild has done more in five years to raise the economic status of newspaper workers than the schools of journalism have done in 25 years," said Dean Kenneth E. Olson of the Medill School of Journalism of Northwestern University, addressing the Guild's convention.

"If we are warranted in demanding of our students a better preparation for newspaper work, it is because the Guild has made possible a reasonable financial return for that investment in education."

Court Upholds Labor Board

San Francisco.—The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals this week upheld the National Labor Relations Board in the Seattle Star case.

The board had ordered the newspaper to reinstate circulation branch managers, members of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, who had been fired because of pressure by the teamsters' union, AFL.

Wholesale Shoe Union Signs With 33

NEW YORK—After a seven-day strike which closed down the business of eight shoe firms, the United Wholesale Employes won union contrasts covering 33 shoe warehouses, and expects to sign up a dozen more before the end of June.

The pacts set up a $20 weekly minimum wage, a 43-hour week with 40 hours during July and August, security of employment, time and a half overtime and sick and holiday leave with pay.

Summary of Wage-Hour Bill Provisions

Washington—Effective 120 days after President Roosevelt signs the wage-hour bill, minimum wages for industry of 25c an hour will be established.

After a year has passed, the minimum will rise to 30c an hour. After seven years the minimum must be not less than 40c an hour, except in special cases where a lower minimum, not less than 30c an hour, may be permitted.

Hours

The bill provides that no employer may keep an employe at work for more than 44 hours during the first year of the act, no more than 42 hours during the second year, nor more than 40 hours after two years, unless the worker is paid at the rate for time-and-a-half for the overtime work.

However, an employer will not violate the law if his employes work a longer week under a bona-fide collective bargaining agreement providing that no worker shall be employed for more than 1,000 hours in 26 consecutive weeks or 2,000 hours in 52 consecutive weeks.

Longer work weeks will be allowed in certain seasonal industries specified by the Administrator, but in those cases only an aggregate of 12 such weeks in a year will be allowed.

Certain industries — milk and dairy processing, sugar and sugar beet processing, meat packing and the canning of certain perishable or seasonal fruits—are exempted from the terms of the bill regarding the hours of work in a week.

Enforcement

Enforcement of the bill will be vested in the new Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. The chief administrator, who will receive a salary of $10,000 a year, will be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, thereby permitting the division to be practically autonomous in the Department.

The Administrator will appoint "industry boards" to determine minimum wage rates for various industries.

These rates, the law says, must be "the highest minimum wage rate (not in excess of 40c an hour) which will not substantially curtail employment . . . and will not give a competitive advantage to any group in the iudustry. . ."

After the Administrator receives the board's reports, he will notify interested parties, and after giving them an opportunity to be heard, shall order the board's suggestion put into effect. If the Administrator is dissatisifed with the report, he may ask the board for a new one.

Appeals

Appeals from the Administrator's decree may be made in the federal circuit court of appeals. To prevent hamstringing of the act in the court, no employer objecting to a wage rate decision may refuse to pay the wages ordered, unless the court so rules. Such a rule may be issued by the court only if sufficient surety is deposited to cover the wages in question.

Wage-Hour Bill At a Glance

WAGES—25c hourly during first year, 30c hourly during second year, 40c after seventh year; chief administrator, on recommendation from industry board, given power to raise wages as high as 40c hourly for specific industries prior to expiration of the seven-year period.

HOURS—Limited to 44 weekly maximum during first year, 42 during second year; 40 weekly thereafter, unless extra time is paid for at 1½ times regular pay.

ADMINISTRATION—By new Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor; its Chief Administrator to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

INDUSTRY COMMITTEES—To be appointed by chief administrator, with representatives of employers, labor and public, for each industry; will recommend minimum wage rate for each industry.

CHILD LABOR—Bars sale or shipments of goods on which "oppressive child labor" has been employed.

ENFORCEMENT—Administrator, through Department of Justice, may seek injunctions forbidding state violations from Federal District Courts; Federal Circuit Court of Appeals given power to review finding of the administrator.

PENALTIES—Double the amount of unpaid wages plus court costs for failure to pay minimum wages. Fine of $10,000 possible for first-time "wilful" violator; maximum six-month term for second time offender.

Child Labor

A far-reaching ban on child labor is also included in the bill. It provides that no producer, manufacturer or dealer may ship or deliver for shipment goods manufactured with any "oppressive child labor." The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor will make investigations with respect to employment of minors.

Exemptions

Exempted from the provisions of the act are employes administrative, professional, executive or local retail work; employes in a retail establishment the bulk of whose trade is not in interstate commerce; employes in the fishing industry and the packing, marketing and processing of seafood products; farm workers; agricultural cannery workers or workers engaged in making cheese or butter.

Penalties

The law makes it illegal to "offer for transportation, ship, deliver or sell in commerce" any goods during the manufacture of which the law was violated.

Violations of the law may be punished by a maximum fine of $10,000, or on second offense, by imprisonment up to six months.

An employer who violates the wage section of the law is liable to suit by his employes. If found guilty, he must pay double the amount of wages due, plus lawyers' fees and court costs.

CIO Asks Social Security Changes

Special Committee Sees Need For Law Revision, Broader Protection

Washington—In accepting the report of the standing committee on Social Security, CIO Chairman John L. Lewis announced a program for thorough-going revision of the present social security laws.

Chairman Lewis stated that "one of the prime objectives of the CIO and its affiliated unions is the advancement of a comprehensive program of social security for the great masses of American workers."

The report, submitted by Charles P. Howard, chairman, and Joseph Kovner, executive secretary, sets forth a five-point program covering immediate and adequate old age benefits for all workers, financed out of general governmental revenue, rather than by specific taxation upon workers; a fully developed system of child care, youth education and vocational guidance; increased services for aid to needy blind and crippled children; the initiation of a health program calling for State medicine and medical co-operatives; and revamping of the present scheme of unemployment insurance.

The members of the Committee on Social Security are: Charles P. Howard, chairman, Jacob Baker, president of the United Federal Workers, Sherman H. Dalrymple, president of the United Rubber Workers, Harvey C. Fremming, president of the Oil Workers International Union, Paul Fuller, president of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, Emil Rieve, executive director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, and Joseph Kovner, Executive Secretary.

Program Objectives

The report states the following objectives of the program:

"1. A developed system of old age benefits, and the care and education of children, coupled with child labor laws, will withdraw large numbers from the present group of employable persons, leaving an efficient and socially desirable class of workers in ages from 18 to 60, and thus lessen the present burden of unemployment.

"2. A fully expanded program of public assistance to handicapped and disabled persons, with a full health service to all classes of workers will remove one of the greatest economic costs now imposed upon the masses and at the same time insure the physical well being of the nation.

"3. Adequate unemployment insurance coupled with workmen's compensation laws and the introduction of disability compensation will tend to reduce the hazards of unemployment which occur even when industry operates at a normal level."

In furtherance of this program local committees on social security will be established throughout the CIO unions so that an efficient organization will be set up, educating the workers to support this fundamental program, while at the same time seeing to it that they secure the utmost benefits from the present laws.

The Committee plans to send out a monthly bulletin dealing with the social security program and current problems to CIO unions throughout the country.

Zonarich Re-Elected AWA Head

New Kensington.—President N. A. Zonarich and Secretary-Treasurer George E. Hobaugh of the Aluminum Workers of America, CIO were re-elected to office, results of the union's vote reveal.

W. B. Gravatt, president of the New Kensington local, was chosen vice-president.

The CIO NEWS was chosen by the membership as the official union organ.

Named as trustees were William Black, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. J. Ferguson, Fairmont, W. Va., and Fred Wetmore, Alcoa, Tenn., Board members are, John Haser, New Kensington, District, 1; Harry Williams, Detroit, District 2; Victor Solberg, Massena, N. Y., District 3; Leonard Brink, Eau Claire, Wis., District 4; and C. E. Earnhardt, Badin, N. C., District 5.

Shipowners Refuse To Talk

NEW YORK.—Request of the National Maritime Union for the reopening of negotiations on six basic points in the proposed agreement with the major steamship lines was turned down by the American Steamship Owners Association.

The association demanded that the proposed agreement be submitted to a referendum vote before negotiating. The union previously submitted the question of holding a referendum to the membership in the various ports, but it was voted down on the basis that six important provisions were unsatisfactory.

Capital Close-Ups

By Martin Strong

Tempests in Tory Teapots

Shades of Old Joe Grundy!

When the former president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association and owner of a big woolen company, who was also for many years the State Republican fat-fryer in chief, sat on the floor of the Senate seeking still more exorbitant tariffs on his own and other Pennsylvania - made products — and getting them — the country still struggled along in a state of measurable calm. Not a yip was heard from the editorial dovecotes of the land.

But when John L. Lewis goes up to Capitol Hill, where he has been many times before, and appeals for at least a Congressional vote on a measure of simple justice to American workers, the editorial flunkies of the nation burst into screams that could be heard in remotest Antarctica.

OK For Bosses

It is okey-dokey for the chief panjandrum of a selfish private monopoly to be a member of the legislative body where he can put over new and bigger gouges on the workers of the country. But when the elected spokesmen of a group of those gouged workers exercises his simple Constitutional rights of petition for the redress of grievances the nation's future trembles in the balance!

Of course there are a lot of bloated magnates in this land who still don't know that slavery has been abolished and that political democracy is supposed to be the prevailing rule. Nevertheless, their screams and wails sound increasingly hollow and one can easily picture them conning the handwriting on the wall.

The measure in question, of course, was the amendment of the Walsh-Healey act which would have ended the pitiful spectacle of the Government spending millions out of one pocket to stop violations of the National Labor Relations Act and then taking ten times as many millions out of the other and giving them to the most brazen of the violators.

The Senate passed it in five minutes, but in the House it was the same old story — strangulation by the reactionary majority of the preterpotent Rules Committee.

But its spirit still lives, its resurrection will come and no one recognizes that fact more uneasily than Chairman John O'Connor. For when the noose had been finally and definitely tightened righteous Jawn came rushing on to the House floor with one of the thinnest exculpatory statements ever put in the Congressional Record.

Inasmuch as the Rules Committee reports out favorably over a third of the bills and resolutions referred to it, said Jawn, while other committees in both Houses report out an average of only 25 per cent. of the measures referred to them, any charge of "smothering" was just so much poohpooh.

The only thing that the Bright Boy from Gotham neglected to mention is that every bill which is referred to the Rules Committee already has been reported out favorably by the committee selected by Congress to study the subject dealth with. And then Jawn has the gall to ask: "Who said smothering?"

Not Too Happy

But the reactionary interests who would like to go back to slavery are not entirely happy. True, they got out of this Congress a backward-looking tax law permitting the owners of closely held corporations to escape their equitable share of income taxes. True, they killed the Walsh-Healey amendments and the provision for a $40-a-month minimum for WPA workers.

Tom Girdler and Henry Ford and Jimmy Rand can continue selling millions worth of their blood-stained steel and cars and typewriters to the Government, raking in the profits from the new billion-dollar WPA and Navy building programs with one hand while they gas and shoot and bludgeon their employes with the other. Yes, and get extra-favorable tax treatment while doing it.

But nevertheless, they and their prettier fellow-brigands are right up against the awful prospect of having to pay their hands as much as $11 a week for 44 hours' work, and the still more horrible future of having to raise this sum and cut those hours in the next four or five years.

Mile-Long Parade Features Kansas City CIO Celebration

Kansas City, Mo.—The CIO showed Kansas City the greatest labor demonstration in the city's history as thousands of union members turned out to celebrate the first anniversary of the Kansas City Industrial Union Council, CIO.

A parade a mile long and speeches by prominent CIO leaders marked the day. The parade was a mass of color, with the unions represented exhibiting colorful banners, flags and floats.

Marching in the parade were members of the four ACWA locals; the Intl. Oil Workers Union; the garment workers, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, the auto workers, packing house workers, retail clerks and several other CIO affiliates.

Noted Speakers

Speakers included H. E. Carroll, president of the local CIO council; vice-president, R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers; Paul Fuller, president of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers; and Leo Krzycki, general executive board member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Fuller pointed out that it took the AFL fifty-six years to enroll 3,500,000 workers, while the CIO's membership has climbed to 4,000,000 in two years.

"America some day is going to recognize the hosts of labor as the greatest force for economic salvation in the country," Fuller predicted.

Thomas reviewed the growth of the United Automobile Workers in the last two years, and warned that before long Henry Ford, last anti-union holdout in the industry, would be bargaining collectively with the CIO.

Kryzcki told Kansas City that it might well be proud of its CIO unions. The community, he said, "owes it to itself to offer congratulations and to feed proud of the fact that in the midst of this city is an aggressive force for betterment, the force organized under the banner of the CIO."

"We have been reading about Kansas City in other respects, and there is every reason to believe that the CIO labor forces will work wonders in expunging and wiping out some of the things that Kansas City could not feel proud of in the past," the ACWA official added.

As Kansas City CIO Celebrated

These scenes show how members of CIO unions in Kansas City turned out to mark the first anniversary of the formation of the city's Industrial Union Council, CIO. A mile-long parade was formed by the marchers. Speakers at the meeting which followed were, (left to right), Pres. Paul Fuller of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers; R. J. Thomas, vice-president of the United Automobile Workers; and Leo Krzycki, general executive board member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Woolworth's Labor Policy Not Worth Dime, Union Charges

NEW YORK. — Warehouse workers discharged by the F. W. Woolworth Company for union activity gave much damaging testimony against the five-and-dime concern at the labor board hearings which were concluded recently after being in session two and a half weeks.

The United Wholesale Employes, CIO union affiliated with the United Wholesale and Retail Employes, filed charges against the company last fall after 159 workers were fired. Sixteen violations of the Wagner Labor Act were cited by the union.

Among those who testified for the union were a group of employes who played an important role in the organiation of 400 employes in the Woolworth warehouse located in the Port Authority building. They told of the coercion and intimidation to which they were subjected before their dismissal.

Ohio CIO Bucks Slump

COLUMBIA, Ohio—Despite the industrial depression, which has caused heavy unemployment in Ohio, local CIO unions are forging ahead to new gains, according to George De Nuccie, CIO representative here.

In recent weeks new contracts have been negotiated for the United Shoe Workers at the Brooks Shoe Co., Nelsonville; the Auto Mechanics Union, Athens County; employes of the Austin Powder Co., McArthur; Retail Clerks, Roseville; Retail Clerks, Glouster; and the workers of the Ohlen-Bishop Saw Co., and the Marble Cliff Quarries, both in Columbus.

A drive has been launched to organize packinghouse workers in Columbus and the utility workers at the huge Philco power plant.

ILWU Asks New Probe Of Murder Case

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—To reopen the case of the killing of Norman W. Gregg, union longshoreman who was shot by a police officer a year ago, Local 1-13, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, has made a formal request for an investigation by the 1938 grand jury.

The union claims to have new evidence.

The 1937 grand jury refused to indict William H. Redding, police officer accused by the union of murdering Gregg.

Judge Bans Mention Of Civil Rights

Strafford, Conn. — (FP) —Any mention of constitutional rights would bring lawyers of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, into contempt of court, Judge Edwin Hall warned here as the union fought a ban on distribution of the UAW paper at the Sikorsky Aircraft plant.

Three members of the Brideport local of the UAW had been arrested when they sought to distribute the papers, Local officers claimed they were interfering with traffic.

LIBERAL AND PROGRESS

Hot Springs, Ark. — Liberal groups joined with labor to protest to local authorities the fact that the state labor laws for women workers are being flouted in laundries here. The Laundry Workers Union 102 charged that they are compelled to work much longer than the nine-hour day, 54-hour week specified by the law.

Medical Institute At Work

A member of the staff of the United Automobile Workers' Medical Research Institute examines a foundry worker for traces of silicosis. The Institute has aided hundreds of workers with industrial diseases.

Medical Institute Aids Auto Union Members

Detroit — The United Automobile Workers' Medical Research Institute has proved a valuable aid to the union during the last 10 months, according to Dr. F. C. Lendrum, institute director, in his report to the UAW executive board.

"The most important function, so far as immediate results to, is the medical compensation service," Dr. Lendrum stated.

"The Institute's doctors provide expert testimony in hearings by the compensation court, of a kind that the member's family doctor is neither qualified nor, in many cases, willing to give. The union, therefore, has the services of highly competent and willing physicians to offset the experts hired by the companies.

"The results, in increased awards and in preventing medical frame-ups, have been amazing."

Another of the institute's "vitally important" functions is its emergency strike medical service both for pickets and others injured by police and company thugs and for those who become ill while on sit-down strikes.

Thwarted Lay-Offs

Last October, the Institute reported, it was able to thwart a plan of several companies to lay off large numbers of men in order to evade Michigan's new compensation act.

The Institute's research staff, it was declared, has been "of use to the union in demanding more adequate legislation, in insisting upon safety and health requirements from managements, and in molding public opinion on those matters."

ANG Wins At Minnesota Radio Station

Washington — Based upon comparison of union membership cards with a list of employes, the Labor Board certified Local 2, American Newspaper Guild, of Minneapolis and St. Paul, as sole union representative for seventeen employes of the Minnesota Broadcasting Corp., at its business office in St. Paul and its station WTCN, Minnepolis.

Local 292, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, withdrew in favor of the Guild to avoid jurisdictional conflict.

PLAN IWA DRIVE

RAINELLE, W. Va.—Sawmill, timber workers and loggers attended a conference called by John B. Easton, president of the West Virginia Industrial Union Council to discuss plans for an organization drive among woodworkers in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky eligible for membership in the International Woodworkers of America, CIO union.

Social Legislation Shows Rise Of People's Power In Political Affairs

By ROBERT DALE

Social legislation written on the law books in the third and closing session of the 75th Congress made history in the progress of the nation's liberal and labor forces through political action.

For the first time since President Roosevelt's re-election in 1936 Congress acted in accordance with the will of the people expressed at the ballot box. Distinct progress was made toward a return to democracy as labor-liberal forces in Congress broke the log-jam against all social laws that had existed in the earlier two sessions.

Where the first regular and the special sessions had spent months in futile wrangling, tied in a knot by diehard filibustering against proposals put forward by the President in accordance with his mandate from the people in 1936, the third session really got down to work.

A major milestone in the nation's social progress came with final approval of the Farm Labor Standards bill which definitely asserted the Federal Government's duty to eliminate substandard living conditions in the United States. The bill as made law was in many respects a more effective measure than the one recommitted by the House in the special session last fall.

Triumph For Labor

Enactment of the wages-hours law was a genuine triumph for labor forces which through the CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League had consistently campaigned on its behalf. The League and the CIO never wavered throughout the many months of Congressional jockeying on this issue, though at times the fight seemed hopelessly lost.

Congressional history was made in the wage-hour battle when for the first time a bill was petitioned out of the hands of the House Rules Committee twice by a majority of the House membership and passed after being recommitted once. Nothing could better demonstrate the high political standing of labor in the nation than the eventual victory on this bill.

The anti-Democratic House red tape by which eight members, a bare majority of the 14-man House Rules Committee, could block a vote on this bill for many weeks, was clearly exposed and led to widespread demands for revision of the House procedure so that democracy might function. An overwhelming majority of the House showed its resentment of such tactics and its devotion to democracy by signing the petition to take the bill out of the Rules Committee. Its passage was a stinging rebuke to the Rules Committee.

Relief Bill

Another decisive victory for labor-liberal ranks was the approval by Congress of the President's relief and recovery program put foward to halt the deepening misery caused by the business decline. This program corresponded closely to the repeated and farseeing demands of the CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League for a $3,000,000,000 Federal fund to provide 3,500,000 jobs for one year.

Amendments to the Walsh-Healey act, intended to end government purchases from firms violating the Labor Relations Act, were passed unanimously in the Senate. The House was denied an opportunity to vote on these amendments when the House Rules Committee once again defied democratic procedure by bottling the bill in committee.

Campaign Issue

The brazen refusal to act of the House Rules Committee, part and parcel of its conduct on the wages-hours bill, threw the issue of the House rules definitely into the election campaign. Here the Rules Committee was successful in blocking House action on the Walsh-Healey amendments since there was not time in the closing hours of the session to petition it out by obtaining signatures of a majority of the House as labor had done twice on the wages and hours bill.

Reactionary efforts to impose compulsory arbitration on the maritime unions were also definitely halted by progressive labor resistence. A mild mediation bill was enacted to which labor offered no objection.

Other victories for labor and liberals in the session were the voting of another $60,000 for the LaFollette civil liberties committee so it might continue its exposures of vigilantism in this country; the halting of the drive by anti-union employe's to riddle the Wagner Act by amendments, voting of more funds for the Rural Electrification Administration.

Progress was made also toward Congressional action on a resolution to ask pardon for Tom Mooney by California's governor, establishment of a permanent Federal arts bureau to give work for needy artists and enrich our culture, inquiry into monopolies in the telegraph industry, and in halting the vicious May bill which, under the guise of regulating war profits, would have clamped a dictatorship on labor in event of war.

Growing Liberal Bloc

The liberal bloc in Congress, fighting side by side with Labor's Non-Partisan League, was a powerful influence on behalf of the social legislation recommended by President Roosevelt. This group, led by Maury Maverick, Texas liberal, met weekly and discussed strategy. There were one or two sessions with President Roosevelt.

Leadership of President Roosevelt was reasserted in a decisive manner in the session and combined with labor's political strength and its persistent pressure resulted in the one of the most fruitful Congresses in many a year, despite the do-nothing tactics of the first two terms.

Year-Round Work, Pay Raises In Shoe Pact

NEW YORK — Contracts with three large chain shoe stores won by the United Retail Shoe Employes Union, CIO, guarantee 52 weeks employment a year and provide for pay increases of between 10 and 20 per cent.

The agreements, signed by the Wise Shoe Co., Eddie Friedman Shoe Stores and the Coward Shoe Co., cover 200 employes and set up union shops.

RENEW CIO PACT

NEW YORK—One of the largest manufacturers of magnetos in the country, the Eismann Corp., employing 500 workers, has renewed its contract with the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The agreement bars wage cuts, provides for hiring through the union, a 40-hour week, time and a half for overtime, and seniority rights.

News Guild Wins Four Pacts

Hearst, Scripps Papers, United Press Sign Agreements

NEW YORK — A contract with the United Press, major wire news service, this week awaited ratification by members of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, employed in the agency's bureaus throughout the country.

The agreement, climax of a year's negotiations, will bring the five-day, 40-hour week, to workers in 11 bureaus in key cities where the Guild has ben particularly strong.

Minimum salary schedules, ranging from $35 to $50 a week, are included in the contract.

100% Pay Raises

As a result, Guild leaders said, some UP workers would enjoy pay raises of as much as 100%. Overtime, sick leave, and severance pay, as well as four-week vacations starting next year, are features of the pact.

The Guild's Wire Service Committee, urging ratification of the agreement by the men affected, declared, "We feel that the material gains for UP employes warrants acceptance."

A second contract, negotiated at the same time, covers workers on the Los Angeles City News, a subsidiary of UP.

NEW YORK—William Randolph Hearst's New York Mirror and the Scripps-Howard New York World-Telegram this week signed contracts with the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, granting pay raises for several hundred employes of the two papers.

Close to 400 commercial and editorial workers on the Mirror, a tabloid paper, won substantial wage increases, while 200 of the 550 people employed in the commercial department of the World-Telegram are expected to gain pay raises through the Guild contract.

High Severance Pay

The editorial department of the World-Telegram had previously been covered in a Guild agreement.

Dismissal pay scales ranging to 28 weeks' wages after 12½ years of service and a guarantee against wage cuts for the next year, are contained in both agreements.

The ANG, as a result of the new pacts, now has contractual relations with a majority of New York's important daily newspapers.

Mass Picket Line OK, Says Gotham Judge

NEW YORK. — Limitation by the police of the number of pickets who can walk in the line is illegal, according to the ruling of Magistrate Charles Solomon in a case involving the picketing by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, of the S. W. Farber factory, Brooklyn.

"Mass picketing is not of itself unlawful," the magistrate said. "I believe the captain went beyond his powers in limiting the number of pickets. The police have no abstract power to regulate the number of pickets.

"Whether pickets are orderly or disorderly depends on their picket line and not on their numbers."

Police had limited the number of pickets to 32, and arrested 14 on charges of disorderly conduct when they attempted to join a line already containing that number. The cases were dismissed by Magistrate Solomon.

Election-Night Strike Aids Iowa Union

SIOUX CITY, Ia.—An election night strike, which furnished publishers of the Sioux City Tribune with far more excitement than the voting returns, won a contract for members of the American Newspaper Guild.

The work stoppage followed refusal of Eugene Kelly, publisher of the paper, to sign a union agreement which had previously been accepted by negotiators for both sides.

Promptly at eight o'clock, just as polls closed throughout the State, members of the Guild stopped work, folded their arms and sat idle at their typewriters. Members of the circulation staff covering polls in various parts of the city, also joined in with the editorial staff.

No News In "Extra"

The first "election extra" of the Tribune appeared on the street without a word about voting. A telephone operator answered calls with word that the paper had no information on the returns.

Meanwhile members of the Guild on the Sioux City Journal were receiving extra pay for their overtime work, as the result of a pact signed at 5 p. m. on election day.

The Tribune strike ended in an hour and 20 minutes, when Kelly, after backing down from objections to clauses in the contract to which his negotiators had previously agreed, put his name on the contract.

Gain Union Shop

Guild members gained the union shop, wage raises which will be as high as $10 weekly, and a guarantee against layoffs for the next four months.

The Guild started to negotiate with the managements of the Tribune and Journal last March, and authorized a strike last May when the employers stubbornly refused to accept the Guild's proposals.

Labor Poet

Theodore Safine, a member of the National Leather Workers' Association, CIO, is a poet and writer whose work has attracted much favorable attention among literary critics. Mr. Safine has written a novel and songs, in addition to his poetic works. His pen name for writing is "Don Valentine."

Cleveland LNPL To Scan Names

Cleveland—Labor's Non-Partisan League of Cleveland will meet June 25 to select candidates for the August 9 primaries.

Six hundred delegates, representing unions, ward clubs and other affiliated organizations will be present at the meeting, when indorsements of candidacies for governor, senator, five seats in the House of Representatives and many local and state officials will be considered.

Meanwhile, the League is mobilizing a campaign against Martin Davey, strike-breaking governor of the Buckeye State, who is seeking re-election this year. Workers throughout the city are being urged to register in order that their votes may count in the crucial contest for Ohio labor.

CERTIFY RBASS WORKERS

..Washington. — Following an election won by the Waterbury Brass Workers Union 1185 to 623, the Labor Board certified the CIO local as the sole bargaining agency for employes of the American Brass Company, Waterbury, Conn.

Bridges Raps Attempts To Split Pacific Maritime Federation

San Francisco.—Shipowners will be the only ones who will benefit by the attempts of Harry Lundeberg and embittered AFL top officials, to break up the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, CIO, declared at the fourth MFP annual convention now meeting in San Francisco.

Bridges pointed out that plans of disruptive elements were going awry, as the Federation remained intact with all affiliated unions represented except the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Lundeberg's organization.

Effect Weakened

The CIO West Coast leader charged that plans to have a group of affiliated unions withdraw their delegates during the convention were plotted before the convention started. The dramatic effect of the delegates' withdrawal was considerably weakened by the fact that only eight out of nearly a hundred delegates walked out.

Three of them were from the Sailors' Union, three from the Master, Mates & Pilots, and two from the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers. Two of the five MMP delegates, including J. Kucin, secretary of the Maritime Federation, refused to withdraw, saying that they had no authority to do so.

Two of the five delegates of the Marine Firemen also remained—James Engstrom, who is president of the MFP and Walter Satck, San Francisco delegate.

Tacoma Local Refused Seat

Immediate cause of the withdrawal was the decision of the convention, passed by a vote of 66 to 17, refusing to seat delegates from the Tacoma local of the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL. The action was based on the majority report of the credentials commitee, recommending that the Tacoma delegates be unseated as the local lacked the coastwise affiliation required for membership in the Federation.

At the time the West Coast Longshoremen voted overwhelmingly to affiliate with the CIO, the Tacoma local refused to accept the decision, and voted to remain with the AFL.

No Coastwise Affiliation

The MFP convention issued a statement after the eight delegates withdrew, however, explaining that the decision to unseat the Tacoma delegation was based not on the AFL-CIO controversy, but entirely on the fact that the local did not have the required coastwise affiliation.

Bridges, speaking at a mass meeting of later, offered to submit the unseating of the Tacoma delegates, to a referendum. He said the local represented less than 2 per cent. of the more than 13,000 West Coast longshoremen.

Ohio CIO Book Has Punch

Columbus, Ohio—Something new in convention proceedings has come out of the recent convention of the Ohio CIO Industrial Union Council, held in this city late last February.

Usually convention proceedings are pretty stodgy-looking affairs, as far as typography and make-up are concerned. This one is anything but stodgy, with attractive, modern type, an interesting cover, and up-to-date design throughout.

A Streamlined Volume

The cover is a phot-montage of persons and events at the convention. Type is large, and arranged in two columns, with large type main heads and plenty of sub-heads to break it up.

Altogether, it is an excellent example of how good typography and lay-out can make a convention proceedings volume look interesting. The book was designed throughout by Ted F. Siley, secretary-treasurer of the Council, who is a printer by trade.

TWOC Asks Probe In South

Charlotte, N. C.—An appeal to the Senate Civil Liberties Committee to investigate the unlawful tactics used by the Highland Park Mill No. 3, has been made by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee in North Carolina.

The mill workers went on strike several weeks ago to resist a wage cut and stretchout. Union officials declare the strike is 80 per cent. effective, in spite of attempts of deputy sheriffs to bring strikebreakers into the plant. Picketing at the plant has been continuous and without disorder.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Draft of a wage-hour contract to be submitted to officials of the local plant of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company has been approved by members of Local 131, United Rubber Workers, CIO.

Clevelanders Line Up For Surplus Food

Some of the thousands of Cleveland jobless who lined up in the rain last week at relief stations throughout the city to receive handouts from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. The government rushed food into the city to avert st arvation while the Ohio legislature delayed action.

Furniture Union Wins Two Strikes

Boston—Strikes called by the United Furniture Workers, CIO, at the Empire Furniture Company, and the National Casket Company, have both ended with a victory for the UFW Local 136B.

An immediate wage increase, with further raises in September, and a closed shop, were won by the empire settlement.

The National Casket Company, agreed to take back the men without discrimination and to open negotiations for a new agreement with the union.

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NLRB CERTIFIES ILWU ON PACIFIC

SDE Signs Two Pacts For Auto Engineers

DETROIT. — Union contracts signed with two large engineering tool and die jobbing firms by the Society of Designing Engineers, is an important advance in the CIO union's drive to organize auto engineers, leaders of the organization declared.

The SDE is affiliated to the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, a CIO national union.

The agreements, concluded with the Paramount Engineering Company and the Mechanical Engineering Service Company, provide for maintaining the present pay rates ranging from $1.40 to $1.50 an hour for tool and die designers.

Aid From UAW

In announcing the contracts, Walter E. Johnson, special CIO representative for the SDE said: "We have been most successful in our first move to unionize the auto engineering field. A number of the most important job engineering firms doing the tool and die design for the big auto manufacturers have signed with the Society of Designing Engineers.

"Our contracts call for sole collective bargaining rights, preferential hiring, time and one-half for overtime, double time for Sundays and legal holidays and a guarantee of no wage cuts."

Johnson called attention to the excellent support being given the designing engineers by locals of the United Automobile Workers.

It's A New Day In Harlan

The scene: Harlan County, Ky. The meeting: a rally by members of the United Mine Workers, CIO. Though the meeting itself was called off to spare the government embarrassment in the trial of coal operators at nearby London, Ky., UMW members paraded to celebrate a federal court decision upholding the labor board's order that the Clover Fork Co. pay $00,000 in back wages to workers fired for union activity. *(See Story Page Eight.)*

CIO Union To Bargain For 12,000 Shore Men

Washington — Nearly 13,000 longshoremen and allied workers in 31 Pacific ports will be represented by District 1, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union as their sole bargaining agent in all future negotiations with west coast waterfront employers' associations.

The CIO union was certified by the Labor Board in one of its most outstanding decisions, the first to establish a major geographical bargaining unit in the marine industry.

The certification was a crushing defeat for the AFL group, the International Longshoremen's Association, which had protested the Board's jurisdiction on the basis of an agreement between the ILA and waterfront employers made before the West Coast longsoremen seceded from the AFL and joined the CIO in the name of the ILA.

Both the AFL and the employers protested at the hearings that the bargaining unit should cover only the employes of one employer at a particular port. The argument was ruled out.

Majority Favored CIO

The Board found that out of 12,860 workers in the appropriate union, 9,557 had signed cards designating the CIO union as their chosen representative.

In deciding upon what constituted the appropriate bargaining unit, the Board ruled that it should cover "the workers who do the longshore work in the Pacific coast port of the United States for the companies which are members of the Waterfront Employers of Seattle, Waterfront Employers of Portland, Waterfront Employers Association of San Francisco, Waterfront Employers Association of Southern California, and Shipowners Association of the Pacific coast . . ."

The Pacific coast district of the ILA, in a referendum which began June 14, 1937, voted 11,771 to 3,625 in favor of seceding from the AFL and affiliating with the CIO.

League Meets In California

San Francisco (FP)—Encouraged by affiliation of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, Labor's Non-Partisan League opened a two-day state convention in San Francisco with 500 delegates present.

They represented CIO, AFL and independent unions, the railway brotherhoods, the Workers Alliance and the National Negro Congress.

E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of the National League, was the main speaker at the convention.

The opening session was addressed by President George Wilson of the San Francisco Industrial Union Council, CIO, and by Pres. Jack Shelley of the city's AFL Labor Council. Harry Bridges, west coast CIO regional director, urged unity in labor's political action.

UAW Signs Aircraft Pact For 400

Detroit — Signing of the first preferential shop contract in the aircraft industry was announced by Homer Martin, United Automobile Workers president. The contract was signed with the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation of Long Island, N. Y.

The contract covers close to 400 workers, and includes improvements and in wages and working conditions in addition to the union shop. Local 365 of the United Aircraft Workers, affiliated to the UAWA, signed for the employes.

President Martin described the contract as a step toward the UAW goal of organizing the nation's 30,000 aircraft workers.

CERTIFY UNION

Washington — The Inland Boatman's Union, Local 2, has been certified by the Labor Board as the sole bargaining agent for unlicensed personnel employed on the coal and oil barges of James McWilliams Blue Line, Inc., New York City.

UERMW Gets 55 Pacts, Stems Pay-Cut Drive

New York — Fifty-five contracts covering at least 25,000 workers, were signed by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO union, during the last three months, it was announced here.

The agreements, won by the UERMW in the midst of a concerted drive by employers to reduce wages, prevented firms from putting through a threatened pay cut of 15 per cent. or more in every case, and saved members $5,000,000 in annual wages, the union estimates.

Ten of the 55 contracts were new ones, the other 45 renewals. During the same period the union was involved in labor disputes affecting about 890 workers on strike, and 12,600 locked out to force through wage slashes.

13,600 Locked Out

Four new locals were chartered, 2,457 new members enrolled and 10 out of 11 Labor Board elections and certifications were won in the past three months, the union reports.

At the present time, some 13,600 employes of the Philco and the Maytag electric washing machine companies are still locked out. The firms are seeking to cut wages and break the local unions involved.

ACA Head Unopposed In Voting

New York. — Pres. Mervyn Rathborne of the American Communications Assn. will run unopposed for re-election, it was announced by the union following the close of the union's one-month nominating period.

There will be no contests in the election of vice-presidents of the broadcast, marine and point-to-point cable divisions, with two men running in each case for the two offices.

In the telegraph division, where the vice-president with the largest number of votes becomes the ACA's executive vice-president, Willard Bliss, Joseph Kehoe, Edward Plitt, Joseph Selly and Douglas Ward are in the field.

Election voting will start July 1.

In the last year the ACA has gained contracts with Postal Telegraph and Cable Corp., Globe Wireless Co, RCA Communications, French Cables and Telegraph Co. and numerous broadcasting stations and shipping companies throughout the country.

A contract wit hthe Mckay Cable Corp. is now before the membership for ratification, while the labor board is hearing complaints against Western Union in New York City.

Analysis

Ralph Hetzel, Jr., CIO Unemployment Director, analyzes the new relief-recovery bill, just signed by President Roosevelt, on Page Five of this week's issue of The CIO NEWS.

Await NLRB Hearing Results

Boston.—Workers of the Fore River and East Boston plants of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., are awaiting results of the hearings held on charges filed by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO.

Union officials say that after dragging the hearings out for more than two and a half months, Bethlehem attorneys finally decided to rest their case.

There are 6,000 pages of testimony and 400 exhibits to be studied before the trial examiner hands down his intermediate report.

LaFollette Committee o Resume Little Steel Probe

WASHINGTON. — New inquiries into the vigilante activities of Little Steel companies during the 1937 strike will be commenced before long by the LaFollette committee investigating violations of civil liberties.

The committee recently received $60,000 from the Senate to continue its investigations, but was instructed to wind up its work by next January 5. As a result, it is expected that hearings will last through a considerable portion of the summer.

Activities of Tom Girdler's Republic Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube will come under the committee's spotlight. The committee investigated Bethlehem Steel's anti-union actions some months ago.

10,000 Cases Settled by NLRB

Board Helps Gain Industrial Peace Despite Employers' Attacks, Says E. S. Smith

Boston.—More than 10,000 cases involving more than 2,000,000 workers have been settled by the National Labor Relations Board since its first decision in October, 1935, Edwin S. Smith, board member, told an audience of Harvard students and alumni at Soldiers Field, Boston, last week.

This has been accomplished in spite of heavy and prolonged attacks on the Board and the labor act from anti-labor employers, corporation lawyers and big business newspapers, Smith declared.

"From the time the act was passed in 1935, storm signals were run up and the board has been steering a course in the midst of heavy winds of criticism ever since," he said.

Gales From the Liberty League

"The first gale was furnished by Liberty League lawyers, who in their famous 127 page brief demonstrated to their own satisfaction and to employers generally that the act was unconstitutional.

"Newspaper criticism against the board and the act has been almost a daily fare for the three years of our activity. Such criticism has been amply supplemented by the anti-Wagner Act literature put out by employers' associations," he added.

Anti-union bosses pinned their hopes on the Liberty League report and similar assurances that the act would be killed in the first Supreme Court test, but the court let them down cruelly right from the beginning, Smith pointed out.

Batting 1000 in Court

"During the past 15 months the Supreme Court has made decisions favorable to the Board's position in 16 cases and has reversed our position in none," he said.

This had the result of making more and more employers realize that Board decisions must be obeyed, Smith declared, particularly in reinstatement orders involving back pay, where anti-union employer can lose large sums through obstinacy in believing the act was not intended to include them as well as others.

In the 10,000 cases handled by the board, it has settled over 1,100 strikes involving nearly 200,000 workers, has prevented 500 threatened strikes involving 150,000 workers, and has reinstated 200,000 workers illegally fired during strikes or lockouts and 10,000 fired for union activity.

Elections Held

More than 1200 elections for collective bargaining representation have been held under board supervision, Smith said, in which close to 450,000 workers have shown their union preference by secret ballot. Here again a large number of strikes have been prevented, he pointed out, since many strikers are caused by employers' refusal to recognize the union as spokesman for their workers.

In this connection Smith pointed out that eight per cent of British strikes are caused by refusal to recognize the union, while 27% of American strikes come from the same cause. This situation, he said, was one of the basic reasons for the existence of the act, which requires the employer by law to bargain collectively in good faith.

A Fight For Democracy

The fight for the right to organize and improve living and working conditions is a fight for democracy, Smith declared, pointing out that many die-hard bosses have brought about near-fascist conditions in their ruthless struggle against unions.

"A shocking and completely factual picture could be given of lawless and ruthless tactics used by American employers to thwart the growth of unions in their business," he said, citing the reports of the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee and scores of printed records of Board decisions as evidence.

Smith pointed also to the activities of anti-union bosses in whipping up vigilante spirit against unions, in back-to-work movements, citizens committees and the like. He told his hearers that such employers trying to hide behind a cloak of "Americanism" were themselves the would-be destroyers of American rights and traditions.

Concluding his speech with a recital of the experience of the steel industry, most of which has recognized collective bargaining, Smith said:

"One might even dare to predict that in course of time, as a result of employers living harmoniously with labor organizations, even the much berated National Labor Relations might achieve a certain respectability among those now look on it with such unfeigned distaste."

CIO, AFL on Picket Line

When the A. & P. opened a self-service link in its chain of New York stores, members of the CIO and AFL unions joined a picket line to protest loss of jobs. The chain store outfit, by opening scores of the self-service stores, has thrown hundreds of retail workers out of jobs. Unions represented on the picket line are the United Retail & Wholesale Employes, CIO, and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, AFL.

League Knocks State's Use Of Unfair Goods

Henrietta, Okla.—Labor's Non-Partisan League in Okmulgee County, Okla., has gone on record condemning the use of products made by unfair companies, in a message sent to Governor Marland of Oklahoma, to the State Highway Commissioners, and to W. S. Keys, candidate in the coming primary race for nomination to the governorship.

The letter sent out by the local League points out that the state is using Conoco and Magnolia oil, both on the Oil Workers International Union unfair list, and Ford cars, on the Auto Workers list, as well as steel products and clothing made by anti-labor firms.

Collier Strikers Win Poll

New York. — The United Carders and Bill Posters Union, CIO, this week won a state labor relations board election by an overwhelming majority as the union's strike on the IRT subway system moved into its seventh week.

The strikers cast 122 votes for the CIO, with only eight ballots being marked for an AFL union.

Charges War On Union

The Barron Collier Advertising Agency, which employs the men to place the advertising cards in the subway cars, has been seeking to destroy the union by intimidation and false charges, local officials charge. Every charge made by the company has proven to be just another of the company's strikebreaking efforts, the union maintains.

The strike started when the union asked the agency to negotiate a contract. With the help of the Transport Workers Union, CIO, the advertising cards have not been appearing on the cars.

The union asks that CIO unions aid their fight with financial donations, which should be sent to the United Carders and Bill Posters LIU 811, 2936 41st Ave., Long Island City, New York.

Maritime Federation Of Pacific Unifies To Preserve Gains

San Francisco—Unity in all negotiations with employers to be achieved through a joint committee of all coastwise unions was voted unanimously at the fourth annual convention of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

Other important action taken as the sessions drew to a close, was the passing of a resolution to join Labor's Non-Partisan League and to co-operate in its political activity.

The contract unity resolution put the MFP on record in favor of "a common program to determinedly resist any and all attempts to reduce wages, lengthen hours, destroy union hiring halls, or undermine present working conditions, integrity and jurisdiction, of any component union in the maritime industry."

Will Work Together

The joint negotiating committee which the convention voted to set up is to be composed of delegates elected by each component coastwise organization, and is to meet "jointly under the auspices of the Federation for consultation, mutual aid and safety in determining policy."

This committee is to give all notifications to employers regarding the opening, amending or renewing of agreements, and is to countersign all coastwise agreements entered into by a component coastwise organization affiliated with the Federation.

The resolution, introduced by the Marine Cooks and Stewards delegation, changes the former method of negotiating agreements as individual unions.

SUP Withdraws

Earlier in the convention, the Sailors Union of the Pacific and parts of two other union delegations withdrew. The SUP, headed by Harry Lundeberg, bitter enemy of the CIO, announced later that the sailors had voted 2087 to 918 to return to the AFL, which it seceded from in 1935.

The Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers, some of whose delegates withdrew at the start of the convention, later sent other delegates to replace them.

Mervyn Rathborne, president of the American Communications Association, CIO, in a speech delivered at the convention, warned the delegates against the Maritime Commission, which he called a "strike-breaking, union smashing set-up." He also denounced the fink hiring halls established by the Commission.

Jackson Reaffirms Support For Lamb

WASHINGTON. — U. S. Solicitor - General Robert H. Jackson this week defended his membership on a committee to fight the proposed disbarment of Edward Lamb, Toledo CIO attorney.

Jackson, in a letter made public by the National Lawyers Guild, made it clear that he was speaking not as a government official but as an individual member of the bar.

In a letter to William D. Daley of Cleveland, who had protested his interest in the case, Jackson declared that he would defend the right of any attorney to represent labor before the courts.

Too Harsh Punishment

The disbarment proceedings against Lamb arose out of remarks attributed to him in a Portsmouth, Ohio, case last year when he was representing a striking local of the United Shoe Workers of America.

Jackson emphasized that any improper remarks from Lamb could have been penalized by a contempt of court charge and the payment of a small fine. This is the common practise, he said, and many nationally prominent lawyers have been so rebuked by judges.

"I know of no adequate explanation of this fierce and vindictive proposal except that Lamb is a labor lawyer," Jackson declared.

"We can have no worthy judicial system unless we protect the right of advocates to champion the cause of any person who becomes involved in the machinery of the law.

Labor Needs Help

"I know of no group today that needs competent lawyers to defend it in the courts more than labor. May I remind you that of 11 labor relations board cases on which the supreme court has passed, seven of them — more than two-thirds of them — the supreme court held to have been unlawfully and improperly decided against the labor by the lower court judges.

"The burden of a labor lawyer in our courts is not easy.

"My position on the committee is that I shall defend the right of any member of our profession to appear habitually, if he desires, in labor causes, and the right of a man at the bar to become a "labor lawyer" as well as to be a 'corporation lawyer.' "

Dyers Win Pay Lifts For 2200

New York—Wage increases and other important gains were won for 2200 fur workers in New York City and Pennsylvania by a new contract concluded between Local 80, Rabbit Dyer's Union and the Rabbit Dyers' Institute. The local is affiliated with the International Fur Workers Union, CIO.

The new three-year agreement, replacing one which expired June 1, provides for a 10 per cent. increase for all workers during the first two years of the contract, with an additional 5 per cent. increase during the third year.

Must Use Label

All skins must have the union label, and no employer is permitted to have dye skins dressed in non-union shops. Working and sanitary conditions are to be improved under the terms of the contract.

Some 400 fur dyers in Pennsylvania are covered by the agreement which calls for automatic adjustment to the New York wage level.

The pact will be submitted to the membership for ratification.

NMU Calls Parley Of Marine Unions To Avert Lockout

New York—The National Maritime Union, CIO, this week issued a call for a nation-wide conference on marine and harbor unions in July to prepare for concerted defensive action against an anticipated shipowner lockout on September 30.

In a letter to eight maritime unions on both coasts, the district committee recommended Chicago as the place for the conference and sugested July 25 as the date. The letter was signed by Joseph Curran, NMU general organizer.

The call was decided upon, according to Curran's letter, because "there is every indication that the shipowners have been and are planning to lockout, or attempt to stampede the maritime unions into a strike in September with the hope of finding the unions unprepared and demoralizing them."

See Need For Unity

The letter cited as evidence various attempts to split the NMU and some of the west coast unions.

"We believe," it continued, "that it is time for the maritime unions to concentrate their attention on the national issue—a united front of all marine unions against the shipowners who are attempting to destroy the unions. This issue supercedes any other which we feel at present to be important."

The letter was sent to the Sailors Union of the Pacific; Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers; Cooks and Stewards Union of the Pacific; Cooks and Stewards Union of the Pacific; Inland Boatmen's Union; Intl. Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union; American Communications Assn., Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. and the Masters, Mates and Pilots.

MUST REINSTATE 175

Washington — Smith Wood Products, Inc., of Kansas City, Mo., has been ordered by the Labor Board to offer to reinstate 175 workers discharged from its Coquille, Oregon, plant following a shift from the AFL International Woodworkers of America, CIO.

Minnesota Nominates Liberals

Minneapolis —Progressives triumphed in Minnesota's hard fought primaries here as Gov. Elmer Benson won re-nomination on the Farmer-Labor party ticket by a margin of well over 12,000 votes.

John T. Bernard, Paul Kvale, Henry Teigan, Dewey Johnson and R. T. Buckley, who comprise the Farmer-Labor party's Congressional bloc, were all renominated.

Tory Plot Failed

Benson's plurality of 12,000 in the 400,000 votes cast did not reflect his great popularity with the workers and the farmers of the state. Farmer-Labor officials charged that the Republican and Democratic bosses had ordered their workers to vote in the F-L primary for Hjalmar Peterson, Benson's opponent, in the hope of eliminating Benson from the state house scene.

"Liberals can indeed take heart from the results of this contest," Benson declared. "It shows very clearly that those who believe in liberal government constitute the great majority of our citizens. With the issue between liberalism and reaction we can enter confidently into the final election contest."

U. S. Studies Industries For Wage Act; Hillman Raps Sloan Statement

Washington. — Department of Labor economists this week began a study of certain industries to pave the way for application of the wage-hour bill.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics and other divisions in the department will conduct the surveys, one of the aims of which will be to determine what constitutes a "seasonal" industry. This problem will be one of the most complex with which the administrator of the act will be faced.

President Roosevelt has not yet indicated who will be placed in charge of the new Wages and Hours Division in the Labor Department. Several names have been mentioned, but there is no evidence to support the fact that any one of these has an inside track to the job.

Congress included a $400,000 appropriation for the new division in a deficiency appropriation bill passed during the closing minutes of the session. Labor Department officials had asked for a half-million dollars, but their request was reduced 20 per cent. by the Congressional committees.

Passage of the bill, meanwhile, brought forth statements from unions throughout the country hailing the labor victory, which was brought about largely through the untiring efforts of the CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Hillman Welcomes Law

In New York, President Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, welcomed the new law as a "pioneering venture" and took sharp issue with Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of the board of General Motors, who had assailed the measure in a letter to stockholders of the corporation.

Hillman declared:

"Labor welcomes the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. The Act is a pioneering venture in the field of Federal legislation, and speaking on behalf of labor, we are willing to take a modest and cautious approach to the solution of this fundamental problem. Now that the Act is passed, I venture to hope that industry will cooperate with labor to give it a fair start and a fair trial.

"It is unfortunate that Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of the Board of General Motors, should have attacked the Act before the conference report was scarcely dry. It is not an action that the American people have a right to expect from a person in his position, possessiing such a wide power over other peoples' lives and property.

"Mr. Sloan has not been able to regularize employment in his great motor works. He has felt obliged to husband the huge surplus and undistributed reserves of his company, and to shift his workers over to the Government relief rolls. Those in private industry who have been unable to provide regularity of employment for the workers should be slow to criticize those who are trying to carry on where they have failed.

"Mr. Sloan is not an oconomist, yet Mr. Sloan uses the front of General Motors to mail with the stockholders' dividend check a lecture on the economics of wage and hour legislation. Mr. Sloan predicts that this legislation will bring economic disaster to the country because of the increased compensation it requires to be paid to the workers.

Confession By Tories

"Mr. Sloan's contention only boldly claims that America, with all its material resources and man power, is not able to produce enough to pay our lowest paid workers, the only workers who are really affected by the legislation, 25c an hour, or $11 a week for the 44-hour week, or $572 a year, if the worker is lucky enough to find full employment every week in the year.

"The second year the worker may get as high as $12.60 a week for a 42-hour week, of $655 for full employment during the year, and if an industry committee, drawn principally from the industry itself so decides, the worker may get as high as 40c an hour or $16 per week for a 40-hour week, or $832 for full employment during the year. The maximum any worker will get by reason of this legislation is much less than the Brookings Institution has found necessary to keep a family in health and decency.

"Mr. Sloan is not seriously discussing economics in his letter to his stockholders. He is playing politics with human misery and his country's welfare.

"A fair administration of this legislation should go far to reverse the present deflationary tendency in American industry, to create increased opportunities for employment and to bring about substantial improvement in purchasing power."

Re-Nominated

Gov. Elmer Benson, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite, who was renominated by his party for another term. Benson, an outstanding friend of labor, was recently lauded by the convention of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, for his part in aiding Duluth strikers win their walkout.

Pritchett Back In Canada

Seattle, Wash. — Harold Pritchett, president of the International Woodworkers of America needs wings to help him keep up with the regulations of immigration authorities.

His temporary permit to remain in the United States again expiring, he was forced to grab a plane for Vancouver, B. C., June 14, as he has done on other similar occasions, and once more ask permission to return to Seattle.

Shorter Hours Needed, A. D. Lewis Tells ILO Confab At Geneva

Geneva, Switzerland.—A "drastic reduction" in the work week as a means of bringing about lasting recovery was proposed to the International Labor Conference here by A. D. Lewis, brother of CIO Chairman John L. Lewis, who is one of the American delegates to the meeting.

Lewis declared that technological improvements had thrown millions of workers out of their jobs and left them in a position where they were unable to enjoy the benefits of the machine age.

"Visit our mining towns or our industrial cities and you will see millions of underfed and ill-clad children," he said.

"You will see large families crowded into quarters that, as often as not, are unfit for human habitation. You will see poverty and squalor.

The NRA, with its reduced number of working hours, helped bring the United States out of the last depression, but the Supreme Court, by invalidating the legislation, helped check the recovery tide, Lewis asserted.

Lewis First Purchaser OF New CIO Emblem

Washington — The first CIO dress button was bought this week by Chairman John L. Lewis, who expressed the belief that the new emblem would be extremely popular with members of CIO unions.

Made of gold, with the letters "CIO" on a blue background, the emblem can be secured either on a coat lapel button or on a lady's dress pin.

CIO members who wish to buy the dress button, which sells for 25c apiece, should communicate with the Comptroller, Committee for Industrial Organization, 1106 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C. Money or money orders should be enclosed with the orders.

Reductions in the price will be made on bulk orders.

Heywood Broun

English Labor Law

There could be no great objection to the plan of sending an official commission to England to study the British Trade Union Act if it were not for the circumstance that this particular measure has been so gravely distorted by the American press.

To be sure, if the commission is to bring back the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, their findings might serve to clarify discussion. Unfortunately the legislation under which our British brothers function has become a kind of symbol which is used as a club by reactionary publishers and other employers over here. On many occasions they have professed their love for British labor merely as a prelude to fighting the rights of American labor.

Close students of the subject report that most of the generalizations in regard to the Trade Union Act abroad are not accurate by half. And if they were it does not follow that we should ape them here in America.

Several English authorities on British labor have expressed envy of the successes and the philosophy of the CIO.

If Mr. Roosevelt wants to put the experiment upon a truly scientific basis he will name no American commission to go abroad without reaching an agreement that the British are to send one here. As in the case of professors we might have exchange commissions. Then a joint report could be issued out of which the best in both lands could be gleaned.

We have something to learn from experiences across the water but we also have much to teach.

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League Head On West Coast

Washington. — E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League was on the west coast this week, meeting with state league directors and addressing labor political gatherings.

Oliver's tour has already taken him to Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Oregon.

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Labor Fights For The Public

Labor's enemies claim that the CIO in its determined stand against wage reductions represents a narrow group or class interest.

The CIO asserts that in serving as a bulwark against wage cutting it is not only protecting the interests of millions of workers but is also making a great contribution to the welfare of the whole country.

A recent survey of public opinion by Fortune magazine, which caters to businessmen and well-to-do readers and cannot be charged with labor sympathies, supports the union viewpoint.

Its findings indicate that the majority of people in all walks of life recognize that wage-cutting is not a step in the direction of general recovery.

The question asked was: "Would it improve the general situation if labor accepted a wage cut?"

To this question, 63.4 per cent. of the people polled answered No, and only 12.6 per cent. answered Yes. The rest qualified their replies or said they did not know.

A breakdown of the replies shows that factory workers and the poor gave the biggest majority of Noes. But it also shows that even executives and the "prosperous" voted by two to one that wage cuts would not improve the general situation.

Such polls as this help to prove that there is no such alignment as labor versus the public, when labor fights to maintain and increase the purchasing power of the workers.

On the contrary, the alignment is labor and the public interest on the one side, combatting the selfish minority interest of wage-cutting exploiters on the other.

Unions Demand End Months'-Old Relief Crisis In Cleveland

Cleveland.—Speaking in behalf of 75,000 hungry relief clients, members of CIO unions and the Workers Alliance jammed Cleveland's city hall this week and demanded an end to the relief stoppage which has been in progress since April 15.

The demonstrators, 1000 in number, demanded that the City Council release $450,000 from a city sinking fund in anticipation of finances already voted by the state legislature.

"Misery has become unbearable; stop-gap ordinances won't help any longer. The people need food, clothing and shelter," declared E. C. Greenfield, Workers Alliance representative.

Social service workers, members of the State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO, who have not been paid for a month, were forced to make their rounds of calls and tell members of unemployed families thta they could do nothing more for them.

Serious effects on the community's health were seen as one result of the starvation diet upon which a large proportion of the city's workers has been existing.

The director of the Child Health Association declared, "It is a slow process, but what we are seeing is a gradual breakdown in child health comparable to Europe in the World War. Even in babies . . . we are beginning to see the reappearance of rickets and some scurvy."

The Wrench In The Machinery

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

A Curb Upon Democracy

THE outrageous behavior of the House rules committee in the last Congress has this much merit — that it finally attracted general attention to one of the most effective means whereby a reactionary minority can thwart the will of a democratic majority.

The wealthy and conservative classes in America have yielded only gradually and reluctantly to demands for democratic government. At every stage in our political history, they have been concerned with establishing checks and safeguards against the great masses of the common people having their way too readily.

The committee system, as traditionally operated in Congress is one of such carefully-devised checks on the free-play of democracy.

An examination of the membership of the committees which have virtual life-and-death power over all proposed legislation, shows that they are stacked against new-comers.

The New Deal turnover has brought new Congressmen to about two-thirds of the seats in the House in the last three terms. Yet these new-comers, who most accurately reflect the prevailing wishes of the electorate, have little committee representation.

Nearly all the more important committee asisgnments go to senior Congressmen who were first elected before such a thing as a New Deal was ever heard of.

This is particularly true of the most powerful committees. The rules committee and the ways and means committee have not a single member on them in his first or second term. They are wholly and strictly of pre-New Deal vintage.

Through this system the great majority of Congressmen, who won their seats in the last three elections on issues which are closest to the voters' hearts at the present time, are denied proportionate representation in determining just what legislation Congress as a whole may vote upon.

How the conservative and pre-New Deal minority who control most of the committees can use their power to defeat progressive legislation, was most glaringly shown in the last Congress.

The rules committee refused to allow the House to vote on wage-hour legislation desired by the overwhelming majority of Congressmen, and the bill had to be forced out of their hands by a petition signed by two-thirds of the members of the House.

The next crime against democracy perpetrated by the rules committee was its refusal to allow Congress to vote on the Walsh-Healey amendment at a time when it was too late for the majority to win its way by the cumbersome petition method.

* * *

Committee chairmanships are the most strategic positions in Congress. Yet nearly all of the House committees, and all of the more important ones, have chairmen who were first elected long, long before the last depression and the New Deal.

The only committee with a first-term chairman is the committee on memorials!

* * *

The recent Minnesota primaries are an interesting example of the realignment which is taking place — with increasing sharpness of division — between the progressive and conservative forces.

Old party lines were almost forgotten when the Republican and Democratic primaries were virtually deserted by the rush of conservatives from all camps into the Farmer-Labor primaries, in a vain effort to defeat the progressive and pro-labor governor, Elmer Benson.

One lesson from this for labor and progressive voters is that the primaries are becoming fully as important a battleground as the final elections.

Another lesson is that unity of all progressive forces is essential to defeat the increasingly united front of reaction.

SCMWA Signs With Reading

Harrisburg, Pa.—David Kanes, regional representative of the State, County & Municipal Workers, CIO, in Pennsylvania, is leaving for Reading where a contract between the SCMWA and the city of Readin will be signed.

The Reading City employees are organized in Local 61 of the SCMWA.

The contract will affect over 300 city employe and calls for a minimum pay of 57 cents an hour, and a 40-hour maximum week. Under the contract, city employees must pay their dues employes must pay their dues day of each month.

Kanes stated: "Mayor Stump and the Reading City Administration are to be congratulated upon their eminently fair labor attitude as evidenced by their willingness to sign an agreement with our union."

Urge Councils Form Social Security Groups

Washington—The formation of committees on social security in CIO Industrial Union Councils is proceeding rapidly, according to Joseph Kovner, executive secretary of the CIO national Committee on Social Security.

Councils that have not already formed committees are urged to do so as soon as possible and to advise CIO headquarters accordingly.

The report and the first bulletin of the national committee, as approved by Chairman John L. Lewis, have gone out to all affiliated unions. A second bulletin will be ready soon, outlining important problems in social security and giving suggestions to unions for the benefit of their members.

The New Relief and Recovery Bill

Labor May Take Credit For Its Passage; Will Provide 3,000,000 Jobs

By RALPH HETZEL, JR.
Secretary, CIO Unemployment Committee

In the face of the greatest pressure from reactionaries in the Congress and private interests opposed to work relief, the President's Relief and Recovery program was enacted into law last week. Labor may take much of the credit for passage of these new WPA, PWA and Housing appropriations.

The appropriation of $1,425,000,000 for WPA covers the eight months from July 1, 1938, to February 28, 1939.

If it should be used in the total period of eight months the appropriation would provide only an average of approximately 2,800,000 jobs. If it is spent in seven months, as is permitted under the relaxed Woodrum amendment if the President should declare an emergency, it would provide an average of slightly more than 3,100,000 jobs.

Present indications are that the WPA will attempt to provide within the next month about 3 million jobs, an increase of approximately 250,000 over the present quota.

The number of jobs provided by WPA will depend in a great measure upon the force with which labor brings to the attention of the WPA the need in each locality. If the pressure is strong enough the WPA will spend the money the way it ought to be spent—as rapidly as possible. If necessary, the President can at any time call a special session of Congress to appropriate more funds.

$25,000,000 of the WPA appropriation may be spent for direct relief. If, therefore, a crisis develops in any locality where relief machinery has broken down, demands can be made for the Federal government to provide necessary funds. Every attempt, however, should be made to get local relief authorities to provide adequate funds before appeals are made to the Federal government.

The CIO has continually advocated work relief rather than direct relief and will oppose any attempt to break down the work relief principle.

Rates of Pay

Prevailing hourly rates of wages must be paid on work projects, as was provided also in last year's appropriation act.

This means that the hourly rate must not be less on WPA than it is for similar work in the locality of the project. The monthly rate of pay, however, is the so-called "security wage" which is supposed to be based on a cost of living scale. The latter does not have any relation to the hourly rate.

Indications are at present time that it may be possible to revise this "security wage" scale upward, especially in the lowest brackets in the southern areas where monthly rates run as low as $19 and $21.

The prevailing hourly rates of pay are determined by the WPA State administrators. It is up to the unions to see that these rates are not below the union rates.

Monthly Pay Rates

The monthly rates of pay are determined by the national WPA office and depend upon the classification given to each locality. The average of monthly WPA wages throughout the country is approximately $55.

The law provides that the hourly rates on WPA shall not be less than those set under the new Wages and Hours Act. This means that for the next year no rates shall be less than 25 cents an hour. This will raise the level in a good many of the southern areas where rates have been as low as 15 cents an hour.

Projects

The WPA is continuing the requirement that most projects must be sponsored by State or local governments which have to work out the details of the projects and provide an average of 20 per cent. of the cost. The Federal government pays for labor and administrative costs. The 20 per cent. is assumed to cover the cost of materials and supplies. However, at least $25,000,000 of the WPA appropriation may be used in emergency for "non-labor" costs on the projects.

Therefore, in emergencies, where the local government cannot pay it's share, it will be possible to get the Federal government to pay non-labor costs as well.

One of the specific types of projects for which WPA money may be spent is in "aiding self-help and cooperative associations for the benefit of needy persons." This is very important.

It makes it possible for the WPA to help unions set up cooperative units to produce goods for sale to local relief agencies and for distribution among the needy. This provision has great possibilities and its successful operation will depend upon how effective the CIO unions make use of it.

Other Projects

Other projects which are mentioned specifically in the Act are: highways, roads, and streets; public buildings; parks and other recreational facilities, including buildings thereon; public utilities; electric transmission and distribution lines or systems to serve persons in rural areas, including projects sponsored by and for the benefit of nonprofit and cooperative associations; sewer systems, water supply and purification systems; airports and other transportation facilities; flood control; drainage; irrigation; conservation; eradication of insect pests; miscellaneous construction projects; educational, professional, clerical, cultural, recreational, production, service, including training for domestic service, and miscellaneous nonconstruction projects.

Eligibility

The general provision is that persons "in actual need" shall be eligible for WPA jobs even if they are not on relief rolls.

Any person who is dropped from WPA to take private employment is immediately eligible when the private employment terminates to be put back on his previous employment status at the WPA "if he is still in need and if he has lost the private employment through no fault of his own."

Veterans of the World War, the Spanish American War, and other American wars are to be given first preference on projects. The next preference is given to American citizens.

Following these are aliens whose Declaration of Intention to become American citizens was filed prior to the date of the President's approval of the law, June 21st, and which Declaration has not expired.

Workers on WPA are expected to accept bona fide offers of private employment. However, such employment must be under reasonable working conditions and pay as much or more per pay period as the worker would receive or can receive on WPA. The pay period usually means a month.

Unionism

The right of WPA workers to maintain union activity is very definitely affirmed in the law.

It says that "any person . . . who knowingly, by means of any fraud, force, threat, intimidation, or boycott, or discrimination on account of race, religion, political affiliation, or **membership in a labor organization**, deprives any person of any of the benefits to which he may be entitled under any such (WPA) appropriation, or attempts so to do, or assists in so doing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

This provision is designed to protect workers fully in their right to join a labor organization. Unions can be on the alert to protect this right.

PWA

Provision is made for the appropriation of nearly a billion dollars for PWA projects.

These projects are generally given out to private contractors and the usual procedure of hiring labor for a private building job is followed. Projects amounting to at least three hundred million dollars are expected to be under way in 60 days.

It is doubtful that PWA could provide at its peak more than 300,000 jobs on the site of the projects. A careful study, however, indicates that the PWA projects will provide considerable work in industries supplying building materials.

New Housing Provisions

A significant accomplishment in connection with the Relief and Recovery Bill was the inclusion of amendments to the United States Housing Act which will enable the Authority to enlarge its program from $500,000,000 to $800,000,000 of total construction and to do this amount of work in a shorter interval of time.

The Authority was given greater power to grant increased subsidies, which will be necessary in connection with this expanded program.

During the session a dangerous attack was made on the whole housing program by the effort of reactionary interests to restrict the Authority's financial authorizations for administrative purposes to $2,225,000 instead of $4,500,000 originally authorized by the Bureau of the Budget.

While it proved impossible to get the full amount restored to the Authority, the final authorization was $3,500,000 and this will enable the Authority to operate effectively until the next session of Congress.

The CIO and affiliated organizations can claim the major share of the credit for getting these amendments and protecting the funds of the Housing Authority.

Relief Bill At A Glance

WPA. $1,425,000,000 was appropriated for WPA for 8 months from July 1, 1938 to February 28, 1939, allowing the President to spend it in 7 months if an emergency occurs. This fund can be made to supply between three million and three and a quarter million jobs.

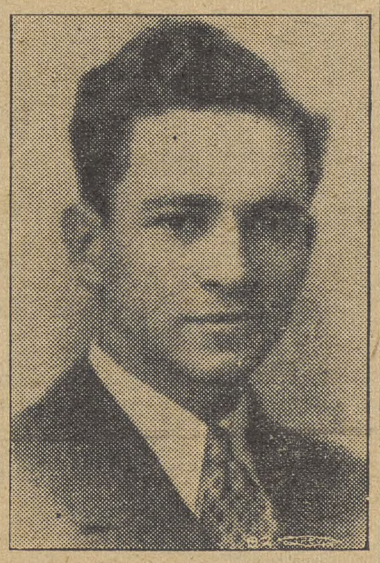
RELIEF. $25,000,000 of the WPA appropriation may be spent for direct relief to ease emergencies where State and local appropriations for relief have been exhausted or the machinery has broken down.

RATES OF PAY. Hourly rates of pay on WPA shall not be less than the prevailing rates for work of a similar nature in each locality, and the minimum must not be less than the rates provided by the Wages and Hours Act.

ELIGIBILITY. Applicants need not be on relief rolls in order to be eligible for WPA jobs. No worker need take a job in private industry which pays him less per pay period than his WPA job. No alien can receive a job on WPA unless he has made a Declaration of Intention to become a citizen and it is still valid and has not expired at the time of the passage of this bill.

UNIONISM. The law forbids any person to discriminate against WPA workers on the grounds of religion, political affiliation, or **membership in a labor organization.**

Chairman



James B. Carey, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and chairman of the CIO's Unemployment Committee which hailed the new relief bill.

Gotham Bus Drivers Win Longer Vacations Through TWU

NEW YORK. — Following negotiations between the Transport Workers Union, CIO, and two New York bus concerns employing some 3500 workers, paid vacations twice as long as those granted last year were agreed upon.

Under the terms of closed shop contracts reached last August between the union and both transit lines, a provision was included for negotiations in June, 1938, on the question of extra vacation time.

As all transit employes in the city are paid by the hour, the new schedules providing for 100 hours for omnibus drivers, ninety-six for garage workers, and eighty for shop employes, represent approximately two weeks' paid vacations. Last year they received 50, 48 and 40 hours respectively.

According to Austin Hogan, president of the TWU New York local, vacation pay will average $82 for omnibus drivers and $63.20 for Fifth Avenue coach operators.

The union has closed shop agreements with all private transit lines in the city.

Form Council

Morgantown, W. Va.—Delegates from twenty-one CIO local unions organized the Harrison County Industrial Union Council at a conference held in Clarksburg. Richard Ice, member of Local 2, Federation of Flat Glass Workers, was elected temporary president.

John B. Easton, president of the West Virginia CIO Council presided at the meeting, and spoke on the aims and accomplishments of the CIO.

Marine Union Renews Four Contracts

New York City—Contracts with four companies have been renewed by locals of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers in the port of New York. Brooklyn Local No. 13 renewed an agreement with the Acme Tank Cleaning Process Corp., maintaining the 90 cents an hour rate, the union hiring hall and overtime pay.

The P. S. Thorsen Co., signed a joint agreement with Local No. 13 and Hoboken Local No. 15. The Hoboken local also signed a contract with the Robert Armour Co., Inc., providing for a closed shop, and a wage scale ranging from 85c an hour for helpers to $1.45 for bricklayers.

Staten Island Local No. 12 resigned with the Cairney Engine and Boiler Works, Inc. The contract provides for time and a half pay on dirty work, payment of prevailing wages in the port shipyards and other terms similar to those in the other contracts renewed.

Two New Pacts In New York

New York.—Two new contracts just signed by CIO Local Industrial Unions show steady progress being made in the New York area under Allan S. Haywood, CIO regional director.

One, signed by the United Optical Workers No. 208, with the General Optical Co. of Mount Vernon, N. Y., covers 300 workers. Sole collective bargaining rights, no wage cuts during the period of the agreement, a re-opening of the wage clauses in January next, and improved procedure for settling disputes, were won.

The other secures the closed shop, check-off, overtime pay, vacations, grievance adjustment, and a wage increase for 75 workers of the Ravenswood Paper Mills in Queens, N. Y. This is the first contract ever signed by this company, which had previously attempted to cut wages. The agreement was won by the United Paper Workers, Local Industrial Union 830.

CIO Insurance Union Gains Despite Heavy Opposition

By JEAN ROISMAN

In March, 1937, the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union, AFL affiliate, launched a drive to organize the industrial insurance agents. The union was sharply rebuked by the AFL and ordered to stop.

A letter sent to the union reminded it that "The AFL since 1901 voted not to accept insurance agents into membership." 1901 was a year, which, most of the militant young workers about to tackle the country's second largest industry, could not recall and so the union persisted in its drive.

Many BSAU locals on June 1st 1937, affiliated with the CIO as the United Office and Professional Workers of America. The National Insurance Division was set up at once. In July a charter was granted the Industrial Insurance Agents Union, an organization covering all men employed as industrial agents in the insurance companies of the U. S.

With the impetus of CIO affiliation, agents all over the country swarmed into the union's ranks. Organizers were assigned by the general executive board to Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. Others were sent to Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

All went with directions to concentrate on agents employed by the major industrial insurance companies, Metropolitan, Prudential and John Hancock.

Girdler Tactics

The union found itself fighting against a 60-year-old determination of the insurance companies that they would brook no labor organization. The union has been pitting its strength against the $5,000,000,000 dollar assets of the Metropolitan and the billions of dollars controlled by the other companies. Employing the tactics of Ford, Knudsen and Girdler, these companies are not only determined to crush the union but are using all the wealth and power at their disposal to evade the National Labor Relations Act.

Company unions have been set up in Metropolitan and John Hancock. A few AFL locals sprung up and were welcomed and aided in their weak attempts at sabotage. Black lists of active union members were compiled.

Active unionists were fired, and every conceivable threat and abuse has been heaped upon union members. These are not the violent tactics employed by owners in the steel mills and on the waterfront, but the more refined mental slugs reserved for white collar workers.

Despite this opposition, the union has made rapid strides throughout the country in educational and legislative fields, in its appeals before the National and State labor boards. Under the leadership of Leon W. Berney, National insurance director of the UOPWA, the union has set out to right the grievances of low pay, long hours, insults and abuse from managers, threats of discharge if arbitrary quotas of new business are not forthcoming, nerve-racking speedup and insecurity. These are the grievances of unorganized workers everywhere . . . white collar or overalls.

Many Victories

A succession of union victories has been the answer to these abuses. A clear majority of the agents of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance company and the Colonial Life Insurance Company joined the union, and while only a minority of Metropolitan and Prudential agents have been organized on a national scale, they represent a majority of the men employed in the areas where organization has taken place.

Grievance committees have been set up in district offices. New York's Local 30 has 180 such grievance committees. A 5-day week was secured from Metropolitan and Prudential. Twenty-eight locals throughout the country carry on the organizing work. Additional charters were recently granted in Buffalo, N. Y., Holyoke, Mass., New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., Pittsburgh, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., Schenectady, N. Y., Trenton, N. J., Toledo and Bellaire, Ohio, Cumberland, Md., Chicago, Ill, and Montreal, Canada.

Labor board appeals have proved fruitful. The NLRB has before it a union petition requesting an election among agents employed by John Hancock in Massachusetts, New York and Connecticut. The board is now holding informal hearings on union charges of unfair labor practices by this same company.

The New York State labor relations board certified Local 30 as bargaining agent for the Metropolitan's 2577 agents in the New York area and ordered the company to bargain collectively with the union. This was the first decision of its kind ever handed down to a major insurance company.

First Contract

Of great significance was the first agreement ever to be reached between a life insurance company and a union of insurance agents when local 30 signed up the Golden Eagle Life Insurance corporation. This contract was signed on May 31, 1938. Others will follow.

Legislative victories, won by the union, have added hundreds of thousands of dollars to the income of agents through the passage of the Lapse Bill. This bill which became law in the States of New York and Massachusetts has won for the agents relief from being charged by the companies for policies that lapse after having been in force three years or more. The union plans to bring it before every legislature in the country where the lapse abuse is in existence.

Women Help

Womens Auxiliaries, composed of the wives and friends of the agents, have been established all over the country and are especially active in educational work. Local 30's auxiliary has 700 such members. During the difficult period of the Metropolitan election, these women worked side by side with their husbands, sons, fathers and sweethearts.

They visited the homes of families who had been previously honored by calls from company officials and presented the union point of view. They organized protest delegations to the president of the Metropolitan and the State insurance department.

In Philadelphia and Boston, as well as in other cities, auxiliaries raised hundreds of dollars for the union by successful parties and luncheons. Activities such as these, helped publicize the union and created a bond of fraternalism among the agents . . . the essence of good unionism.

Policyholders Aid

An important development in this fight has been the formation of a National Policyholders Committee under the sponsorship of such men as Congressman Henry G. Teigan, United Electrical and Radio Workers of America's president, James Carey, president, American Federation of Teachers, Professor Jerome Davis, editor of the New Republic, George Soule, New York's CIO director, Allan S. Haywood, Rev. John H. Lathrop, noted constitutional lawyer, Louis B. Boudin and Provisional Secretary, Israel Convisser.

This committee has as its purpose: "For a fair labor policy, for democratic control of the insurance companies."

Industrial insurance policyholders are for the most part, workers and people in the lower income groups. This would guarantee that their sympathies lie with labor rather than with the hide bound anti-labor policy of the $100,000 a year executives. The National Policyholders Committee is attempting to right this wrong.

Unions are setting up their own locals committees to protest, as owners, all these violations. The companies are now finding to their amazement that the widely advertised boast that policyholders are the owners of the company is being taken seriously by some of the owners.

With CIO backing and unity and co-operation within its ranks, the Industrial Insurance Agents Union is not concerned over Metropolitan's president Leroy Lincoln's statement: "I have refused and shall continue to refuse voluntarily to give any recognition to any organization not representative of Metropolitan policyholders."

Labor has met these threats before and won. What happened in steel, in auto, in rubber, in textiles will happen in insurance.

Director

Lewis A. Berne, who is directing the organizational drive of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, in the insurance field.

URW To Hold 10-Day Confab

Akron, O.—A ten-day industrial union conference sponsored by the United Rubber Workers, CIO, will open at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, July 22.

Under the guidance of prominent and experienced leaders, the conference will study the main problems of the present day labor movement, according to an announcement made by the union's Research and Education Dept.

Week-end institutes will be held beginning July 22 and 29, for those unable to attend the full ten-day session.

Rug Firm Called Law Violator

NEW YORK. — Officials of the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company are continuing their flagrant violations of the Wagner Act, the Textile Workers Organizing Committee charges in an additional complaint filed against the firm with the labor board.

They are attempting to start a back to work movement among designers in the Thompsonville, Conn. plant, and their bargaining with the union during the entire four week period of negotiations was done in bad faith, the TWOC charges.

"The company has at no time really offered proposals which can be considered to represent true collective bargaining," the union states, and "has repeatedly declared that the matter of wages cannot be arbitrated or bargained with the union, but are entirely subjects for managerial determination."

The strike against two plants of the company at Amsterdam, N. Y., and Thompsonville, began nearly two months ago and is still completely effective. Neither of the plants, which employ together more than 6,000 workers, are running.

Union members are picketing the warehouses of the company throughout the country, and various labor, civic and consumer groups in many large communities have adopted resolutions condemning the firm's attitude.

Strikers at their meetings have indicated their determination to continue their struggle until the company agrees to settle the dispute by genuine collective bargaining.

Pay Cut Barred By USWA

Philadelphia.—Striking workers of the Keystone Slipper Co. voted unanimously to reject a compromise proposal for a six per cent. wage cut made by the management, and instructed the president of their local to refuse any settlement which called for any cut in wages.

The local, affiliated with the United Shoe Workers, CIO, called the strike the latter part of May, following attempts of the company to include a 15 per cent. pay cut in the new contract.

Two Other Strikes

Two other major disputes in Philadelphia's shoe industry are also in progress. A picket line is being maintained by about 350 workers at the plant of J. Edwards and Co., and labor board hearings are being conducted against the firm of Laird, Schober and Co., on charges filed by the CIO union.

A fourth firm, the Brooks Shoe Mfg. Co., recently signed an agreement with a USW local.

Judge Halts Hague Stab For CIO Files

Newark, N. J.—Mayor Frank (I Am the Law) Hague failed in his first effort to subpena the records, membership lists and correspondence of the CIO and fifteen labor and liberal organizations.

Federal Judge William Clark, who is presiding at the suit of the CIO and the American Civil Liberties Union to gain an injunction enforcing civil rights in Jersey City, ruled that in some cases the subpenas had been delivered to the wrong persons, and in others the documents were defective in the eyes of the law.

Sign First Insurance Pact

Leaders of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, and executives of the Golden Eagle Insurance Co., shown as they prepared to sign the first contract between an insurance company and the CIO union.

Many Bad Features Eliminated From Marine Bill

Washington—Compulsory arbitration and construction of merchant marine vessels in foreign shipyards, two of the provisions in the proposed maritime legislation opposed by CIO maritime unions, were both ruled out of the bill as it was finally passed by Congress in the final rush for adjournment.

In place of the compulsory arbitration clause backed by Senator Copeland of New York, since deceased, and other reactionaries, a voluntary mediation board is provided for.

The section in the original bill which would have allowed ships to be built in foreign shipyards with government subsidies was opposed by the CIO Maritime Committee and affiliated unions, on the ground that thousands of shipbuilding workers in America were unemployed.

Training Schools a Threat

From the point of view of labor, the most serious defect in the bill as passed, is the section providing for a training school for seamen to be set up under the direction of the Maritime Commission with the assistance of the Coast Guard and other government agencies. The CIO maritime unions fear that a training center so run may be used for strike-breaking purposes.

Believing that certain shipping interests have in mind trying to force a strike next September, the Maritime Council foresees the possibility of the training school cadets being used at that time as scabs to break the strike.

The mediation board as provided for in the bill can function in a dispute only if both the employer and the employes agree to use its services.

UAW Board Members Jailed At Dearborn

Detroit. — For the first time executive board members of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, were arrested at the gates of the Ford plant in Dearborn for distributing the union's paper, the United Automobile Workers, to Ford employes as they left the plant.

Thirty—union men, including several board members, were hauled off to the local hoosegow. Among those arrested were R. J. Thomas, UAW vice-president, Fred Pieper, Zygmund Dobrzynski, Detroit Ford director for the UAW, and Mrs. Dobrzynski.

They were jailed despite a recent decision of a Dearborn court which dismissed a UAW member arrested for distributing the paper. UAW attorneys indicated that suits for false arrest and imprisonment would be filed against the Dearborn police.

RoyLawrence Directs New AFHW Drive

Philadelphia.—The Southern organizing drive of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, CIO, will be directed by Roy R. Lawrence, who is also in charge of the regional office of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee in Atlanta, Ga.

Emil Rieve, president of the Federation, in announcing the appointment, made at a meeting of the executive board in Milwaukee, said that it marked "another step in the intensification of the Southern organizing drive ordered by the recent convention of the Federation.

Will Increase Efficiency

"The joint arrangement between the TWOC and the Federation will lead to increased efficiency and eliminate overlapping of the efforts of the two organizations," he declared.

As head of the AFHW southern drive, Lawrence will direct activities in the Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Louisiana.

Ford Men Tell NLRB Of Spying, Firings

Los Angeles.—Ford workers from the motor company's Long Beach assembly plant, on strike since April 15, told hair-raising stories of disregard for health regulations and union persecution by the management at labor board hearings being conducted here on charges filed by the United Automobile Workers, CIO union.

Union protests against the lack of health precautions in the lead grinding department were ignored by runaround tactics, Don Carse, former president of UAW Local 406, testified at the hearings.

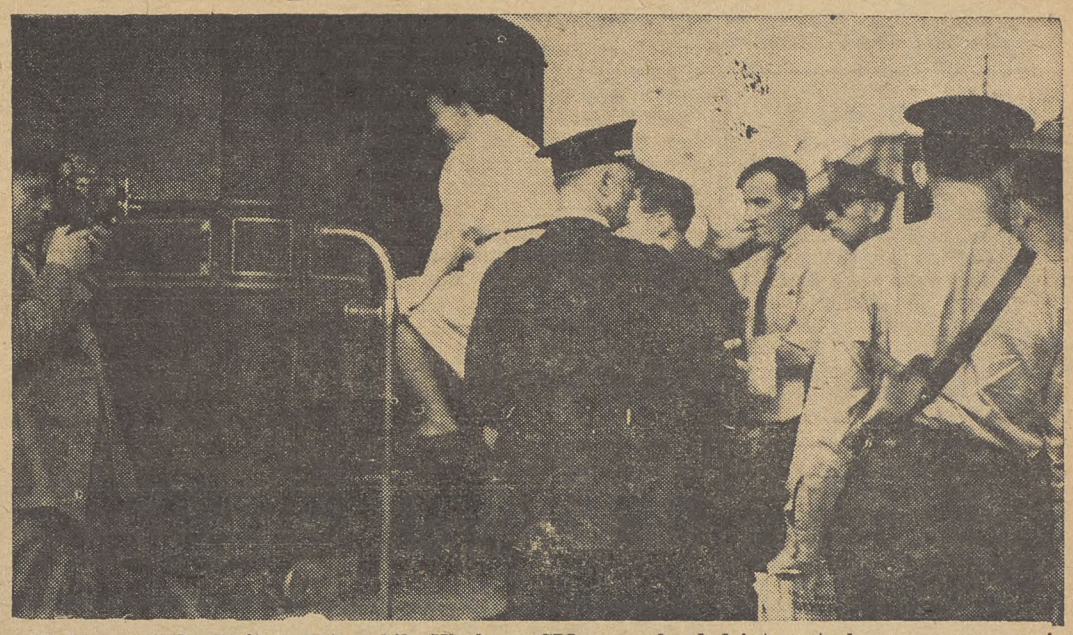
An employe who works for five years on an automatic lead-grinding machine will live an average of only six more years, Carse said. Lack of safety devices permit the fumes to escape and seep into the worker's lungs, giving him lead poisoning. To make ten cents more on a car, Carse testified, the company condemned workers to a living death.

Other witnesses told how they were spied upon by Ford "service men," forced to join a company union, and fired when it was found that they belonged to the UAW.

Hadley Dyer, president of the "independent" union, testified that his group had no grievance against the Ford Motor Co., and that it had no intention of affiliating with an outside union.

An interesting highlight of the case was the testimony of Frank Garbutt, president of the L. A. Athletic Club, who admitted that he had loaned his office to company stooges for mailing out "yellow" slips, stating that the Ford workers did not wish to be represented by any nationally chartered union.

Ford Cops Attack the UAW Again



Members of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, were herded into patrol wagons once again when they attempted to distribute union literature to Ford workers at the River Rouge plant in Detroit. Police got around a Supreme Court decision upholding the right to distribute handbills by maintaining the street was a "congested area,"—though the cops were the only ones who thought so.

LABOR *And The* LAW

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

Congressional Committees

When Congress is not permitted to vote on the measures which an overwhelming majority of its members favor, there is something wrong with the Congressional machinery. And when this happens twice on proposed labor legislation, it is time for organized labor to ask how it happens, and what can be done about it.

Passage of the Wages and Hours law was delayed for a year, and the legislation to prevent violators of the Wagner Act from getting government contracts has been stopped altogether this session, because the House Rules Committee refused to let these measures come to a vote.

How It Happens

When a bill is introduced in Congress, it is referred to a standing committee which deals with the subject matter of the bill. These committees can do two things. They can kill a bill entirely by doing nothing about it, or they hold hearings, and report the bill out, with such changes as the committee may recommend, so that it can be voted upon.

In the House of Representatives, if the committee reports a bill, the Rules Committee must give it a rule before it can come to a vote. This means that the Rules Committee must fix a time when it will come up for a vote in the House.

The Rules Committee, was duty bound to permit both the Wages and Hours bill and the legislation to strengthen the Wagner Act to come to a vote, but it took upon itself the function of passing upon the merits of the bills, and refused to do so, because it did not like them.

Congress must have committees in order to handle its work in an expeditious and efficient manner. But there can be no possible justification for any committee of Congress acting contrary to the will of the majority of the members of Congress.

If these committees are able to prevent action on legislation that is supported by the majority, then the whole legislative process breaks down, since the representatives elected by the people are powerless to take the action that the people need and want.

The seriousness of this danger can be seen from the fact that although the makeup of Congress has been radically changed since 1932, with the advent of the New Deal, the membership of the important Congressional Committees, and particularly the chairmanship of these committees, has remained in the hands of old-line reactionary Democrats, who cannot be distinguished from Tory Republicans.

This result has been brought about because of the present rules under which our Congressional committees operate. By and large, Congressmen are appointed to committees on the basis of their seniority — that is, their length of service in Congress—and the chairmanship of these committees goes to the Congressman on the particular committee with the most seniority.

What Can be Done

There are a number of things which can be done to remedy the situation whereby a handful of reactionaries are able to block Congressional action. For example, members of committees could be elected by the majority of the Congressmen, with appropriate representation for the minority party. Seniority would become only one element to be taken into account, rather than the chief element as at present.

Another thing that might be done would be to prevent any committee from presuming to exercise arbitrary power. For example, it might be provided that where any bill is favorably reported by a committee in the House, the Rules Committee would have to grant it a rule so that it could come to a vote.

In order to reach a definite program the general outline presented in this column will be supplemented by a pamphlet to be issued by the CIO Legal Department explaining Congressional procedure in detail.

One of the essential conditions to the maintenance of our democratic institutions is that they work. So long as a small minority can throw a monkey wrench into our legislative machinery, we are faced with the danger of a crisis in which the existence of our democratic form of government may well be threatened.

We shall urge effective reforms which will permit our Congressional machinery to work.

Reactionaries' Hate Of Progress Reaching New Low Levels

By McALISTER COLEMAN

Martha's Vineyard, Mass. — Here is a little island off Cape Cod, whose long Southern beaches face the full sweep of the Atlantic.

It is an island drenched with historical and literary tradition. Leif Erikson, they say, was hereabouts as early as 1001, nearly 500 years before Columbia's crew sighted American land.

There is a pretty story to the effect that Shakespeare hearing the stories of returned travelers, chose the Vineyard as the site for the "Tempest."

Herman Melville's whalers shipped from Edgartown, the insland's principal town, which now welcomes the paunchy "commodores" of the hotsy-totsy Atlantic Yacht Club.

One of the few places in America, you would say off-hand, where the prides and prejudices of the industrial cities of the mainland would be left well behind.

You would be wrong. Hate stalks this island, very lovely now in the soft June sunlight. You can almost reach out and feel it, when you talk to men and women come down to the little post office for their mail, or riding along sandy roads to the beaches.

It is the same fierce hate that you find in the editorial rooms of reactionary newspapers, at the bars of city hotels, on the porches of swank country clubs.

At the start it had political and economic sources. Now it has become for those whom it possesses as personal, ingrowing, obssesive emotion, dangerously close to hysteria. It is of course, the Great Roosevelt Hate.

Serves as Outlet

For a whole cross-section of America, the well-fed, well-clothed, well-sheltered, well in the upper income brackets, this G. R. H. serves as a convenient easement for uneasy consciences, an outlet for distructive fears, a compensation for empty and frustrated lives.

Out of the clean and thundering surf comes a utility executive from Boston to sprawl with his fellows on the beach and straightway start on the latest and dirtiest story about the President. Giggles from the haltered women nearby indicate that Mrs. Roosevelt is the butt of a similarly smutty story. At his home, the executive hands visitors mimeographed copies of a scurrilous poem addressed to Mr. Roosevelt and over the cocktails all hands join in singing ditties against the CIO.

Make truce with people like these? Accept them into the company of decent-minded American workers of hand and brain? People whose heroes are the Tom Girdlers, the Weirs and the Frank Hagues? As well make a pet of a sabre-toothed tiger, or have Hitler for a house-guest.

Hate Hits New Low

Since I cast my first vote for Eugene Debs in 1912, I have known many campaigns of mass malice, notably that directed against Woodrow Wilson by the same sort as are now attempting to denigrate Roosevelt. But the G. H. R. hits new lows, and hits below the belt.

Everyone likes a good hater. Luckily we have no lese majeste here.

But this is not good hating. It is the envious, slimy sort of adolescent fence-writing that makes us ashamed of our species.

The only consolation is that now that they have revealed to all the world, their essential nastiness, these Roosevelt haters need no longer be considered as part of the American scheme of things. No matter how loudly they sound off in their papers, their pulpits, over their radios and on their platforms, the overwhelming majority of Americans will know them for what they are, and in the name of plain, ordinary decency will rise and reject them, whenever the democratic opportunity offers.

Attack On Rubber Workers Is Flop

Audience Deserts Gerald L. K. Smith; Red-Baiter's Link To Davey Seen

By ROBERT L. CRUDEN

Akron. — Another attempt to put the rubber workers' union on the spot failed when a much-trumpeted visit of CIO-baiter Gerald L. K. Smith flopped.

Smith's visit was preceded by a week of provocation by Smith's publicity men, who unsuccessfully tried to draw out CIO leaders into a controversy. The CIO leaders urged their members to stay away from the meeting and to do nothing which "would give Smith and his associates in the city and state governments a chance to provoke violence."

A large crowd turned out to see Smith put on his act, but after a while they began drifting out, in spite of his repeated calls to "keep your seats, keep your seats." Finally Smith shouted the Lord's Prayer to halt the exodus so that his agents could distribute anti-CIO petitions.

Attacked CIO Leaders

During his speech Smith attacked John L. Lewis, Sidney Hillman and Harry Bridges as Communists and urged Akronites to drive out the "lice and vermin in your midst." "Purge your city," he bellowed; "Purge your state." Drive the ghosts of Lewis, Hillman, Bridges and Grillo (URWA secretary) out of Ohio." He constantly referred to Grillo as "Gorilla" Grillo.

While Smith was speaking Frank Grillo himself was relying to Smith in a radio address.

The day after the Smith meeting many leading business men expressed resentment at Smith's rabble-rousing, taking the position that attempts to stir up trouble and prejudice are not going to help the city. Grillo received commendation from a number of civic and business leaders for his talk.

See Tie-Up With Davey

Suspicion that Governor Davey was tied in with the Smith meeting was based on these facts:

The mailing list used for the Smith meeting was the same used by Davey. State employes distributed tickets for the Smith meeting.

Time reserved for Gov. Davey on a state-wide radio hookup was turned over to Smith.

Smith announced similar meetings within the next month in Toledo, Canton, Cincinnati and Cleveland—which ties in perfectly with Gov. Davey's pre-primary strategy of making the red-scare and the CIO an issue in the Democratic primaries.

Ohio primaries are held early in August. Gov. Davey, on the run before charges of graft and corruption, has attempted to raise the issue of CIO-domination and Communism in an effort to throw voters off the trail.

Indications are that he is not succeeding very well.

Grillo declared in his speech: "I charge that Gerald L. K. Smith has made unfounded and seditious utterances about the President of the United States.

"I charge Smith has publicly announced his intention of stirring up hatred among American citizens. I charge Smith has publicly attempted to stir up anti-Semitism in the United States.

"I charge that Smith is in fact a Fascist.

"Some people listening to the extreme statements of Mr. Smith are taking a clown too seriously. My friends, I would like to think that way, too, but today a clown has beaten a great nation into submission and has become a firebrand menacing the peace of the world.

"Just ten short years ago people were laughing at a man named Hitler and dismissing his rabble-rousing as fantastic. 'That clown will never get any place in Germany', they said.

"Well, just look what happened over there. And what happened over there can happen over here, provided our people are not vigilant to defend their liberties and rebuff the attempts of demagogues and charlatans to stir up hysteria and hatred among our people."

Squelched

All Ohio radio talks by Gerald L. K. Smith have been cancelled, it has been announced by radio stations in Akron and Cleveland.

Cancellation of the talks came a few days after Smith's appearance in Akron and consequent exposure of his fascist record by Frank Grillo, general secretary treasurer of the United Rubber Workers of America.

Scabs, Cops Fight CIO Strikers

New York. — Eight hundred Eagle Pencil Co. strikers are holding firm in spite of police terrors and attempts to force scabs through the picket lines.

The strike, called by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, has been under way for more than a week.

It was called against a 10 per cent. wage cut proposed by the company.

Tried To Import Thugs

Company thugs and city cops have been trying to jam truckloads of finks through the line by running them in heavy trucks against the pickets. One worker was in hospital with possible fractures of both legs as the result of this attempted scab-running.

Neighborhood workers have been turning out to aid the UERMW men win their fight against the wage slash proposed by the company, helping to maintain a steady picket line of several hundred in front of the plant.

NAIL SWITCH TO AFL

BALTIMORE. — Attempts by expelled officers of Local 273, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO union, to switch affiliation of the local to the AFL were smashed by an order in the Baltimore Circuit Court, upholding the CIO group.

Bay State League On The March

Boston — Labor's Non-Partisan League is branching out in Massachusetts. Organization of five more branches in the state is scheduled for the next two weeks.

These will be set up in Metropolitan Boston, Springfield, New Bedford, in the First Congressional District, which includes Holyoke, Pittsfield, Westfield, Adams, North Adams, and Greenfield, and in the Seventh Congressional District, which takes in Lynn, Peabody, Salem and Lawrence.

Depression

NEW YORK (FP). — Forty-one executives of the E. I. Dupont de Nemours and Company were rewarded in 1937 with bonuses totaling $2,332,400, an average of $56,887 each. The company has done a profitable business in the sale of munitions to Germany and other foreign countries.

Defense Takes Stand In Harlan Trial

London, Ky.—Defense attorneys took up their cudgels in the Harlan County courthouse this week to prevent conviction of 58 coal corporation executives and former deputy sheriffs accused of conspiring to use force to prevent operation of the Wagner Act.

Shortly after U. S. Assistant Attorney General Brian McMahon had concluded the government's presentation of witnesses, Judge Ford ruled that no evidence had been brought forth to establish the guilt of the Black Star Coal Company and the Blue Diamond Coal Company. He therefore granted defense motions for a directed verdict of acquittal for the two corporations and an official of each of them.

Killer

Verlin Fee, 29, is being held for the murder of Leslie Smithers, United Mine Workers local official who had testified for the U. S. in the Harlan case. His face cut and bruised, Fee shot the UMW man after a fight caused by charges that Smithers had "snitched" on his boss.

Defense Loses Big Point

The defense's victory was a minor one, however, for the judge, after listening to lengthy pleas from the defense attorneys, refused to order acquittal for all the defendants.

Furthermore, he advised the court that the government would not have to prove that all the companies were engaging in interstate commerce, but merely that labor conditions were such in the Harlan that the free flow of trade between the states would be threatened.

From the nature of his remarks, it is obvious that the government prosecuting staff would have little difficulty in this direction.

Told Strange Stories

As the defense witnesses came to the stand, they told a story of a peaceful Harlan county which stood in strange contrast to the tales of bombings, beatings and murder which more than 125 government witnesses had described.

Operators told of their desire to have workers in the union, while a member of the executive board of the Harlan County Coal Operators Association denied any knowledge of a war upon the UMW by the mine owners.

The association, it is recalled, increased its assessments from members when the union started its organizing campaign in Harlan county.

Employer's Move To Jersey Halted By CIO

New York—Workers in the Romeike Newspaper Clipping Service **won a double victory in ending their strike with a contract and the return of the shop from Jersey, where it had run away in an attempt to escape the CIO United Office and Professional Workers.**

The strike was caused by an attempt of the company to impose a 10 per cent wage cut during negotiations for a renewal of the previous contract. In the course of negotiations the company suddenly moved out of town in the dead of night to the sphere of influence of Mayor Frank (I Am the Law) Hague of Jersey City, encouraged apparently by Hague's widely-publicized offer to protect employers against CIO union organization.

Intervention of the National Labor Relations Board was sought and the company was compelled to pay back wages which it had overlooked at the time of moving. Withdrawal of accounts by customers on the request of the union was partly responsible for the new contract, which was signed soon afte the company announced it would not consider settlement of the dispute.

Under the contract the 125 Romeike workers win automatic wage increases in place of the threatened cut, sick leave, two weeks' vacation with pay and a closed shop.

Norma Aronson, UOPWA organizer, stated that this was the first time to her knowledge that a runaway shop had been brought back by action of the union alone. Previous runaway have been returned but only by court action, she explained.

Detroit — Close to 1000 delegates are expected at the Michigan Labor's Non-Partisan League state convention, to be held in this city July 23-24, according to Secretary Alan Starchan.

Gotham Police Break Picket Lines

Police battled with members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, at the Eagle Pencil Co. plant in New York City, while at the same time protecting thugs and strike-breakers. Despite a handful of scabs who entered the factory, largest pencil plant in the world, the CIO strike has stopped production. The union is demanding a signed contract.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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Change in Congress Committee System Needed, Says Oliver

Excerpts from E. L. Oliver's speech at the National Conference of Social Work are printed on Page Six.

Seattle, Wash.—A change in the Congressional committee system is vitally necessary if American democratic government is to express the needs of the people, E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League told the annual convention of the National Conference of Social Work, meeting here this week.

"It becomes obvious that if either of the two major parties is to serve as a vehicle for social action, the control of the congressional machinery will have to be placed in the hands of leaders really representing the majority of the party," Oliver warned.

"Unless such a change is made, the expressed attitude of the people of the country will not be embodied in legislation."

Tories in Control

Because of the seniority system now operating in Congress, Oliver pointed out, leadership of the most important committees is now vested in the hands of pre-New Deal Democrats, first elected to the House many years ago and returned each two years from districts comparatively little affected by the great changes which have swept the nation.

An analysis made by the League, Oliver said, "indicates that the seniority line is also the line of cleavage between progressives and conservatives within the Democratic party."

"Effective control" of the House—"and to a very great extent the Senate also"—has gone into the hands of "men wholly out of sympathy with the party platform, with the national administration, and with the clear majority of the congressmen elected upon the party ticket," he said.

Chairmen Are Pre-New Deal

Of the 46 standing committees in the House, 31 have chairmen who were selected in 1928 or before, five have chairmen elected in 1930 and 10 have chairmen elected in 1932 or later.

Two-thirds of the Democratic congressmen were placed in office in 1932 or later, Oliver declared, but "the committees through which they function are headed on a ratio of three to one by pre-depression members."

The League vice-president cited the case of the House's treatment of the wage-hour bill during the special session of Congress late in 1937 as an example of the way Tory Democrats have thwarted fulfillment of the party's pledges to the voters.

Twenty-four of the 45 committee heads voted to recommit the wage bill at that time, contrary to the party's platform.

Baker Speech Is Read

The necessity of organizing federal government workers was explained to the Conference delegates in a paper written by Pres. Jacob Baker of the United Federal Workers, CIO, and read to the meeting.

Pointing out that the government's employment rolls are constantly increasing, Baker said: "A labor movement that does not contain within it the employes of the federal government will be a labor movement only partly organized.

"Unorganized, these workers present a danger to the labor movement.

"This great body of people, with their families, represent 10% of the American population, and derive tremendous power socially and politically, from the positions they hold."

Settle Strike

The two-month strike conducted by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee against a 10 per cent. pay cut offered by the Bigelow-Sanford Rug Co., was settled this week. Points at issue in the dispute will be arbitrated. See Story, Page Two.

MEBA Gets Pay Raise In New Pact

New York — Wage increases averaging $15 and other gains have been won in a contract signed between the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, CIO union, and the American Tankers Corporation. The agreement covers thirty men on seven ships.

According to E. P. Trainer, business agent, MEBA Local 33, the pact, in addition to the wage increases for all classifications of engineers, provides for three-week vacations with pay, $1 an hour overtime, closed shop and hiring hall.

A total of eighteen agreements covering between 500 and 600 men have now been signed in New York, all of them providing for substantial pay increases.

NEW ORLEANS CIO UNIONS STAND FIRM DESPITE ATTACKS

NEW ORLEANS.—Police and gangster violence, plus assaults by roving AFL strong-arm squads have failed to shake the 1000 CIO teamsters on strike in this city for the right to organize and bargain collectively.

The strike, now in its second week, has been marked by wholesale arrests, police beatings, and kidnaping of CIO organizers, in an employer-AFL inspired effort to break the CIO on the riverfront in New Orleans. Union headquarters were raided three times, and records needed for a Labor Board hearing stolen.

Government officials, including agents from the Department of Justice and the National Labor Relations Board, have started investigations, prompted by protests from CIO headquarters in Washington. Federal prosecutions for violations of civil rights by anti-labor forces will be undertaken, according to Justice Department officials, "if the facts warrant."

Basic Rights at Stake

John Brophy, CIO national director, arrived in the city to aid the strikers, and immediately declared that the issues involved basic right of freedom of speech, of assembly, and organization, all guaranteed by the United States Constitution and Federal law.

The New Orleans police had previously said that all CIO workers whose cases were dismissed in the courts would be re-arrested and deported.

The morale of the striking workers remains high, in the face of these severe police attacks. According to CIO leaders, New Orleans "is in the grip of a tremendous wave of enthusiasm for the CIO," and the workers are confident the strike will be won.

(Full Story on Page 3)

No Wage Cuts, IWA Warns

Seattle, Wash — A decision by the policy committee of the Intl. Woodworkers of America, CIO, to use all its power to prevent wage cutting in the timber industry, this week brought words of praise from CIO Chairman John L. Lewis.

"The CIO is standing adamantly against any wage cuts," Lewis' letter said. "Once wage cutting is started, there is danger of a real avalanche of deflation in the whole wage structure.

"Please convey to your members my greetings and encouragement in this fight against pressure upon their wage standards."

The committee's statement called for "maximum and adequate preparation" and full use of economic and organizational power to maintain present working and wage conditions.

At the same time it warned the union against calling strikes without sufficient preparation.

Ask WPA Aid For Jobless Wall Streeters

New York — Representatives of the New York Stock Exchange and the United Office & Professional Workers, CIO, got together last week to discuss the possibility of establishing a WPA project for jobless workers in the nation's financial center.

The meeting took place after members of the union's financial employes organizing committee had suggested to officials of the Security & Exchange Commission that the government agency sponsor the WPA project.

Despite the recent stock market flurry, which has given employment in the Wall Street area a badly-needed shot in the arm, thousands of white-collar workers have been laid off since the stock market started on its downward plunge last year.

The UOPWA has had considerable success in its organizing work in the heart of the nation's financial district.

Girls Jailed By New Orleans Cops

A "menace to the peace," claimed New Orleans police, as they raided CIO headquarters in that city and jailed 84 CIO union officials and members, including these six girl workers at the CIO office. The girls were fined $25 each and sentenced to jail for 29 days as New Orleans police continued their drive to smash unions in the city, despite a mounting wave of protest from all parts of the Nation. See Story Page Three.

Rug Strike Over; TWOC Agrees to Arbitration

New York—After a seven-weeks' strike which completely tied up two large plants of the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., several thousand employes trooped back to work this week on the basis of a provisional settlement signed between the firm and the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

Workers at the company's plants in Amsterdam, N. Y. and Thompsonville, Conn., walked out after a 10% wage cut was announced May 9. Although the TWOC locals which backed the strike were little more than a year old, and therefore had not had a chance to build up funds to support their members while on strike, the ranks held firm to the end.

Lauds Strikers' Spirit

The Amsterdam local reported that it did not lose a single member, in spite of the fact that it was unable to pay any strike benefits. Mass picket lines and enthusiastic meetings marked the success of the strike, which was conducted with remarkable order, discipline and solidarity.

Charles W. Ervin of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who spoke at a large demonstration of strikers in Amsterdam, reported that he had "never seen such magnificent spirit since the great garment strike of 1920-21 in New York City."

"The strike was so solid, the picketing so well organized that there wasn't a single police case in the town as a result of the strike," he said.

The strike settlement, arranged through the New York State Board of Mediation, at the request of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, provides that the question of the wage reduction will be brought before an impartial arbitrator. Pending the results of the arbitration, wages will be reduced ten per cent. with the understanding that any wage award made under the arbitrator's decision will apply from the date the employes returned to work.

Before the settlement was announced, a committee from Amsterdam headed by the Mayor and including leading clergymen, doctors, a lawyer and representatives of the local Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association, interviewed company officials at the firm's New York City headquarters.

During the strike, picket captains arranged to allow those workers necessary for the maintenance of the plant to go in freely, so that the mill could be kept in good condition.

CIO, AFL Fight Injunction

New York — CIO and AFL unions in New York joined to protest a no-picketing injunction granted in the Busch Jewelry Stores against striking members of the United Retail & Wholesale Employes, CIO.

Attorneys for the union will seek to secure a stay on the injunction, issued by Judge Cotillo, pointing out that no violence had occurred on the picket lines.

CIO In West Raps Concentration Camp

Oakland, Calif.—A meeting of the Alameda county CIO Industrial Union Council was adjourned abruptly when delegates were informed that the State Relief Administration had ordered 1500 single men to be sent at once to "concentration" relief camps.

Declaring that an emergency existed, the Council set to work immediately to protest the SRA order, and by midnight had succeeded in getting 2000 leaflets printed and distributed, calling for a mass protest at the SRA offices the next day.

When some 200 workers went to the Relief Administrator's office later, demanding that the SRA "stop deporting Alameda county citizens to the miserable SRA camps," they were told that nothing could be done about it.

SRA Claims "Credit"

A police captain seized a number of banners bearing such slogans as "No Hitler Camps in California" and "Don't Deport Oakland Citizens."

A committee from the Workers' Alliance reported that when they interviewed a SRA representative demanding to know if "these camps aren't exact duplicates of Hitler's concentration camps," they were told: "Oh no! The State Relief Commission had the idea before Hitler started it."

Workers Ratify ACA Pact With Mackay

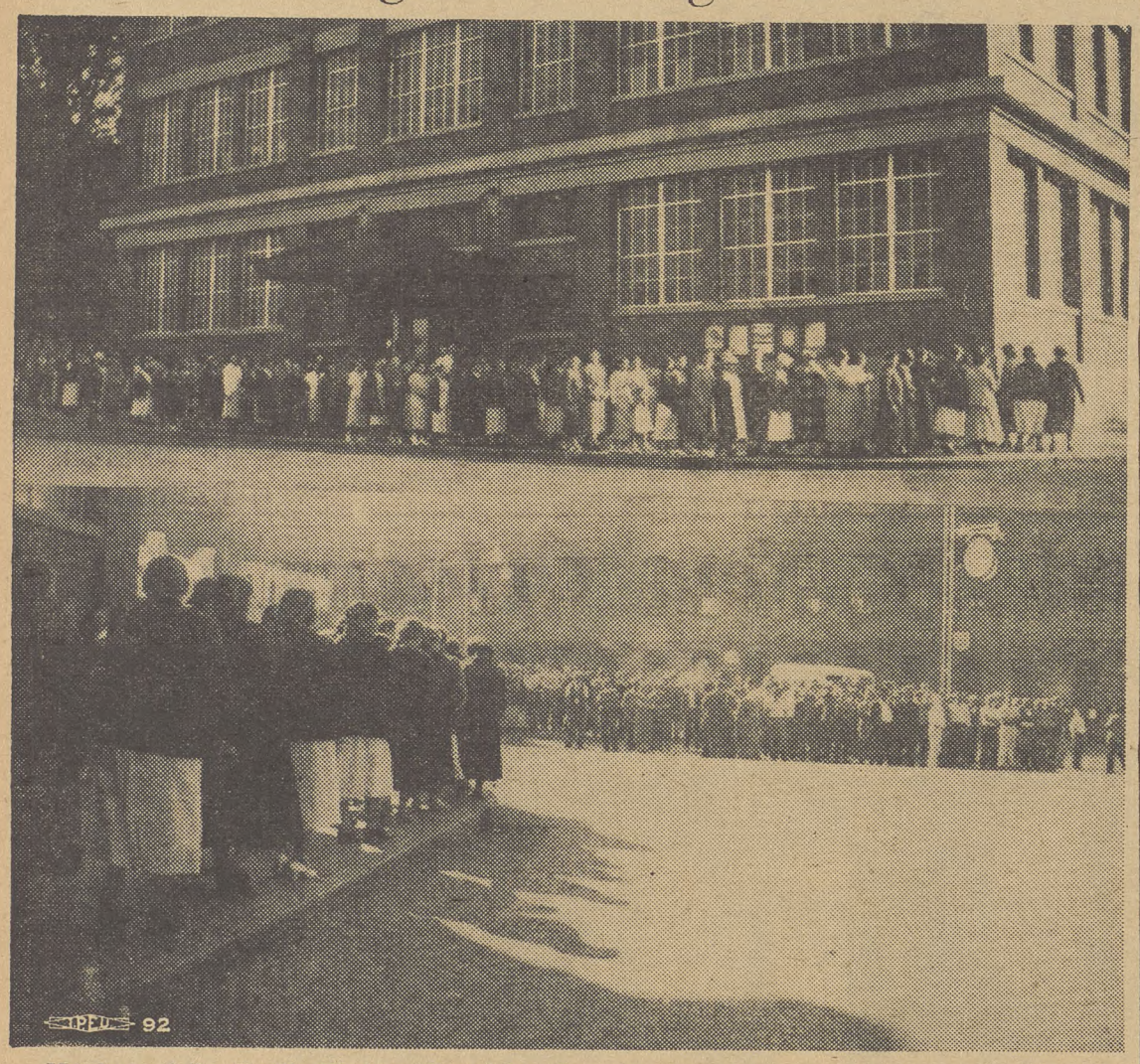
NEW YORK — Members of the American Communications Association, CIO, who are employed by the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., have voted overwhelmingly to ratify an agreement signed between the union and the company.

Governing all "live traffic" employes, the contract provides for a closed shop, no discrimination against union members, seniority rights and a union hiring hall. No reductions in pay will be made during the life of the agreement.

Provisions are also included for redress in case of unjustified dismissal, and for two-weeks' notice or two-weeks' pay in all cases of discharge. The union may reopen negotiations on wages and other items pertaining to increased expenditure on the part of the company, upon 30-days' written notice.

The contract goe sinto effect 30 days after notice of ratification has been sent to the company. Admiral Luke McNamee, president of Mackay, has been notified by the union of the action taken by the employes.

Fought Off Wage Cut



Members of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee fought a militant strike against the Bigelow-Sanford Rug Co.'s proposal for a 10 per cent. wage cut. Photo shows mass picket scenes at Amsterdam, N. Y., just before the company agreed to arbitrate points at issue.

Strip Tease Artists Compete With Union!

London, Ky. — A united front between the big bad men who own the mines of Harlan county and a bevy of beauteous girls proficient in the fine art of the strip tease, was revealed as the government's case against 58 coal company executives and former deputy sheriffs moved through another week.

The government is seeking to prove that the defendants criminally conspired to evade the Wagner Act.

With the defense bringing witness after witness to the stand, the case is expected to last many weeks more.

Competition

General Manager Charles Guthrie of the Harlan County Fuel Company admitted that his firm had hired a theater and the strip-tease artists to entertain the miners.

On cross-examination, he admitted that the show was timed to start at exactly the same moment that a meeting called by the United Mine Workers, CIO, was to get under way.

Though observers of the trial detected an attempt to lure the miners away from the meeting by providing a rival attraction, Guthrie claimed that the show's competition with the UMW was just coincidence.

Five Polls Won By TWOC

New York — Five recent victories in elections conducted by the Labor Board, four of them in the South, have been announced by Emil Rieve, executive director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee. The fifth was won at the plant of the American Woolen Company in Skowhegan, Maine.

The Southern elections, held in four mills in North and South Carolina, ought "to show Southern industrialists that unionism is in the South to stay," a statement issued by the TWOC declared.

The CIO union won the Southern polls in the following mills: Cutter Manufacturing Company, Rock Hill, S. C., by a vote of 187 to 38; Armco Finishing Company, Burlington, N. C., 74 to 54; Granite Finishing Company, Haw River, N. C., 71 to 56, and Glencoe Mills, Columbia, S. C., 74 to 28.

Brass Strike Settled In Detroit

Detroit — Settlement of the strike of CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Local 385, was announced here last week, on the basis of recognition of seniority rights, bargaining procedure, and the establishment of a shop steward system.

The strike was called almost two months ago against an attempt to cut wages 10 per cent. in the plant, though the company held lucrative Government contracts which, the union announced, were violated by the proposed cut.

Strikers held the plant until they were evicted May 12, whereupon they set up a picket line which was attacked by police. A committee of UAW leaders was formed to help the strikers, together with representatives from the CIO Transport Workers and Richard T. Leonard, secretary of the Michigan CIO Industrial Union Council.

Withdraw Charges When Employer Rehires Two

Cedar Rapids, Ia. — Upon an agreement made between the Collins Radio Company and Local 1141, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, the CIO union has requested the regional labor board to withdraw charges of unfair labor practices filed against the firm.

Collins offered a cash settlement of $350 each to two discharged workers, and promised to post a bulletin in the plant informing employes they were free to join any union they wished.

WPA Jobs For Unemployed, Is Pennsylvania CIO Demand

Harrisburg, Pa. - - Stating that "Pennsylvania today is confronted by an unemployment crisis as critical as any since 1931," and that there seems little chance of substantial improvement during the summer months, the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council, 610, has urged all affiliates to demand transfer of jobless workers to WPA rolls throughout the state.

Unions affiliated to the Council were also urged to compile complete lists of their unemployed members, to be sent to the offices of the Council in Harrisburg, where the information would be of great value in demanding sufficient WPA jobs for the unemployed.

The Council pointed out that local and state relief funds were close to exhaustion in many places, and that WPA was therefore the only resort left to the jobless.

ILGW To Run Summer School

New York.—Forty members of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers' Union from the Middle West and as far south as Houston will attend a special two-weeks' institute to be run in conjunction with the School for Workers in Industry, University of Wisconsin, July 3 to 16.

Twelve scholarships for the Southern Summer School at the Asheville Normal and Teachers' College, Asheville N. C., and the Pacific Coast School for Workers at the Univ. of California, Berkeley, have also been awarded by the ILGWU.

CIO Campaign Wins As WPA Raises Wages

Washington—Labor won two major victories from WPA this week:

1. Wage rates for 500,000 Southern WPA workers were raised as much as $5 to $11 a month.

2. A wage cut of 20% for workers on white collar projects was cancelled when the WPA withdrew an order which would have limited wage and administrative costs on these projects to $1000 a year per man.

The two labor victories came after months of work by CIO unions and jobless organizations to forestall work relief wage slashes and increase relief expenditures.

CIO Led Fight

The CIO had taken the stand that the cut on white collar projects would have given aid to private industry's wage slicing drive.

The United Office and Professional Workers, the American Newspaper Guild and other CIO unions with large groups of white collar members had led the drive against the ruling, which was announced some time ago and would have gone into effect June 30.

The increased wages for Southern jobless, together with the wage-hour act which becomes effective October 24, will help end the menace of a low-wage reservoir undermining wage standards throughout the country.

Harry Hopkins, WPA administrator, said the new wage scale will mean that "no one who works in the WPA will receive less than $1 a day in any region."

"Still Inadequate"

"We have felt for some time that our security wages in certain areas of the country were based on a standard of living below the levels of health and decency and did not bear sufficient realistic relationship to the actual cost of living.

"The new minimum wage rates created for these half-million workers receiving the lowest monthly security wages, while still inadequate in my judgment, give these people something nearer to an income which will assure a minimum standard of living.

"We have also believed that with the apparent beginnings of an upturn in business, this is a particularly advantageous time to accelerate that upturn by creating additional purchasing power in the lower brackets."

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Production workers at the Jamestown plant of the Marlin-Rockwell Corp. will be represented by Local 338, United Automobile Workers. The CIO union was certified by the labor board, following an election won by a vote of 175 to 155.

Attack On New Orleans Unions Violates Civil Rights, CIO Charges

NEW ORLEANS—Declaring that the issues in the strike of 1000 CIO teamsters in this city are the basic rights of freedom of speech, of assembly, and the right to organize and bargain collectively, John Brophy, CIO national director, arrived here by airplane this week to give aid to the CIO workers in their fight with anti-labor employers and reactionary city officials.

The strike was called more than a week ago when nine trucking companies, after refusing to negotiate with the CIO, hurriedly signed closed shop contracts with an AFL union which had no membership among the employes.

Since that time, scores of CIO workers have been arrested, organizers beaten by police and deported with a warning of death if they returned, union headquarters raided three times and records stolen. AFL goon squads have been allowed to attack CIO workers at will, wounding two CIO pickets critically.

An Open Conspiracy

Lee Pressman, general counsel of the CIO, in protesting to Governor Leche of Louisiana, U. S. Attorney - General Cummings, Mayor Maestri of New Orleans, and to the U. S. Labor Department, described the police terror as "an open conspiracy with anti-labor employers and the AFL to break the CIO."

"As part of this conspiracy union records were stolen by police to prevent the CIO from presenting its case to the National Labor Relations Board for certification as collective bargaining agency," he declared.

"Throughout the strike police have permitted AFL gangsters and goon squads to attack CIO pickets at will. Several CIO members have been seriously wounded and scores beaten with police connivance.

"The situation smells strongly of similar tactics used by Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City in his fight to prevent organization of workers, plus a conspiracy on the part of Joseph P. Ryan, reactionary head of the AFL Longshoremen's Association, in his open warfare against the CIO and his own members," he added.

Investigations Ordered

As a result of protests to the Attorney General, orders were sent to New Orleans to investigate the situation and to start Federal prosecution if civil rights violations were proved to the satisfaction of the Department of Justice.

The National Labor Relations Board ordered an investigator to New Orleans to subpoena the stolen union records if they were not returned. At the same time Federal Judge Foster ordered local police to show cause why they should not be restrained from interfering with the union and from violating civil liberties.

Basic Rights Denied

Motives for these attacks on basic civil rights were clear, CIO Director Brophy declared on arrival in the city.

"Behind every such attempt is the figure of the anti-labor interest that stands to profit by the destruction of liberty," he said. "The cry of 'law and order' or 'patriot-

(Continued on Page 6)

Aftermath Of New Orleans Raids

CIO union members shown as they were lined up at police headquarters prior to being booked on vagrancy charges, as city police officials continued their drive to smash a truck drivers' strike and drive the CIO from the city. CIO has sent protests to national, state and city officials, charging brutality, kidnapings and general illegal coduct by police. Labor board officials are investigating the theft from union offices of union cards which were to be used as evidence in an NLRB hearing.

FDR OK'S Wage Bill

Washington—President Roosevelt this week signed the wage-hour bill.

His signature, making the measure a part of the law of the land, will permit the act to take effect October 24. The bill provided that 120 days shall elapse between the signing of the measure and the date on which it will start to be enforced.

Appointment of an administrator for the act is expected in the near future.

Under the terms of the law, employes of all but a few exempted industries must be paid a minimum of 25c an hour, and maximum hours are set at 44 a week. Under its sliding scale provisions, maximum hours are cut to 40 a week after two years, while wages must not be less than 30 cents an hour during the second year and by the end of seven years must not be lower than 40 cents an hour.

Furriers' Board Backs CIO Convention Plan

Atlantic City, N. J. — Praising the New York Furriers Joint Council for its militant leadership in the recent fifteen-week strike, the general executive board of the International Fur Workrs Union, voted to send congratulation to the members on its successful conclusion in the midst of a depression.

As the four-day meeting drew to a close, the board voted unanimously to send representatives to the CIO convention to be held in the fall, and to give it the full support of the international union.

Attempts to destroy the effectiveness of the National Labor Relations Board by amendments to the Wagner Act were denounced by the board, and strong government action was asked against Ford, Tom Girdler of Republic Steel, and other anti-union employers who continue to flout the law.

United Front Against Hague

The O'Connell resolution asking for the lifting of the embargo against Loyalist Spain was endorsed at the meeting, and a resolution was passed in favor of supporting President Roosevelt's policy for "concerted action against aggressor nations."

A united front of labor against the anti-union attacks of Mayor Hague of Jersey City was advocated, and a resolution was passed demanding that Governor Merriam of California release Tom Mooney.

In closing the session, Ben. Gold, international president of the Furriers, summarized the achievements of the union, declaring that these showed that the policies of the union were essentially correct.

Heywood Broun

"Grin And Bear It"

Miss Elsie Robinson writes cheer up pieces for Mr. Hearst's newspapers under the title "Listen, World!"

She seems to fell that workers are too bitter and in her eyes industrial unionism is "communistic'.' "It isn't costing a cent," she complains, "to sell a starving stevedore or a jobless mechanic the idea that he has been done dirt and oughta get a hunk. Why has the famous American grin turned to a surly sneer? Why have relationships between American capital and labor become charged with abnormal bitterness?"

Miss Robinson answers her own questions by blaming everything on "agitators" and "isms."

This seems to me just a shade unfair. Certain industrialists think that unemployed workers ought to starve quietly and not make demands for relief which will increase the income tax.

It seems to me a large order to expect anybody to go hungry and keep silence at the same time. But when the additional stipulation is imposed that the unemployed worker should not only starve in silence but put on a great big merry grin at the same time I think the lords of economic destiny ask too much.

Indeed I have both grave and proper doubts as to whether the worker will do any such thing.

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Viscose Pact Near

New York — Negotiations between the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and the American Viscose Corp. for the renewal of a contract affecting about 20,000 rayon workers in the company's plants in several states are nearly concluded.

The new agreement, union officials say, will contain modifications of last year's contract to improve working conditions and machinery for arbitration.

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John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-Chairman
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Labor Will Win In New Orleans

New Orleans has attracted the spotlight of national attention as a city in which the suppression of labor rights preached by Mayor Hague of Jersey City, is being practiced with bloody violence.

In an attempt to break a peaceful strike of CIO union teamsters, a regular reign of terror has been launched against labor generally.

Union men have been beaten up, shot, kidnaped and terrorized by roving bands of gangsters.

Not only have the authorities made no serious effort to end this anti-labor terror, but they have added to it by raids on union headquarters; by wholesale arrests of union men on the most ridiculous trumped-up charges; by attacks on labor prisoners; by running organizers out of town; and by blatant proclamations that they will drive the CIO out of New Orleans.

The whole conspiracy of employers, police and gangster elements against the union has been aided and abetted by AFL officials. Their's has been one of the most unsavory roles in the whole affair. Although having no membership among the workers concerned, they suddenly entered the picture as strikebreakers, at the instance of some of the concerns whose employes had organized in the CIO.

Reports from New Orleans tell of gangsters hired by AFL officials roaming the city in trucks, armed with baseball bats and guns to attack the strikers' picket lines.

* * *

What has inspired all this terror and violence?

It is not directed against the striking teamsters alone, for CIO unionists of all kinds have been arrested, and in the raids on union headquarters the records of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen Union have also been seized.

The Gulf Longshoremen have long been disgusted with the rule of Joseph P. Ryan, the AFL czar, and the seized records were needed in a Labor Board case to prove the workers' preference for CIO representation.

The whole affair bears every indication of being a concerted effort to crush progressive unionism by violence, before it spreads throughout open-shop New Orleans.

Successful CIO organization on the waterfront and among the teamsters has encouraged other workers to organize and exercise their collective bargaining rights. So reactionary employers and their political tools appear to be stopping at nothing to nip the movement in the bud.

* * *

The CIO is taking every possible legal step to end the terror and to restore labor's civil rights in New Orleans.

As for the workers themselves, every report indicates that the violence directed against them has not broken their spirit, but on the contrary has steeled their purpose to establish collective bargaining and to win the benefits that flow from it. Through all attacks, unorganized workers have been coming in large numbers to join the union.

This is not the first attempt that has been made to crush unionism by terror. It will fail, as previous attempts have failed, because American workers know their rights and have the courage to fight for them.

It will fail too, because the American people have repeatedly declared by democratic vote, for the right to organize and bargain collectively without intimidation, and will not for long tolerate the brazen denial of this right in any American community.

Labor Rings the Liberty Bell

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

CTM and CIO

SHORT and slim, with sensitive Indian features and a retiring manner is Vicente Lombardo Toledano, leader of the Mexican organized labor movement known as the CTM.

He understands English reasonably well, but as he sits and listens his face is almost expressionless. His eye brood inwardly and impassively except when he shoots an occasional swift glance at the speaker.

When he gets up to speak there is no Latin excitability about his manner. He speaks clearly and emphatically, with a carefully organized logic. The train of his thought is interrupted every few minutes by his interpreter's translations, but there is no disconnection. His mind is orderly and analytical, and his argument is built up sentence by sentence to its forceful conclusion.

As the Mexican labor leader warms up, you get glimpses of the fire that burns behind his smoldering eyes. Interruptions for translation are a sharp check on oratorical fervor. But even if he had free play, it is hard to imagine the full flame of his eloquence ever running to demagogic appeals to passion and prejudice.

Rather his speech rises emotionally on steps of logic until it fuses with the thinking of his audience, and a sense of conviction and common purpose is achieved.

Toledano and Lewis

Toledano has been called the John L. Lewis of Mexico. Physically he presents a great contrast to the CIO leader. But when they meet and talk together, there is a closeness of understanding that comes from remarkably parallel experience. Each catches the other's line of thought without a wasted word.

Like Lewis, Toledano was a leader in an older labor federation before he engaged in founding a more modern industrial movement. In the CROM (Regional Confederation of Labor) he fought hard and long for progressive labor policies.

But he found himself opposed by a corrupt bureaucracy, headed by the plump and bejeweled Luis Morones. These CROM leaders, clutching to the sweets of office, feared the influx of new elements into the labor movement. Like the craft oligarchy of the AFL, they fought bitterly against the younger and more vigorous leadership emerging from the newly organized.

Toledano, like Lewis, decided that the needs of the workers for industrial organization overrode all other considerations. He joined in founding the CTM (Confederation of Mexican Workers), and in a few years this body has brought hundreds of thousands of previously unorganized into the ranks of union labor. With a million members it has now almost completely displaced the old CROM.

The Ties That Bind

The recent visit of Toledano and his associate, Alejandro Carillo, has done much to make those who met and heard them realize the need for a closer bond between the labor movements of the United States and Mexico.

Not only do the CTM and the CIO have a closely parallel development, but both have to deal with the same corporate employers and the Wall Street financial interests behind them. United States capital figures more largely as an industrial employer south of the Rio Grande than does native Mexican capital.

In the strikes of West Coast longshoremen and San Antonio pecan shellers and in many other instances, the CTM has given aid to United States unions which has made international solidarity more than a pharse.

In the world labor movement, the CTM and the CIO, together with the French CGT (General Confederation of Labor), represent a progressive tendency which stems from the great recent influx of new members in all three countries.

The AFL has recently entered the International Federation of Trade Unions under a deal with old guard leaders of the British labor movement. It supports and reactionary in the international field as it does in the United States.

Against such influences, the CTM and CGT, whose leader Leon Jouhaux is shortly to visit the United States, represent the best friends in the IFTU of the CIO type of progressivism.

United Against Fascism

But there is also a still wider together the Mexican and United States labor movements. That is their common championship of democracy against the growing menace of world Fascism.

Toledano and Carillo lost no opportunity to stress the danger of increasing Fascist penetration in Latin American countries. German, Italian and Japanese capital are planting seeds of Fascism with each new foothold they gain. They have not hesitated to promote Fascist rebellion, as in the case of Cedillo's abortive revolt in Mexico. The threat of Fascism is coming ever closer to the borders of the great democracies of North America.

In a world in which Fascist imperialism, by its daily aggressions, is preparing the way for a war which might engulf every country, the democratic countries need to draw closer together against their common peril, if aggression is to be checked and peace preserved.

"The greatest bulwark of democratic defense in every country is the labor movement. That is why every step to closer understanding and co-operation between labor in different countries is a step toward preservation of world peace and security for democratic institutions.

PLAN JULY 4 MEET

LEWISTOWN, Pa.—Speakers at the all-day labor picnic to be held at Kishacoquillas Park on July 4, will include Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the ex-governor of Pennsylvania.

A joint affair sponsored by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and other CIO unions in the region, a full program of games, movies, dancing, roller-skating and other amusements have been planned.

Toledano Warns of Fascist Danger

Sees WPA Recognizing Justice of CIO Pleas

By RALPH HETZEL, JR.
CIO Unemployment Director

The new monthly wage rates announced by the Works Progress Administration this week are highly significant for several reasons. They are a recognition of the principle that workers in southern areas should not be treated differently than those working in the north.

They are a recognition, too, that a WPA job is a job and not just a disguised form of relief. Most important of all, they are a recognition of the demand of labor that the Federal Government should not pay sweatshop wages and help create all the evils that follow in the wake of sweatshop wages.

The CIO has long been urging that the wages on WPA be raised. This new wage order was the first step. The security wage in the south will be raised from its minimum of $21 to a minimum of $26 per month.

Wages Still Too Low

The CIO still takes the position that the wages which will be paid under the new order are not high enough. Certainly they are an improvement, but they do not reach a level which would guaranty healthful and secure living.

This fact is recognized by Mr. Hopkins, Administrator of the Works Progress Administration, who said at the time of announcing the new wage scales; "The new minimum wage rates created for these half-million workers receiving the lowest monthly security wages, while still inadequate in my judgment, give these people something nearer to an income which will assure a minimum standard of living."

A long campaign has been carried on by CIO unions in cooperation with other labor organizations to prevent a limitation of $1000 per worker per year being placed upon white collar and professional projects.

Partial Victory

Mr. Hopkins' announcement this week indicates that a partial victory has been won. The new rates for these workers have been cut, but they have not been cut to $1000 as was originally proposed. The maximum in New York City is now $98.70 a month, instead of $103. In the northern and western areas it is $94 a month.

The CIO will continue its fight on this cut. Such a cut is certain to lower the standards, not only of the projects but also among professional and technical workers in private industry.

The average increase of the lowest wage brackets in the new WPA order amounts to about $5 a month. Increases for unskilled labor will be effective in North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. General increases all through the WPA projects will be effective in North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Oklahoma. Details of these increases are indicated in the accompanying tables.

Tables Showing Old and New Schedules of Monthly Wages on WPA

1930 population of largest municipality in the county	Over 100,000		50,000-100,000		25,000-50,000		5,000-25,000		Under 5,000	
North Carolina and Virginia										
Type of labor:	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Professional and Technical	$75	$79	$68	$73	$62	$66	$53	$57	$42	$48
Skilled	68	72	62	66	56	60	48	52	38	44
Intermediate	52	57	48	53	43	47	36	40	30	33
Unskilled	35	40	33	38	29	36	24	30	21	26
Kentucky and Oklahoma										
Professional and Technical	$75	$79	$68	$73	$62	$66	$53	$57	$42	$48
Skilled	68	72	62	66	56	60	48	52	38	44
Intermediate	52	58	48	54	43	50	36	44	30	38
Unskilled	35	45	33	42	29	40	24	35	21	32
Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas										
Professional and Technical	$75	$75	$68	$68	$62	$62	$53	$53	$42	$42
Skilled	68	68	62	62	56	56	48	48	38	38
Intermediate	52	52	48	48	43	43	36	36	30	30
Unskilled	35	40	33	38	29	36	24	30	21	26

Note: "Security" wage rates are set by counties and are based upon the population of the largest community in the county.

CTM Leader Charges Nazis Active In Mexico; Brophy Urges Defense of Liberty

By C. W. FOWLER

..**Washington**—Mexico and the United States are the special objectives of international fascism in its world drive against democracy and labor, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CFM) declared to an audience of 1000 at a mass meeting in this city.

Speaking at the same meeting John Brophy, National director of the CIO, pointed to the keen interest of American labor in the organization of workers in other countries, and outlined common problems facing workers in Mexico and the U. S.

"The task of maintaining liberty rest on the workers," Toledano declared at the meeting. "Fascism is an attempt by the privileged few to destroy liberty in order to maintain and extend their own power. By its very nature it has to try to spread from its lands.

"It tries to spread to Mexico and the U. S. because the democracy existing in our two countries is a threat to fascism everywhere."

Nazi, Italian Penetration

German and Italian penetration has reached large proportions in Latin America, Toledano declared, pointing to recent increases in economic and political influence in a dozen or more republics in Central and South America.

"The fascist powers are in Latin America for a purpose," he said. "That purpose is to split off the U. S. and its sister republics. Mexico's 2,000 kilometer border on the U. S. makes it ideal for the trasmission of arms, spies, and propaganda aimed at democracy in the two countries."

Brophy, in emphasizing the interest of American labor in its brother movements in neighboring countries, drew a parallel between the CTM in Mexico and the CIO in this country. Both organizations, he declared, are the dominant labor force in their nation, both are organized on industrial lines, and both have struggled and are struggling with anti-labor forces for the improvement of the workers' living conditions.

A Common Stake

"Every time the Mexican workers make an advance in that struggle, it is an advance for us," he said. "We can build a stronger labor and progressive movement here if our fellow workers in Mexico and in other countries are organized too, if they are able to defend their standards of living and working.

"We have another stake in common with our brother trade-unionists — the stake in democracy. Labor has perhaps a greater need for democracy than any other section of the people. Anti-democratic forces attack labor first. Behind every fascist and would-be fascist is the anti-labor employer or corporation that stands to profit directly by an attack on labor organization," he added.

Pointing out that a victory for fascism in Mexico would promote similar anti-labor forces here, Brophy told his audience that the danger exists in the U. S. also.

"Our Fords and Girdlers are looking for an American Hitler to front for them in their war on organized labor," he said. "Unless we are watchful, they will find one. Unless we continue in the front rank of the struggle for democracy, we will undergo the same experience that our brothers in Germany and Italy are suffering."

The Need for Democracy

Concluding his speech,, Toledano called on governments to make democracy work, if society is to keep the liberties won generations ago.

"The people of Mexico and the United States have a common task in opposing the savagery of fascism," he declared. "To do this, we must maintain and extend the democracy we have. Democracy must do away with social injustice. A democracy that does not better the conditions of the workers is not real.

"Democracy must fight fascism and aggression to be real. Geography and history have made us neighbors. Let the struggle for democracy make us allies."

The Drive for Workers' Education

Alejandro Carillo, secretary general of the CTM Workers' University, spoke on the progress of workers' and peasants' education in Mexico. Before the progressive movement was established in his country, he declared, 80 per cent. of the people were illiterate. Only one university existed and there were almost no public schools.

At the same time workers had no right of organization and strikes were forbidden. With the peasants, education became one of the first national aims, with one of the largest budgets of any in the entire government.

This was accomplished, he said, because the workers and peasants demanded it through their organizations. No government since 1910, he pointed out, has dared to cut the education budget because of this workers' demand.

Toledano and Carillo spoke on their return from Norway, where they represented Mexico at the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions conference. There they secured unanimous support for the position of the Mexican government and the workers in their efforts to attain freedom from the domination of foreign monopolies.

Before addressing the mass meeting Toledano conferred with CIO Chairman John L. Lewis on the question of closer relations between the two principal labor movements on the American continent.

Toledano emphatically denied widely published reports that the CTM in Mexico was engaging in an anti-Semitic campaign.

"Stores of anti-Semitic activity by the CTM are absolutely false and misleading," he told newspapermen in a press conference. "They are invented for the sole purpose of attempting to discredit our movement.

"The CTM has been waging war on sweatshop employers in the artificial silk industry. These sweatshops have been declared illegal by our government. Among the owners is a small percentage of Jewish people. Naturally the CTM fights them as it fights all exploiters."

Philadelphia CIO Backs Mexican Oil Action

Philadelphia—The Philadelphia CIO Industrial Union Council this week went on record supporting the Mexican government's activity to conserve its natural wealth.

Passage of the resolution following a speech by Vincente Toledano, president of the Confederation of Mexican Workers in which he described the exploitation of Mexican labor by foreign corporations and predicted that the Mexican people would benefit by the government's action.

Fight 'Tide Of Barbarism' Wagner Urges Negroes

Columbus, O. (FP)—America must set the world an example against a "tragic tide of barbarism" now sweeping across the world, Sen. Robert F. Wagner declared in a speech at the opening meeting of the 29th annual conference of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

America can best do this, the New York Senator said, by strengthening democratic institutions and promoting democracy in the economic order.

With reference to the Negro, Wagner recommended a Federal anti-lynching law, wiping out of discrimination in employment and in labor legislation, and provision for decent low-cost housing.

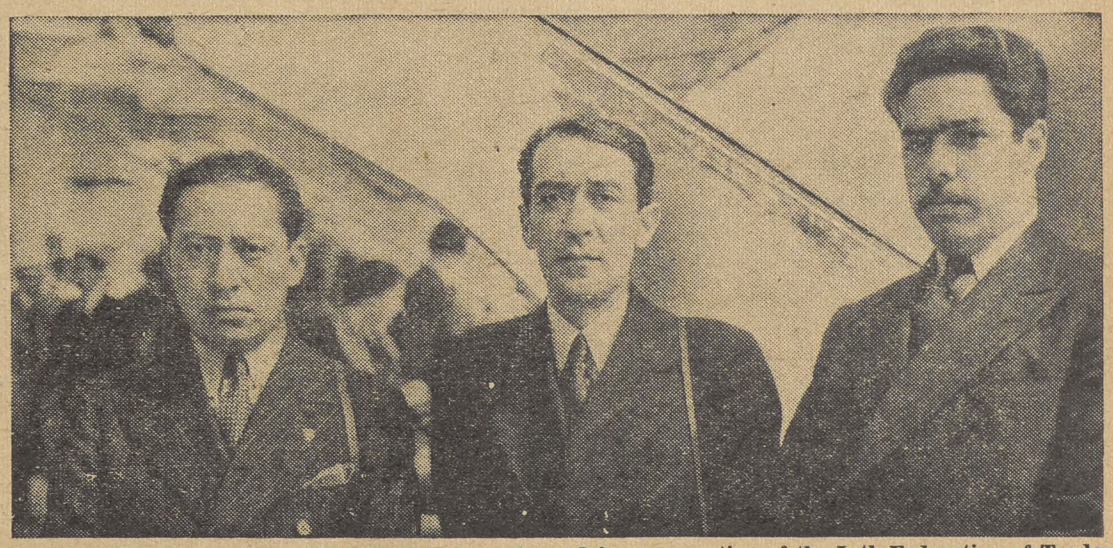
"In the face of this record, we cannot afford, we dare not attempt to give up the fight as won. The spirit of the mob has not been quenched. Need I remind you that not a single arrest, prosecution or conviction is recorded for any of the eight lynchings last year?

Delegates from 27 states heard the keynote speech.

ACTORS BACK GUILD

Los Angeles. — The powerful Screen Actors Guild, headed by Robert Montgomery, has urged its 10,000 members to support the strike of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, on the Hollywood Citizen-News.

Mexican Labor Leaders Tour U. S.



Leaders of Mexico's labor movement, returned from a meeting of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions in Norway, will make several speeches in this country before returning to Mexico. Picture shows Pres. Vincente Lombardo Toledano of the Confederation of Workers of Mexico, (center) with Jose Acevedo (left) and Sec.-Gen. A. Carrillo of the Workers University of Mexico and the Mexican white-collar workers union.

The Committee System

Seniority Qualifications Help Keep Congress in Tory Hands, Declares E. L. Oliver

A Tory Bulwark

The 75th Session of Congress, just adjourned, helped focus the public's attention on the Congressional committee system. Based as it is on seniority, the system proved a serious obstacle to many pieces of liberal legislation.

Speaking to the delegates to the National Council for Social Work at Seattle, Wash., E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, discussed the committee system's implications and pointed the way to reforms aimed at helping American democracy work.

Excerpts from a speech by
E. L. OLIVER
Executive Vice-President, Labor's Non-Partisan League

If democratic government is to function, and if we are to be able to use governmental means in meeting our economic and other social problems, there must be political mechanism which will translate popular decisions into law and administrative action.

Within our two-party—or any multiple party-system, this means that parties and candidates must offer real choices to the voters, and that the winning party and its elected officials must honestly and efficiently put into effect the decisions of the electorate.

Applied to the concrete situation in the national government, these political objectives require that the two parties shall express different attitudes towards those of our problems upon which popular decision is necessary.

Whichever of the two wins in the national election must so control the processes of government as to be able to carry out its platform pledges, and must, of course, be sufficiently honest to desire to fulfill those pledges.

The two principal American political parties owe their present organization to a variety of factors. The original national alignments resulted from a combination of climate, race and history in the third quarter of the last century; economic changes of the intervening sixty years have deprived these original elements of most of their significance.

But the names and traditions of the two parties not only continue on the national scene—they have been the formal basis of political alignments in the states, counties and cities throughout the country. The only ties binding these mixtures together are traditional party labels and the desire to gain office and control patronage.

This lack of party cohesion has a particular importance in the light of the organization and procedure of the national Congress. In either House it is true that the majority party, to carry out any legislative program, must control the principal standing committees, and the charimen of all committees. Because of this fact, the composition of the committees and the method of selection of their chairmen become extremely important.

Tories in Control

Party impotency becomes especially glaring when some political upheaval shifts control from one to the other party. The major party, with a large proportion of new members, assigns controlling positions to the members with longest service—men who were elected without reference to the issue which caused the upheaval.

Specifically, the men who were elected with Roosevelt on the "New Deal" program are completely under the control of the old-timers in the Democratic party; every attempt to enact the platforms of 1932 or 1936 meets with the determined opposition of committee chairmen, and of members of the strongest committees.

There has been no "new deal" in most of their constituencies; there was no real fight in most of their districts upon the issues that aroused the country two, four and six years ago. An analysis of the composition of the House committees and committee chairmanships will indicate the extent to which the House is controlled by pre-(and usually anti-) New Deal Democrats.

The House of Representatives has some forty-six standing committees. Three-quarters of the committee chairmen were elected to Congress in the days when national issus were of the John Davis vs. Calvin Coolidge, Cox vs. Harding, or Smith vs. Hoover type. Eleen of them were elected in 1918 or earlier.

On the other hand, of 330 Democratic members, 233 were first elected in 1932 or later; these two-thirds of the Democratic members are a majority of the entire house. But the committees through which they function are headed on a ratio of 3-to-1 by pre-depression members.

On the more important committees, not only the chairman but a large proportion of the members are of long service. Of ten members on the rules committee, five were elected in 1930, one was elected in 1932—and no Congressman elected in 1934 or 1936 is even a member of the committee.

Fought Own Party

The effect of the following of the seniority rule is very well illustrated in the history of the Fair Labor Standards (the wage-and-hour) Bill. The Democratic party was pledged to the passage of such legislation not only in 1936, but in 1932 as well. The NIRA clearly contemplated, and the NRA carried out, regulation of wages and hours in industry.

The 1936 platform reaffirmed the commitment of the Democratic party to these principles, and the Madison Square Garden speech of President Roosevelt left no doubt of the attitude of the head of the party—whom all of the candidates for Congress impliedly, and practically all of them explicitly, accepted as their standard bearer. Had the Democratic party been really responsible, at least its chosen leaders in the House and Senate should have been unanimously in support of the legislation brought forth by the Administration . . .

The vote upon this bill, (in December, 1937) in the House as in the Senate, is a key to the attitudes of the members of Congress. Broadly speaking, Congressmen who opposed the bill must be considered as conservative, those who favored it as progressive.

Democratic members of the House voted against recommittal, 179 to 133. The party position, clearly defined by the majority in the House, continued to be favorable to wage and hour legislation. Forty-five Democratic committee chairmen voted upon the motion to recommit; twenty-four of them voted for recommittal, twenty-one against.

A majority of the chairmen selected by the Democratic party voted against the party platform, and contrary to the majority of party representatives in the House. Since a shift of ten votes would have kept the bill before the House, brought its passage at that and almost certainly have time, the bill failed because party leaders voted against the party program. Here again, the attitude of the committee chairmen was exactly the same as their attitudes upon other party measures submitted to their respective committees. What they did here, openly and defiantly, is a fair gauge of what they are doing continually although less publicity at their committee sessions.

Line of Cleavage

It is instructive to classify these chairmen upon the basis of their seniority, and the committees upon which they serve.

Of the twenty-four chairmen who voted to kill the bill, eight four terms or less, had been elected, that is, in 1930 or later. Of the twenty-one who voted against recommittal, only two had served more than twenty years, and nine had been elected in 1930 or later. The charimen who voted for recommittal had an average seniority of fourteen years, those who voted against recommittal averaged nine years.

The same seniority separation characterizes the vote of the House as a whole. Two hundred twenty-three (two-thirds) of the Democratic members of the House were elected in 1932 or later. Three-fifths of these new Congressmen voted against recommittal. Of the Democrats elected before 1930, three-fifths voted against recommittal. Of the Democrats elected before 1930, three-fifths voted for recommittal.

The analysis indicates that the seniority line is also the line of cleavage between progressives and conservatives within the Democratic party. Following of the seniority line, in committee appointments and in chairmanships, greatly accentuates this cleavage, and puts effective control of the House (and to a very great extent the Senate also) into the hands of men wholly out of sympathy with the party platform, with the national administration, and with the clear majority of the Congressmen elected upon the party ticket.

It becomes obvious that if either of the two major parties is to serve as a vehicle for social action—the condition within the Republican party is much the same as within the Democratic—the control of the Congressional machinery will have to be placed in the hands of leaders really representing the majority of the party.

The seniority rule will have to be scrapped. Committees and chairmen will have to be made responsive to the decisions of the party within the Nation, and of the elected representatives of the party within both Houses of Congress.

Unless such a change is made, the expressed attitudes of the people of the country will not be embodied in legislation.

Progressives within the Democratic party probably could change this procedure when the next session opens, if their leaders were to make a determined effort. Some of them are already inclined to try to establish democratic control of the Democratic party. Without such action, there is little hope for the enactment of a legislative program at all proportioned to the seriousness of our economic necessities.

Possessed of the natural resources, the industrial equipment, and the technical knowledge to maintain our entire population in reasonable comfort, we nevertheless have many millions of that population lacking the very necessities of life. Our principal national task is broadly defined by these conditions; we must so modify the management of American industry and finance as to provide substantially higher standards of living and economic security to all of our people.

There is ample reason for believing that the adaptability of our political institutions will be tested to the limit by he problems of our unsable economc equilibrium.

Under such circumstances, the people of the country should not permit their political expression to be thwarted, and their political decisions to be set aside, by men whose power results from an archaic procedure within the party organizations of the two Houses of Congress.

Oliver

E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, who this week called for reform of the Congressional committee system.

"Seniority"

"The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee was elected in 1911; the chairman of the Appropriations Committee was elected in 1909.

"Other chairmen of the more powerful committees ranked like this: Judiciary, 1913; Banking and Currency, 1915; Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1917; Rivers and Harbors, 1917; Merchant Marine, 1918; Agriculture, 1917; Naval Affairs, 1914."

AFL Union Gives Snub To War On Labor Party

NEW YORK—Stating that it cannot "afford to let George Meany and others to dictate to us what stand we shall take on the American Labor Party," the Cafeteria Employes Union 302 of the AFL has refused to withdraw from the ALP, as ordered by Meany as head of the State Federation of Labor.

Just to make matters clear, a joint article by the president and the secretary of the local in the "Cafeteria Call," official union organ, says in the current issue:

"The American Labor Party has united the forces of labor, both AFL and CIO, around the program of reforms in the state of New York, for the benefit of organized labor. Its record speaks for itself.

"We cannot afford to permit Mr. Meany and others to dictate to us what stand we shall take on the ALP, because we deplore the division of labor on the economic field, and we surely will not assist any movement to extend this economic split to the political field."

Protest Raids In New Orleans

(Continued From Page 3)

ism' is a mask for these interests. True patriotism defends the basic liberties of our democratic nation. Law and order requires that all citizens be protected in the exercise of these rights."

Brophy quoted from President tempts to break the CIO in New Orleans would fail, as they had failed elsewhere in the nation.

"This is not an isolated case," he said. "Enemies of labor in New Orleans are copying the technique of enemies of labor elsewhere in the nation.

"They will fail in New Orleans as they have failed elsewhere. No selfish interest has been able to halt the march of labor and the march of democracy in the United States. The strength of our people and the strength of our institutions have stopped them before.

"They will stop them again, and workers in New Orleans will be free to exercise their rights of assembly, organization, and collective bargaining."

Brophy qutoed from President Roosevelt's last broadcast speech, where the President said: "There can be no constitutional government in any community which denies the individual his freedom to speak and worship as he pleases. The American people will not be deceived by an one who attempts to suppress individual liberty under the pretense of patriotism."

Strikers' ranks held firm in spite of the extreme police and gangster terror. Morale is high, and teamsters from many companies not affected by the strike have been coming into CIO headquarters to sign up, with the prospect of 100 per cent CIO membership among teamsters here in the near future.

CIO leaders have declared the winning of the strike will prove of major significance in helping the longshoremen and other river front workers to establish a progressive, militant union and to clean out company unionism from the New Orleans docks.

California CIO Plans Meeting at Los Angeles Late In August

Los Angeles—Anti-union employers in the outstanding open-shop center of the West will be forced to see a host of unwelcome visitors invade their stronghold when the first annual convention of CIO unions in California opens in Los Angeles, August 27.

The city was chosen for the CIO state convention, not only because it is in the midst of many important mass industries, but also to strengthen the influence of CIO movement in this open shop center.

Preceded by Conference

The convention will be preceded by a conference to be held August 25 and 26, to which the various CIO internationals will send two delegates each. The conference will prepare the work of the state convention and appoint the necessary committees.

All California CIO unions have been asked to gather material for the convention in the form of resolutions, reports on their organizational activities, and recommendations as to policies.

CIO Laundry Union In Pact

Indianapolis, Ind — A contract providing for wage increases, sole union representation, seniority rights and other benefits has been signed between the New Process Laundry and the CIO, James Robb, CIO director, announced.

The minimum rate was increased from 25c to 27½c an hour and hours of work were reduced to an eight-hour day, four-day week pending business conditions, with the stipulation that in no case would they exceed forty a week.

The agreement followed a lockout which was ended through the assistance of the State Commissioner of Labor.

LABOR *And The* LAW

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

The Maritime Commission and Labor Law

The recent commencement of a policy of cooperation between the Maritime Commission and the CIO Maritime Unions may lead to the complete acceptance of collective bargaining in the maritime industry.

The Maritime Commission has heretofore adopted a labor policy in conflict with the National Labor Relations Act.

Powers of the Commission

The Maritime Commission is placed in charge of the development of an adequate merchant marine and provided with tremendous sums of public money to accomplish that job. In the exercise of its powers, the Commission grants substantial subsidies to American shipbuilders and merchant marine operators for the construction and operation of vessels.

The Commission is also authorized to purchase ships which it may operate for temporary periods. It is intended, however, that eventually the operation of the ships shall be carried on through private agencies.

Interference With Wagner Act

At the present time when the Maritime Commission acquires a vessel from a private owner or operator who has had a collective bargaining agreement with the CIO maritime unions, the Commission claims that the vessels then become government property, and the seamen government employes. Therefore, they argue, employment relations on the vessels are not subject to the National Labor Relations Act, which does not apply to the employees of government agencies.

Not only has the Commission heretofore taken the view that the National Labor Relations Act did not apply, but it has gone further and said that the policy established by the Labor Act should not be carried out. It has therefore cancelled agreements which have been in existence, and refused to permit men to exercise the right to choose their representatives, and to negotiate collective bargaining agreements.

When subsequently vessels are turned over to private operators they thereby become again subject to the National Labor Relations Act. Again the seamen and the owners must go through the struggle to re-establish collective bargaining relationships, and it becomes necessary to hold new elections, and reach new agreements.

Thus the anti-labor policy of the Commission has interrupted established collective bargaining and has set an example to maritime employers seeking to evade the provisions of the Labor Act. The result of this policy on the part of the Commission has been to present a serious obstacle to the development of collective bargaining, and the enforcement of the Labor Act in the maritime industry.

Labor Act Applicable

This policy cannot be justified. When a vessel is operated by the Maritime Commission, it does not carry on government business at all; on the contrary, it does the same kind of commercial business carrying freight and passengers, as any of the ships are owned or operated by private business.

The exemption of government agencies from the National Labor Relations Act was intended to cover government agencies which attend to the public affairs of the Nation.

When the government goes into business it can not afford to break down the standards which it by law requires of business.

If the Maritime Commission sincerely desires friendly relations between labor and employers in the maritime industry, it can accept the National Labor Relations Act, and abide by its principles. The alternative is for organized labor to press for legislation which will bring about this result.

Plan Study Of Jobless Insurance

Washington. — The Social Security Board this week announced the launching of a study of the unemployment insurance system with an eye to simplifying existing practices.

State unemployment agencies, the SSB's bureau of unemployment compensation and the Interstate Conference of Unemployment Compensations Agencies will handle the study.

The study hopes to find less expensive methods of administering the unemployment insurance system to cutting red tape and to develop prompter methods of paying beneficiaries.

ALP Raps Attack By AFL

New York.—The campaign of the New York State Federation of Labor against the American Labor Party, affiliated with Labor's Non-Partisan League, is based not on a program of principle but on "a program of spite."

In this fashion Alex Rose, state executive secretary of the ALP, answered the latest attack by George Meany, head of the State AFL group, on the labor party.

Meaney had declared that the AFL "non-partisan" group would have nothing to do with the ALP, whose success since its formation two years has won respect from political opponents.

Must Have Workers' Support

"A trade union does not carry the political mandate of its membership unless it is based on the voluntary decision of the trade union membership who delegate such authority by their own choice," Rose declared.

"A spite program against the American Labor Party will have no effect upon the large number of workers who followed in the past, and who will follow in the future, the political leadership and guidance of the American Labor Party in our state."

The ALP is supported by CIO and AFL unions, though AFL top officials have repeatedly, but unsuccessfully, attempted to force AFL affiliates to withdraw from the party.

MAINTAIN WAGE RATES

Kokomo, Ind.—Present wage levels are maintained in a contract signed for another year between the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and the Kingston Products Company. Protested cases of discharge must be settled within five days, and members of the negotiating committee are to be paid for all time lost during negotiations, according to other terms of the agreement.

CIO Helps To Solve Economic Problems, Smethurst Tells Butte

Butte, Mont.—The CIO was described as a movement offering an answer to many of the Nation's most complex economic problems by Walter Smethurst, executive assistant to Chairman John L. Lewis. Smethurst spoke at the annual Butte miners' days, celebrating the establishment of the Western Federation of Miners 57 years ago.

Pointing out that America has "perfected the most efficient system of production the world has ever known," Smethurst reminded the audience that millions of people are nevertheless in dire want.

Butte, with its thousands of metal miners jobless, is suffering from the same ills which beset the rest of the nation, he declared.

Need Purchasing Power

With sharecroppers receiving as little as $170 a year, and other elements of the population receiving far less than subsistence wages, labor finds itself unable to buy back the goods which it produces.

The CIO, by helping to raise national purchasing power, is performing a real service not only for American labor, but for people in all walks of life, Smethurst asserted.

Labor must become politically, as well as economically articulate, he continued.

"If those whom we have elected to our legislative halls show an understanding of our present-day needs, and a willingness to work for necessary fundamental changes, then they should be returned to office.

Praises O'Connell

"But, on the other hand, those who merely talk progress and liberality and sit smugly by with a monkey wrench in each hand, waiting for a chance to wreck progressive moves, they should be relegated to the scrap heap as unworthy of the trust and confidence placed in them."

Smethurst called upon Butte voters to re-elect Cong. Jerry O'Connell, who he said had made "an enviable record in Congress" and has been 100% right on labor legislation."

New Pamphlet Lists U. S. Aids To Consumers

Washington.—To let the public know what the government is doing to aid consumers, the Consumers Counsel Division of the AAA has just issued an up-to-the-minute pocket manual called "Consumer Services of Government Agencies."

"Designed to help consumers find their way among the various Federal agencies which have services of special interest to them," the booklet is an enlarged revision of a similar manual issued two years ago.

32 Agencies Listed

Within its pages are references to publications and activities of all federal agencies whose work touches on consumers' interests. Thirty-two government departments, agencies and bureaus are mentioned in the pamphlet, ranging from the National Youth Administration to the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture.

The bulletin may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Consumers Counsel Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Need A Publicity Man? Guild Can Supply Them

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Newspaper Guild, CIO, this week embarked on a re-employment campaign to offset the effects of newspaper management "economies."

Contacts were made with personnel men in private industry, suggesting they inform the Guild when they are in need of a live-wire publicity man or house organ editor.

Trade unions interested in getting their story before the public or who wish to inform their members of the activities and progress of their union either through their own paper or by means of other devices are advised to write the Chicago Newspaper Guild, 155 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

'Frisco CIO Returns To Air On More Powerful Station

San Francisco—Return to the air of the CIO radio program "Labor on the March" this week was greeted with satisfaction by CIO members and friends of labor throughout the San Francisco area and along the coast from San Bernardino to Seattle.

The program, put out over station KYA, will be heard by approximately 2,200,000 people, since the station has a power of 5000 watts, compared to 100 on the station previously used.

"It is not necessary at this time to stress the vital need of labor to return to the radio," the San Francisco Industrial Union Council said. "The employers, reactionary public officials, candidates for office on anti-labor platforms are being heard nightly and daily on the air. To all of these labor has not been in a position to answer."

Contract Renewals Near

Pointing out that many waterfront agreements must be renewed September 30, the Council stated that the need is greater than ever to present union labor's case to the public and to its own members. Employers, the Council said, will not let this date go by without an attempt to worsen wages and working conditions which will affect not only the waterfront but "uptown" unions as well.

Preliminary arrangements for financing the program have been made with one local of the Intl Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, and the Council urged other unions in San Francisco to take similar steps.

Steel Firm Agrees to Rehire 38

Rockdale, Ill. — Employers who are gradually becoming convinced that it is futile to buck the Wagner Labor Act are increasing in number. One of the firms to throw down arms recently is the Joliet Wrought Washer Co., manufacturer of steel washers and stampings.

Under the terms of an agreement signed between this concern and Lodge 1762, Steel Workers Organizing Committee through the 13th regional office of the Labor Board, the Joliet Co. has agreed to stop interfering with the right of its employes to organize or belong to any union they choose, and to reinstate some 40 or more discharged workers without discrimination, following a system of seniority to be agreed upon with the SWOC Lodge.

$5000 In Back Wages

A feature of the stipulation is the agreement by the company to pay $5000 in back wages to 38 employes, and to dismiss if necessary all employes hired since June 7, 1937, to make room for the discharged workers.

As the regional board found that the company had tried to force employes to become members of Wrought Washer Federal Union, Local 26709, AFL, a clause pledging the company to cease such coercion is included in the agreement.

The stipulation, as drawn up by the Board's regional office, is subject to approval by the National Labor Relations Board in Washington.

NLRB Slaps New Orleans Cotton Mill

Lane Decision Is Major Victory For TWOC

New Orleans, La. — In a sharply worded 65-page decision, the National Labor Relations Board last week found the Lane Cotton mills of this city guilty of flagrant violations of every section of the Wagner Act.

Interpreted as one of the most sweeping decisions yet handed down by the board, the company is ordered to bargain collectively with the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, to reinstate with full back pay 50 members of the TWOC, to disband the company union and to refrain from further discrimination against union members.

The decision marks the culmination of a long struggle between the TWOC and Sigmund Odenheimer, owner and manager of the mills. Since the beginning of the organization campaign slightly over a year ago the mill management has used every anti-union practice in a futile effort to break up the TWOC organization in the mill.

So bitter were Odenheimer's assaults on the CIO that the fight has been looked upon as a test battle not only by the workers in the city but by the general citizenry as a whole.

The sweeping labor board decision, CIO leaders say, will give added impetus to the many CIO organizations now carrying on campaigns in New Orleans.

More TWU Members Get Vacations

New York. — As a result of negotiations conducted by the Transport Workers Union, CIO, more than 400 employes of two New York buslines will receive two-week vacations with pay for the first time this summer.

Because of recent TWU activities, 38,000 transport workers will get vacations this summer.

Until last year when the TWU signed contracts with major Gotham transit companies, employes worked seven days a week, 52 weeks a year, Austin Hogan, president of the TWU's New York local pointed out.

Shields Case To Go Before Grand Jury

JOHNSTOWN, Pa. — It began to appear this week that nobody loves Mayor Daniel (No. 1707) Shields, who for a time last year gained a national reputation as the darling of the American vigilante movement.

The case of Shields, arrested several weeks ago on a warrant charging bribery, extortion and malfeasance in office, was bound over to the county's Grand Jury.

Officials of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. had apparently left Shields in the lurch when he appeared for preliminary hearing. The pudgy mayor waived hearing because, he said, "three men of national reputation" had escaped the eyes of his process servers.

"My subpoena servers went all over their estates and through the universities in an effort to find these witnesses," Shields complained.

Charged With Taking $36,000

Already hated by steel workers because of his strike-breaking activities, Shields will be a lonely man if the corporation officials run out on him.

Evidence gathered by the LaFollette committee and the Natl. Labor Relations Board revealed that the mayor had received $36,449.50 from the steel company between June 15 and July 29, 1937. The money was handed over to him by a go-between, Francis Martin, president of the local chamber of commerce and a leading light in the back-to-work vigilante movement.

Shields already has a prison record.

Canteloupe Pickers Strike, Gain Pay Raise of 10%

LOS ANGELES—A 10% wage increase was won for all cantaloupe shed workers in the Imperial Valley after a stoppage called by Local 78, United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers, CIO, tied up the packing industry for five hours.

Before the sit-down, employers had refused to meet a union committee to negotiate a contract, and the local therefore filed a complaint with the Labor Board charging the grower-shippers with refusal to bargain.

Imperial Valley, like "bloody" Harlan County, Kentucky, to which it has often been compared, is called by unionists in the West, the "black spot" of America. Local 78 officials say that the sheriff heads the vigilante forces, and boasts that they operate only under orders.

The local expects to win a pending Labor Board election by a more than 90 per cent. vote.

The Phoenix lettuce shed workers, organized by the cannery union, won a 10 per cent. wage increase recently, and also petitioned for an election, scheduled to be held in December when the new lettuce crop is being worked.

Theater League Offers Aid To Unions

New York.—Union people who wish to add to spice their summer meetings ought to get in touch with the New Theater League, which is prepared to aid unions with their entertainment problems.

Around New York City the League has talent available for appearances at union affairs. For unions at a greater distance away, the League has a large number of labor plays available.

Scripts of Waiting For Lefty, Cradle Will Rock, Plant in the Sun and Private Hicks may be obtained from the League.

Recommended by Haywood

Discussing Plant in the Sun, a labor comedy, Allan S. Haywood, New York CIO regional director, declared, "I recommend it to all who are giving thought to present industrial conditions."

In addition the League can supply "Living Newspaper" scripts on a number of important current events of interest to labor.

Union officials interested in presenting this type of entertainment should write to the New Theater League, 132 West 43rd St., New York City.

UOPWA Will Aid Eagle Strikers

New York—Fifty thousand CIO Office and Professional Workers in the United States and Canada will boycott all products of Eagle Pencil Co., whose 800 employes are on strike against a 10 per cent. wage cut.

The boycott was urged by national headquarters of the UOPWA in support of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers who have been fighting the cut and demanding a union contract.

Earlier in the week an application for an injunction against picketing was denied to the company by Judge Cotillo of New York.

12,000 Oil Workers In Poll

Martinez, Calif.—An election among 12,000 California oil field and refinery workers of the Shell Oil Co., is being held by the Labor Board to determine what union is to represent them in collective barganiing.

The Board has divided the workers into five groups for the purpose of the election, each group to vote on either the CIO International Oil Workers, or one of five AFL organizations, or no union.

Some 1,100 workers in Martinez who were on the Shell payroll November 15, 1937, are eligible to vote, although only about 850 of them are now working. The large majority of them belong to Local Five of the CIO oil union.

The five AFL unions on the ballot are the Machinists, Electrical Workers, Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, and the Oil Industry Metal Trades Council of California.

Gold Mine Owners Find Company Union Not Worth Its Weight

Silver Peak, Nev. — One of the largest gold producers in Nevada, the Black Mammoth Consolidated Mining Co., has been ordered by the Labor Board to abolish its company union and to stop its unfair labor practices against the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Following charges filed with the board by the CIO union, a stipulation agreement was drawn up, on the basis of which the order was based.

The company is ordered to post notices in all its properties within 30 days, promising to comply with the terms of the order.

SMASH FAKE UNION

Washington — The Kennecott Copper Corp., New York City, and its subsidiary, Utah Copper Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, have been ordered to abolish a company union, stop interfering with the activities of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO.

Settle Armstrong Dispute

Lancaster, Pa.—Charges against the Armstrong Cork Co. filed with the National Labor Relations Board have been settled, with victory for the union, it was announced here.

Charges were filed by the CIO United Rubber Workers when the company fired 12 workers for union activity. The AFL, which was in the field at the time, not only failed to carry out the charges but yanked the charter from the local.

Under the settlement, five of the men will be returned to their jobs, five others will receive compensation, and the two remaining will withdraw charges against the company.

The 10 receiving compensation will share $7600 in back pay. Union officials predict the five returned to work will become the spearhead of a renewed organizing drive for the Rubber Workers.

CIO Float Wins Portland Plaudits

The CIO created a stir in Portland, Oregon, when its float won a prize in the labor division of the city's annual floral parade, which tops off Rose Festival week. Constructed by volunteers from CIO unions, the float is decorated with roses and fern.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

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NEW ORLEANS STRIKE STILL ON; TWOC MAPS NEW SOUTHERN DRIVE

AccuseKen Of Union-Baiting

Chicago—A campaign to organize the workers employed by the Esquire-Coronet publications is meeting with determined company opposition, according to Local 24, United Office & Professional Workers.

"Although professing a liberal and even pro-labor policy, particularly in the magazine Ken," the local states, "the publishers have so far taken a reverse attitude in dealing with their own employes."

Five members of the local were discharged a few weeks after they joined the union. One of them, Bill Andrews, was a nominee for office unit chairman. Another nominee was taken off his position as assistant production manager of the three magazines and transferred to a vault in the printshop, where he was given the job of dusting off Esquire's old printing plates.

Writers Dropped

The union nominee for secretary, employed for more than a year as a statistician, was among those discharged.

In conferences with the union's negotiating committee, composed of Harvey O'Connor, Lawrence Martin and Meyer Levin, publisher David Smart disclaimed any knowledge of the union's existence, declaring the discharges were due to general retrenchment. Two of the fired employes, however, have already been replaced.

In the meantime, Lawrence Martin's column in Ken, called Ken Particles, has been given to another writer, and Meyer Levin's motion picture department in Esquire, the Candid Cameraman, which has been running since the magazine appeared, has been discontinued.

Tell New York About Strike

New Yorkers this week had a chance to see CIO pickets in every part of the city, as striking Busch Jewelry Store pickets sought a new contract and the revocation of an anti-picketing injunction The injunction bars the workers from marching in front of Busch stores, so they picketed every other possible place. Unions affected are the United Retail Employes and the United Optical Workers. See story Page 3.

NLRB May Probe Cops' Seizure Of Names

NEW ORLEANS—The strike of CIO truck drivers moved into its second week with the union's ranks unbroken despite continued illegal activity by the police, with the assistance of employer-controlled AFL officials.

Six hundred CIO taxi drivers joined the strike during the week.

Meanwhile the National Labor Relations Board was considering action against the police, based on a clause in the Wagner Act setting maximum penalties of $5000 for interference with Board hearings.

(See Page Three for full details. For an eye-witness account of the police brutality, see Page 5)

That the police-employer campaign in the South would not daunt the CIO became increasingly evident during the week as Sidney Hillman, vice-chairman of the CIO and head of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, announced a renewed organizing drive in the South.

In a statement issued after he left the White House following a talk with President Roosevelt, Hillman revealed that a southern TWOC-conference to plan the dedetails of the drive will be held in Charlotte, N. C., in the near future.

Maine Court Upholds USWA

Augusta, Me. — Sentences imposed on six leaders of the United Shoe Workers, CIO, and their attorney for contempt of court during the Lewistown - Auburn strike last summer, were voided by the Maine Supreme Court this week.

The union officials, including Pres. Powers Hapgood, had served 58 days in jail towards a six-month sentence before they were released on bail when an appeal on the contempt finding was made.

The men had been arrested following the union's refusal to obey an injunction prohibiting all forms of strike activity in the more than a dozen plants involved.

Backed By NLRB

The USWA's charges against the firms had previously been upheld by the National Labor Relations Board, in an order forcing the companies to rehire several workers dismissed for union activity and to stop interfering with union organization.

CIO lawyers announced they would appeal another issue growing out of the case to the U. S. Supreme Court. Nine other USWA members had been sentenced to five-month terms for violating an ancient statute making it a crime to interfere with an employer's business.

The State Supreme Court announced a tie vote on the union's appeal of the local judge's convictions.

Viscose, TWOC In New Pact

New York.—A new agreement between the American Viscose Co. employing 20,000 rayon workers, and the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, has been announced by Sidney Hillman, TWOC chairman.

Continuing the collective bargaining relationship with TWOC begun in April, 1937, the contract provides for continuing present wage rates, for a minimum weekly wage of $15, and a week's vacation with pay.

The Viscose agreement has been ratified by TWOC locals at the company's plants in Roanoke, Va. Parkersburg and Nitro, W. Va., and Meadville, Lewistown and Marcus Hook, Pa.

NLRB Tells Ford To Bargain

Washington. — The assembly plant of the Ford Motor Co. at St. Louis, Mo., was advised by the National Labor Relations Board's trial examiner, Tilford E. Dudley, to bargain with the United Automobile Workers, CIO, and to abolish the Liberty Legion of America, Inc., a company-dominated union.

The examiner also recommended in his intermediate report that the Ford plant reinstate 192 employes discharged or refused jobs because of their union and strike activity. The plant was called on strike November 24, 1937.

Unless the company notifies the regional office of the Board within ten days that it accepts the recommendations, and posts notices of compliance in the plant within 30 days, the examiner has asked that the case be referred to the Board in Washington.

Anti-Union Pamphlets

Anti-union acts of the Ford plant cited in the examiner's report included evidence showing that the company printed and distributed among its employes a pamphlet written by Henry Ford, advising his workers not to join any union, and that foremen asked employes to sign loyalty statements, and refused to admit workers into the plant if they wore UAW buttons.

While the hearing was going on, employes were called into the office and questioned concerning their union affiliations and preferences.

U. S. Group Hears British Complaints on American Firms

WASHINGTON—Members of the U. S. Commission studying the British trades disputes act are being told by English labor that some of America's worst industrial practices are creeping into England—through subsidiaries of American firms.

According to reports here, British trade union officials told members of the presidential study group that the only contact with labor spies and strike-breakers came in American-controlled plants.

They supplied the commission with names of plants and persons concerned, and the commission members solemnly said they would be included in their reports.

Charles Hook, president of the American Rolling Mills Co. and the National Association of Manufacturers, is a member of the commission. He has been accused by the LaFollette committee of hiring spies himself. Hook's firm is at the present time involved in National Labor Relations Board hearings charging violation of the Wagner Act.

The British trade union leaders have reiterated to the American group their dislike of the trades disputes act, which in recent months has twitted the fancy of American Tory industrialists.

Though American employers often seek to leave the impression that British labor favors the act, the British labor leaders have charged that the act was an act of reprisal passed despite bitter opposition from the unions.

20%-A-Week Loan Sharks Face Bitter Fight From TWU

New York. — Loan sharks who charge 20 per cent. weekly interest will no longer be able to prey upon New York taxicab drivers, the Transport Workers Union, CIO, warned this week as it announced an "open war" on the shylocks.

The TWU revealed that an investigation had shown an annual "take of more than $500,000" by the money lenders, who have become permanent fixtures in a large majority of the 110 taxi garages in the city.

First step in the union's offensive against the loan sharks has been the establishment of a union credit bureau, operated under the supervision of the state banking department. Through the Transport Credit Union, TWU taxi cab drivers will be able to borrow amounts up to $100 at a rate of only one-half per cent. a month.

Eugene Connelly, head of the union's taxi division, said evidence against the usurers will be turned over to Dist. Atty. Thomas Dewey, who has been running a clean-up campaign to rid New York City of rackets.

The loan sharks, he said, have compelled payment of $6 for a $5 loan for one week. Drivers who failed to meet the weekly interest payments have been brutally beaten, it is charged, and a few were actually beaten to death as examples to other delinquent debtors.

Bank Employes' Rights Under Wagner Act Face NLRB Test

LOS ANGELES—Whether employes of 18,000 banks throughout the country are subject to the terms of the Wagner Act was a question facing the National Labor Relations Board this week.

Hearings before an NLRB trial examiner ended here on a petition filed by the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, charging the Bank of America, fourth largest financial institution in the country, with the firing of Edward C. Washer, an investment specialist, for union activity.

The bank's counsel filed a motion asking for dismissal of the case, after it had argued that national banks are arms of the Federal government and thus are not engaged in commerce as defined by the Wagner Act.

Observers hold it unlikely, however, that the board will give credence to the bank's claim. The banks, it is pointed out, have for years argued that they are private institutions, when it so fits their business needs.

The New York State Labor Relations Board, faced with a similar argument in the case of a small Manhattan banking institution, threw out the bank's claims and ordered it to bargain with the UOPWA.

That case is now in the courts. Bank of America attorneys have announced their decision to carry the case to the U. S. Supreme Court if the NLRB orders the bank to bargain collectively with its employes.

FINE UNION ORGANIZER

New York—Samuel Kantor, organizer for the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, was given a suspended sentence of twenty-five days by a New York judge following a police attack on a mass picket line at the Eagle Pencil Company.

TO REOPEN TALKS

New York—The National Maritime Union, CIO, has elected a bargaining committee of three union leaders to reopen negotiations with the American Steamship Owners Assn.

URW Invites CIO Leaders To Confab

Columbus, Ohio.—Officials and members of CIO unions in Ohio are being urged by the CIO Industrial Union Council attend the Labor Executives' Conference which will be held at Antioc College, Yellow Springs, Oio, July 22-31.

The conference is being arranged by the education department of the United Rubber Workers, and is for both men and women. In addition to the regular ten-day course, week-end institutes will be held July 22-24 and 29-31, at the beginning and close of the conference.

Clinton Golden, regional director for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in the northeast, E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League and others, will lead discussions at the week-end institutes.

Problems to be studied at the conference include labor and politics, how to stop wage-cuts, use of grievance adjustment machinery and procedure for carrying through cases before the Labor Board.

San Francisco — Jerry O'Connell, liberal Montana Congressman, will make three speeches in California next month to aid in organized labor's big push to free Tom Mooney.

NLRB Bans Shoe Firm's Use of Phoney Tales From Hoffman

Washington—The Muskin Shoe Co. of Westminster, Md., violated the Wagner Act when it distributed a pamphlet containing an attack on the CIO by Rep. Clare Hoffman of Michigan, the National Labor Relations Board ruled this week.

A pamphlet published by the Constitutional Educational League of New Haven, Conn, an anonymous red-baiting group, was given to the employes of the company, the board found. Included in the pamphlet's contents was an address by Hoffman, which "contained a tirade against the CIO and, as reprinted, was embellished by news-pictures with anti-CIO captions."

Anti-Union Propaganda

The board declared: "It is evident from the pamphlet itself that it was prepared as anti-union thereof by an employer to his employes would have the necessary effect of coercion and intimidation within the meaning of the Act.

"By permitting the distribuion of he pamphlets on its time and property, the respondent (Muskin) indicated to its employes that it had adopted as its own the anti-union contents thereof and that they should be guided accordingly."

The company was directed by the NLRB to reinstate two members of the United Shoe Workers, CIO, who had been fired for union activity.

'Worst Tory In Jersey' Faces NLRB Charges

Philadelphia—Anti-labor charges filed by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee against J. A. Roebling & Co., wire manufacturers with plants in Trenton, N. J., and Roebling, will be aired at the Labor Board hearings which begin July 7.

Union organizers call the Roebling firm "the worst reactionary in Jersey," and charge that the anti-labor tactics pursued put the company in the class with Tom Girdler's Republic Steel Co.

One of the largest organizations of its kind in the country, Roebling employs more than 5,000 workers whom it has consistently refused to allow to organize. The union charges that it has used every means in its power to prevent any kind of union activity, cloaking its anti-labor attitude under the guise of paternalism.

"Owns" Town

It owns the town of Roebling "lock, stock and barrel," SWOC officials say, and through its control of the police department has been successful in running organizers out of town or arresting them on the time-worn 'disorderly conduct' charge before they have had a chance to make a move."

The Labor Board hearings, SWOC officials say, will expose the complete records of the Roebling's anti-labor campaign and is expected to result in a Board order that the company permit its employes to belong to any union they choose.

IUSMW NAMED

Washington. — Production and maintenance employes of the Pier Machine Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., including assistant foremen known as "snappers," will be represented by the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers. The CIO union has been certified by the Labor Board as sole bargaining agency for the Pier workers.

5,000 Hear Toledano In Texas

San Antonio, Texas — Vicente Lombardo Toledano, secretary-general of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), concluded his visit to the United States with an address here to an enthusiastic crowd of more than 5000 workers. Previously he had spoken in Washington, D. C., with John Brophy, director of the CIO, and in New York.

The San Antonio meeting was arranged by the Pecan Shellers local of the CIO United Cannery and Agricultural Workers. City authorities, who attempted to break a strike of the local earlier this year, refused the Mexican labor leader a place to speak, and he finally had to address the crowd from a vacant lot.

Toledano urged close CIO-CTM co-operation in bettering working and living conditions for American workers, and made a plea for until in the face of the menace of fascist groups now trying to reach power in his country as a stepping stone to an attack on the United States.

NLRB To Hear Charges Against Firm

..Crystal City, Mo. — The National Labor Relations Board will hold hearings here this month on its complaint against the local plant of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

The charges against the company were filed by the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, whose organization campaign here has been met with firing, violence and company unionism.

The FFGW has a contract with the company covering all its other plants.

Philadelphia CIO Raps Philco Policies

Philadelphia—The actions and attitude of the Philco Radio Co., which for more than three months has been flatly rejecting all efforts of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, to renew a contract, were vigorously condemned by the executive board of the Pennsylvania CIO Industrial Union Council.

The Council pledged its unqualified support to the UERMW locals involved, and asked all affiliated unions to place Philco and its products upon the unfair list.

After trying to force the UERMW to accept a wage cut of 18 to 22 per cent., the company began reducing the working force, cutting it from 12,000 to about 1,500. On April 29, 1938, Philco brought this coercion to a climax by locking out the remaining 1,500 workers, the Council declared.

Has Defied Labor Dept.

The company has also defied efforts of the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor and the U. S. Department of Labor to settle the strike, the union charges.

Until the present difficulties, the company had maintained harmonious relations with the union since 1933, when it signed its first agreement with employes.

Union offcials claim that it was its reputation as a manufacturer of union-made radios that boosted its sales from coast to coast. Its output increased until 10,000 workers were employed in the great Philco plants in Philadelphia.

UERMW spokesmen charge that Philco's attack on the union is part of the National Metal Trades Association's general wage reduction program.

Guild Wins At Newsweek

Washington — The American Newspaper Guild, CIO, was certified this week by the National Labor Relations Board as sole collective bargaining agency for editorial and picture department employes of Newsweek magazine.

Time, other major news magazine, already has a contract with the Guild.

The certification was based on a comparison of membership cards with the magazine's payrolls, during which it was found that the Guild had a large majority of the eligible employes.

UAW Wins Certification

Washington — So-called "manual" employes of the Hudson & Terraplane Sales Corp., of New York City, will be represented in the future by Local 59 of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, the Natl. Labor Relations Board ruled this week.

The board found that the union had enrolled all the 45 workers in the parts and service departments.

Visitor

A visitor to American shores is Miss Elizabeth Shields-Collins, international secretary of the World Youth Congress, who arrived to attend the second meeting of the group at Vassar College in August. Labor, fraternal and youth groups from 40 nations will be represented.

Rail Unions Map Fight Against 15% Pay Cut

Washington. — On the eve of parleys between the railroad brotherhoods and railway management over a projected 15 per cent. pay cut, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen cited 10 pertinent facts why wage slashes are not in order at this time.

The BRT pointed out that since 1920 the number of railroad workers has been cut by a million, with a $2,000,000,000 cut in the roads' annual wage bill.

During the 1920-1936 period, the BRT declared, railroad employment decreased more than 53 per cent. and total wage payments were down about 50 per cent. As a result, the amount of revenue required for wages declined some 30 per cent.

Debts Interest Increase

On the other hand, the brotherhood cited a number of figures to show a great increase in the railroads' already-large debt and interest payment requirements. The amount of revenue required for interest, it charged, has increased more than 54 per cent. since 1920.

The CIO is on record to support the brotherhoods' battle against wage cuts, for which the road managements are building a formidable propaganda campaign.

At its conference here this spring, the CIO pointed out that a cut in railway wages would cause great hardship for a large number of workers, and would delay recovery tendencies.

ACA Meets July 18 In New York

New York.—In preparation for the fourth national convention of the American Communications Ass'n, CIO union, to be held at the Hotel Victoria in New York City, July 18-28, a draft of the proposed new constitution is being circulated among the members by all locals.

With nearly 50 contracts improving working conditions and increasing wages for communications workers all over the country already signed, the union will make plans at the coming convention to extend its bargaining power and forge still further along the road to complete organization.

Each local has been asked by the national office to send in 200 copies of its report for distribution at the convention, so that all delegates may become acquainted with the problems and programs of other locals.

Many Speakers

Senator Wagner of New York and Edwin S. Smith of the National Labor Relations Board have accepted invitations to address the meeting. John L. Lewis, CIO chairman; John Brophy, director of the CIO; Mayor LaGuardia of New York, Secretary of Labor Perkins and other prominent government and union leaders have also been invited to speak.

Cops Protect Scabs

"Law and Order" in New Orleans seems to mean attacks on law-abiding CIO members and protection for scabs hired by truck companies against whom the unions have called a strike. Here's a city cop mounting the running board of a truck, while a driver whom boss-controlled AFL leaders hastily recruited, slinks behind the wheel.

New Orleans CIO Strike Still On; NLRB To Probe

NEW ORLEANS—Police lawlessness against organized labor here continued despite CIO action in Federal Court and a Labor Board investigation which forced officers to admit their illegal attempt to break the CIO in this city.

The violence has been directed against a strike of 1000 CIO teamsters, who walked out when employers not only refused to negotiate but hurriedly signed closed shop contracts with an AFL union that had no membership in the city.

Earlier in the week, 600 CIO organized taxi drivers also walked out, demanding an increase in their commission on fares and an end to the spy and "kangaroo court" systems practised by the Yellow Cab Co.

Police methods against the workers have included wholesale arrests, slugging (in which they have been helped by AFL goon squads), kidnapping of organizers, and a series of raids on union headquarters. In one of the raids 1,800 CIO pledge cards, needed for a Labor Board certification hearing, were stolen. Five hundred of these were returned on demand of the Board's attorney.

An Assault on Democracy

John Brophy, national director of the CIO, flew to New Orleans to speak at a mass meeting of close to 4,000 workers involved in the strike or sympathetic to the CIO. Brophy charged that the police-employer campaign was a direct assault on basic American liberties of free speech and free assembly.

"New Orleans is just beginning to organize," he added. "It will take more than an abuse of power to stop labor from winning its rights. The abuse method will fail here as it has failed in other places."

The extent of the conspiracy against labor's rights was shown when the State Legislature passed a resolution ostensibly against "Communism" but actually directed at the CIO. One representative openly advocated lynching for labor organizers, calling on the citizens of New Orleans to "dump Brophy into the Mississippi."

A Smoke Screen

Brophy further charged that this and other red-baiting attempts were simply a smoke screen for anti-labor forces. "Lawless police are acting as sappers and miners in an attempt to bring down the temple of freedom in the U. S.," he declared

Possibility of criminal action against police gangsters was seen in the power of the NLRB to invoke Section 12 of the Labor Act, which provides penalties for interference with Board hearings. Maximum penalties reach $5000 fine or one year in jail, or both.

In the meantime the morale of the striking teamsters and taxi drivers remains high. Local leaders predict the strike will be settled on favorable terms to the CIO union, since the police terror has been halted.

TWOC To Speed Drive In South -- Hillman

Washington.—The Textile Workers Organizing Committee is prepared to speed the tempo of its southern unionization drive as soon as an administrator for the wage-hour act is appointed, Pres. Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, announced here.

Hillman's statement was issued shortly after he had coiferred with Pres. Roosevelt at the White House.

A special meeting of the TWOC's southern organizing staff will be held in Charlotte, N. C., July 10 and 11, Hillman said, to plan next steps in the campaign which has already organized hundreds o fthousands of exploited southern workers.

As soon as the President names the man who will head the new Labor Department division on wages and hours, the TWOC will petition for the immediate formation of industry boards in the cotton textile and cotton garment industries, Hillman, who is a vice-chairman of the CIO, declared.

Under the terms of the wage-hour act, the administrator is empowered to create industry boards representing the public, the workers and the employers in each line of business. The industry boards will recommend minimum wages for their industry, which may not be less than 25 cents nor higher than 40 cents a nhour.

If the administrator accepts the committee's recommendation, he is given power under the act to put in force its wage rates.

Tells of TWOC Gains

In his statement, issued after he left the White House, Hillman expressed pleasure at the TWOC's progress in the last two years.

"If the committee makes as much progress in the next two years as it has in the last year, I feel sure that the employers will deal with the union on a national basis," he said.

"We now have some 400,000 textile workers in all the divisions of the TWOC fold. I think it is reasonable to expect that we will have 1,000,000 of these workers in our organization within two years and that the industry will be glad to co-operate with us on a program of stabilizing what has until now appeared to be a chaotic industry.

Still Win Polls

"The textile local units are still winning elections. That is extremely significant because mills are closed and under such a condition one would not expect the employes to have much interest in unionization or elections.

"However, the reverse is the fact today. Instead of be-

(Continued on Page 4)

Name Priest Member of CIO Union

Bay City, Mich.—An unusual honor was conferred upon Father Neil O'Connor of St. James Catholic Church here when Local 144 of the Utility Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, unanimously elected him an honorary member of the union.

Father O'Connor was so honored by the local, because, in word and deed, he has constantly championed the cause of the workers and has given particular aid an encouragement to the organization of CIO locals here, union leaders said.

Busch Strikers Meet Injunction With City Wide Picketing

New York.—Barred by a court injunction from picketing the Busch Jewelry chain of stores, striking CIO members carried forward their fight against the company on land, sea and air.

The picketing demonstration, called one of the most effective in the city's history, brought the strikers' story to literally millions of New Yorkers. Airplanes with banners floating in the breeze floated over the city's holiday-packed beaches. Picketing crews wandered through all parts of the metropolis, in Times Square, at the Yankee Stadium, and in crowded industrial areas throughout Manhattan.

Follows Injunction

The city-wide picketing followed an injunction by Justice Salvatore Cotillo prohibiting pickets from marching in front of the Busch stores. Cotillo's ruling, which brought forth a storm of protest from union and legal circles, was criticized as being in direct conflict with state and national anti-injunction statutes.

Attorney Harry Sacher, representing Local 830 of the United Retail Employes and Local 208 of the United Optical Workers, both CIO unions, charged that Justice Cotillo's injunction was unwarranted.

Under the state injunction act, he pointed out, picketing bans can be issued only when violence has occurred, and the Busch picket lines had been entirely peaceful.

Sacher took note of the fact that Cotillo had been forced to make a public defense of his rul-

(Continued on Page 5)

UFW Leader Hails Civil Service Order

WASHINGTON. — Hailing the President's executive order extending civil service status to 100,000 Federal employes hitherto outside the system, Jacob Baker, president of the CIO United Federal Workers, described it as "the most sweeping decree issued in the history of the public service."

"The President has justified the faith of supporters of the reorganization bill," Baker declared. "Although this is the most sweeping and effective decree issued in the history of the public service, the job of the United Federal Workers is by no means complete. Thousands of Federal workers still remain without protection. In one way or another, they must be brought under civil service.

"We must be on the lookout for buggy-whip interpretations which would rob workers of rights and privileges granted to them by the orders," he warned.

The United Federal Workers, Baker explained, can take considerable credit for the issuance of the orders, since a major point in the union's program has been extension of civil service to all government employes.

Scheduled to take effect as of February 1, 1939, the orders make provision for airing of employe grievances, promotions based on merit and service, extension of retirement benefits and other progressive personnel practices.

Detroit Cops Act As Scabs, CIO Charges

Detroit—Detroit police are reported acting as scabs in the Kroger Grocery and Baking Co. strike according to Adolph Germer, CIO regional director in the Detroit area. According to the report, the cops are not only protecting the professional finks, but have been seen helping to deliver Kroger groceries to private homes.

The strike involves both AFL and CIO unions, the Truck Drivers and Warehouse Workers, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers of the AFL, and the United Bakery Workers and Food Handlers Local 136 of the CIO.

The main issue of the strike is wages. The company has offered to sign an agreement if the workers would accept a 10% cut as a starter. The company is also attempting an old splitting tactic in trying to negotiate with the three unions separately.

Drop Disbarment Case Against Edward Lamb

Portsmouth, Ohio. — Disbarment proceedings against Edward Lamb, CIO attorney in Toledo, were dropped last week by Judge Hector Young, after Lamb had expressed regret for remarks made in court here a year ago.

The decision to dismiss the case against Lamb was hailed by the CIO legal staff and by the National Lawyers Guild as a vindication of labor's legal rights.

The case against Lamb, which attracted national attention, grew out of a strike conducted by the United Shoe Workers, CIO, in 1937. It was during the course of the strike that a local judge accused Lamb of making improper remarks.

Without lodging contempt of court charges against the CIO attorney, however, the judge waited several months and then accepted disbarment proceedings against him.

Prominent attorneys throughout the nation, including several high government officials, formed a committee to aid Lamb. The committee held that the disbarment move was an attempt to throttle labor's legal representation in the courts.

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The CIO In the South

The South was described by President Roosevelt as presenting "the Nation's No. 1 economic problem," in his message to the recent Washington conference of Southern spokesmen called by the National Emergency Council.

"We have an economic unbalance in the Nation as a whole," he said, "due to this very condition of the South."

Reports submitted to the conference showed that though richly endowed with physical resources and having 28% of the Nation's people, the South has only 16% of the tools with which people make their living; that more than half of the rural South in 1936 made less than $765, while many thousands have incomes as low as $300; and that along with lower economic standards go a lesser share of educational and other social advantages.

The recently passed wage-hour law is a step in the direction of remedying this economic unbalance, by raising the wage and living standards of the most depressed sections of the working population.

But it is a very modest step indeed. The strengthening of labor organization will be necessary to make even this law effective. And only a powerful union movement will raise the standards of most of the workers, so that they enjoy a fairer share of the wealth with which the South is endowed.

The most encouraging of recent news for the South, therefore, is the announcement by Chairman Sidney Hillman of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee that the establishment of a wages and hours administration will be followed by a general organization drive throughout the South.

The CIO is already the predominant labor movement of the South, having a solid base in all the major industries such as textiles, oil, steel, coal mining, etc. It is also making notable headway in the Gulf ports and in the city of New Orleans.

It is through the CIO that southern workers and the South generally have most to look for in the way of raising economic standards, for their own benefit and for that of the whole country.

The CIO has grown in the South as a southern movement. The absurdity of the propaganda of labor-baiters and sweatshop manufacturers who try to picture it as an alien and pernicious importation, is easily shown by reference to the already substantial achievements in the South of the United Mine Workers, the Oil Workers International Union, the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and other CIO unions.

These unions have brought higher wages, have lessened the differential between North and South, and have produced more civilized industrial relations in every community where they have become established.

The forthcoming organizing drives of the CIO in southern industries represent a constructive contribution to remedying the "economic unbalance" of which President Roosevelt spoke, in the interests of both the South and the North. They should receive the active co-operation of all people of good will who have their country's interests at heart.

Wings Over New Orleans

Looking Ahead

By *Len De Caux*

Modern Witch-Burners

THERE was a time when it was considered sound Americanism to pick on harmless old ladies, accuse them of being possessed of the devil and then burn them at the stake.

We shudder when we recall the depths of human ignorance and prejudice which made it possible to blame innocent persons for sickness, plagues and other current evils and then to visit such horrible punishment upon them.

Yet individuals like Gerald L. K. Smith are running loose about the country today making appeals to ignorance and prejudice which are as wild as the worst ravings of the witch-burners.

The mobs who burnt old ladies as witches were whipped into a frenzy by talk about all the evil deeds of the devil. The old ladies had no connection whatever with the devil, but such a connection was created in ignorant minds by those who deliberately sought to make them a scapegoat.

Smith and the other witch-burning demagogues of today employ a similar technic. The devil they invoke is Communism. They froth at the mouth about "God-hating, church-burning, home-destroying, murderous conspirators." They employ every epithet in the vocabulary of abuse to stir up passion against their mythical devil, and then they conclude their speeches with "Down with the CIO!"

There is no more connection between Smith's "devil" and the God-fearing, church-going, home-loving, law-abiding people who make up the CIO than there was between the old ladies and the devil of the witch-burners. But Smith's kind are employed by manufacturers' associations to fight union organization by appealing to the most ignorant passions and they stoop to the lowest and most transparent trickery to do the job.

A Backwash from the Dark Ages

American working people fortunately are far advanced from the ignorance of the witch-burning mobs of the past. Reports on Smith's recent activities in industrial communities where he has been sent to combat CIO union organization, indicate that few have taken his ravings seriously.

But every so often we are shocked to learn that such vulgar and vicious lying is given credence in other circles.

In Louisiana, for instance, members of the legislature have recently exhibited depths of ignorance scarcely matched in the worst witch-burning days. They have adopted a resolution aimed at the CIO in language such as Smith himself might have dictated.

In open-shop New Orleans working people have recently been exercising their legal right to organize in labor unions for the improvement of their wages and working conditions. The employers have mobilized every form of gangster and police violence to check this growing movement.

Not by the remotest stretch of imagination has the situation anything to do with "Communism." Yet a number of the legislators joined with the employers in a frenzy of red-baiting, denouncing the union organizers as "coming straight from the Soviet to stir up riot and bloodshed!"

Dangerous Ignorance

Those who pooh-pooh the danger of Fascism in the United States should give heed to what is happening in Jersey City and New Orleans today.

Educated Germans used to laugh at the fantastic Jew-baiting and ridiculous red scares indulged in by Hitler and his Nazis. They said that the German people were too cultured, too advanced ever to be deceived by such a transparent cover for union-busting reaction.

Every enlightened American similarly knows how fantastic are the lies now being spread by employers and their agents who are fighting CIO union organization.

Yet we have the discouraging spectacle of the mayor of a great northern city spouting this vicious, ignorant nonsense, and the legislature of a southern state solemnly voting its approval of the same.

When Smith recently invaded Akron to fight the United Rubber Workers, he was laughed out of court. For the CIO is strongly organized there and the people know from first-hand experience what it stands for. Nor would such action as that of the Louisiana legislature be possible in any state where the CIO is well organized and widely known.

And therein lies the best protection for the American people against the venomous demagogy of the modern witch-burners and the Fascist menace which it foreshadows. The spread of union organization now under way in Louisiana will bring general enlightenment along with its other benefits, just as surely as the growth of a strong CIO in Jersey City will spell the political death of Mayor Hague and other would-be Fascists.

TWOC To Speed Drive

(Continued From Page 3)

ing terrified at having it known that they belong to a union the employes are glad to have it known. They know that the Wagner Act protects them against discrimination and so they are no longer afraid to take part in elections and in union activities.

"Of especial significance is the fact that wages on the whole have been maintained in the textile industry despite the depression, and the temptation to reduce rates. Had it not been for the TWOC, I believe that wages in the textile industry would be back to the 1932 level, and that was very low indeed."

Catholic Hospitals Favor Unions, Nurses Hear

New York.—The Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada has gone on record approving unionizing of all hospital employes.

Announcement of the association's action, taken recently at a Buffalo conference largely attended by nuns, brought cheers from 300 nurses gathered at a breakfast celebration of the first anniversary of the eight-hour day in New York City hospitals.

The nurses are members of the State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO. The Catholic hospital resolution was read to them by the Rev. John P. Boland, chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board.

Follow Pope's Teachings

The association's resolution declared "its full acceptance of the principles in conformity with the teachings of His Holiness Leo XIII and His Holiness Pius XI, that employes, including those in our institutions, have the right to self-government for unionization; that our institutions will give serious study to existing labor conditions in our hospitals and that diligent efforts will be continued to insure the maintenance of such relations between the hospital administrators and the employes as are founded upon a comprehensive understanding of the supernatural virtues of justice and charity."

Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, who followed Father Boland to the speaker's stand, hailed the declaration.

"A year or two or three years ago such a resolution could not have been passed or even read," he said.

1000 STRIKE FOR PACT

New York.—One thousand employes of the American Safety Razor Co. went on strike here when negotiations for a new contract with the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, broke down.

SWOC Helps Cereal Union Get Pact

Joliet, Ill. — Employes of the Northern Illinois Cereal Co. of Lockport, Ill., organized in Cereal Workers' Local Industrial Union 11, are now working under a new contract negotiated for the CIO union by Albert A. Krzywonos, organizer for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Similar to last year's agreement, the new contract provides for a closed shop, check-off, eight-hour day, 48-hour week and a minimum wage of 50c for men and 42½ for women.

TWOC Signs Pact With Cannon Mills

Charlotte, N. C.—A contract with the Cannon Mills Co., of Kannapolis, has been signed by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, after prolonged negotiations which several times seemed on the point of ending in a deadlock.

The agreement, reached without recourse to the Labor Board provides for the reinstatement of 30 discharged union employes with back pay totaling several thousand dollars.

Victim Describes Brutality Of Police In New Orleans

By BURT NELSON

The police terror started the first day of the strike, Wednesday, June 22, with mass arrests and brutal treatment of the pickets.

The AFL beef squad roamed the streets in trucks armed with baseball bats and guns, practically unmolested by the police. Two CIO pickets were shot by the goon squad.

The next day, brought mass arrests and a charge of kidnaping against two strikers, although their "victim" denied he had been kidnaped.

The first raid came on Friday. With no warning, about 30 policemen entered the CIO hall, rounded us all up in front, indiscriminately clubbing and cursing, breaking up furniture and confiscating records. Eighty-four of us, including six girls, were taken to the police station where we were all charged with loitering and vagabondage. Twelve of us, including the six girls, were later singled out and charged with being "fugitives from justice from San Francisco."

Police Abuse Girls

We were fingerprinted and mugged and subjected to highly abusive treatment, especially the girls. Our lawyer was able to get the six men paroled late that night. In the meantime, the girls had been sentenced as "dangerous and suspicious characters" without any trial.

The next day we were back on the job. Mass arrests continued, climaxed by another shooting of a picket by an admitted AFL man. That afternoon the second raid took place.

Twenty-six, including three girls, were arrested and taken to the police station where we were held incommunicado and with no charges placed against us. The girls were released early in the evening. About 10 o'clock that night six of the leaders were released and told to get going.

Waiting on the corner, just outside the police station, were about 10 AFL goons, who were armed with police nightsticks and guns. They attacked us, breaking B. Halling's jaw and injuring the rest of us. Five of us were rearrested and charged with fighting and disturbing the peace. That night our lawyer was able to get us out.

Third Raid on Hall

The next day, Sunday, arrests continued, but apparently the police were taking the day off to figure out an even more violent plot. On Monday the works really started. Aside from the mass arrests, which have been a daily occurence throughout the strike, the hall was raided for the third time and eight were arrested, including myself. All others were chased from the hall and I was beaten before we even left for the police station.

That same afternoon, the dicks raided the home of Paul Heide, where they found J. R. Robertson and three of the girls at work. Robertson was taken off and the longshore membership cards stolen during this raid. That evening they arrested a third leader, Felix Siren, taking him out of a membership meeting of the National Maritime Union.

Girls Kept in Jail

The police were franctically looking for all the leaders, but were unable to find more than three of us. At midnight that night two of the girls were arrested again and forced to stay overnight in a wet, vermin-ridden cell. During the afternoon, Robertson and I were shifted from police station to police station and brutally beaten at each stop. After they picked up Siren, he was subjected to the same treatment.

Late that night we were taken separately to our homes, where the police packed up our possessions and then escorted us out of town in our own cars, leaving us with a final warning accented with drawn guns that if we were ever caught within fifty miles of of New Orleans we would be killed. Robertson managed to get back to town the next evening in serious physical condition. He is now in the hospital.

I returned with my wife and one of the girls on Wednesday, having been stopped before by the State Highway Police who repeated the warning given me the night I was chased out of the city. Siren was physically unable to return before Friday.

We're all back here now and we're back to stay. If the police think they can crack the CIO by chasing a few individuals out of town, they are badly mistaken. The CIO is made up of thousands of New Orleans workers who are going to stick and fight for their right to organize in spite of every effort of the employers and the police to intimidate them.

Fight Injunction

(Continued From Page 3)

ing and charged that the judge was seeking to dictate the terms of the union's demands.

In Washington CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman branded the injunction "a clear violation of labor's right to strike and to picket, guaranteed by state and federal laws."

"The injunction is a serious violation of labor's basic rights, and as such should be resisted by united labor everywhere," he added.

Cotillo's ukase, though barring pickets from appearing in front of Busch stores, did not prevent their activity in other parts of the city.

Cops Get Confused

The effect of the ruling was not without its humorous side. In the Bronx a policeman advised pickets that they might march only in front of the Busch store. Told that that was precisely what the injunction forbids them to do, he allowed them to go on their way.

In Manhattan an official of the company chased after a group of the strikers, screaming for the police to arrest them. His frantic pleas went without answer. Police Commissioner Valentine has taken the position that mass arrests in a case of this sort are unwarranted.

The strike started when the two CIO unions requested a renewal of their contract and were met with a refusal by the company.

Green's Plans Flop In Connecticut

Hartford, Conn. — The political plans of AFL Pres. William Green have once again gone awry.

AFL political groups in Hartford this week went on record to oppose Sen. Augustine Lonergan, despite a letter from Green, and from I. M. Ornburn of the Union Label Trades Dept. of the AFL, in which the senator was highly praised.

Lonergan, a Democrat, is seeking re-election. Labor's Non-Partisan League revealed that he voted against the League's position on a number of bills, and indicated it would support a progressive candidate against him.

The AFL group in this city made known its support for Rep. Herman Kopplemann, New Dealer, if he decides to run for the senatorial nomination. The League has already endorsed Kopplemann for re-election, and would probably throw its support to him if he decides to run for senator.

NLRB Orders Mine To Rehire 275

Washington. — Immediate reinstatement of some 275 striking employes of the Sunshine Mining Co., Kellogg, Idaho, has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board. The workers, members of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, CIO, are to receive back pay from August 18, 1937, less any earnings they may have made during this period.

The company was also ordered to bargain collectively with the MMSW as sole union representative of its mine and mill employes, and to throw out its company-dominated Big Creek Industrial Union.

Brophy Urges Catholics To Join Labor Unions

NEW YORK—Catholics should find their place in the trade union movement John Brophy, CIO director and a leading Catholic layman, declared here at a meeting held under the auspices of the American Catholic Trade Unionists.

"It is the duty of Catholics to join the trade unions," Brophy said. "Pope Leo XIII stated this expressly in his Encyclical 'The Condition of the Working Class' issued in 1891."

Brophy declared that the CIO had been in the vanguard of the struggle "to protect the economic security and genuine social justice of the working people.

Rev. Dr. John Boland, chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board; Rev. Raymond McGowan, executive secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Council, and Rev. John P. Monaghan, chaplain of the ACTU, seconded Brophy's statements.

LaGuardia Lauds CIO Nurses

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York is shown as he spoke at a breakfast gathering of nurses under the auspices of the hospital division of the State, County & Municipal Workers, CIO. The affair marked the first anniversary of the eight-hour day in city hospitals.

Sugar Workers Bar Pay Cuts

New York — Workers employed in sugar refining and packing plants in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Massachusetts and other New England states will "resist to the very end" any attempt to slash their wages this year, Allan S. Haywood, CIO regional director, announced after a meeting of union representatives.

The CIO, which holds contracts with several sugar refining and distributing concerns, will not yield "a single penny,, in its wage agreements, Haywood declared. The conference was also attended by Walter Smethurst, executive assistant to John L. Lewis; William J. Carney, New Jersey CIO director, and Michael Widman, Jr., CIO director in New England.

GM WORKERS VOTE

Oakland, Calif. — Workers at three General Motors plants here voted this week in a labor board poll to determine whether the AFL machinists' union or the United Automobile Workers, CIO, should be their bargaining agency. The CIO union, prior to the election, produced pledge cards from 80 per cent. of the workers involved.

The National Labor Relations Board

Orders Opening Of Company Town To UMW Organizer

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

Washington.—The Natl. Labor Relations Board this week knocked out the "company town" as an instrument capable of being used to hinder union organization.

In what was regarded as a precedent-making decision, the NLRB ordered the Harlan Fuel Co. of Yancey, Harlan County, Kentucky, to stop interfering with the right of union organizers to use "paths, roads, streets or other ways of ingress and egress, public or private" in the town of Yancey.

The ruling of the board gained additional significance because of the fact that the company is one of the defendants in the government's case against a number of Harlan coal corporations, executives and ex-deputy sheriffs. The defendants face the possibility of prison terms and fines for conspiring to criminally thwart the operation of the Wagner Act in Harlan County.

Must Reinstate Workers

The Harlan Fuel Co. was further ordered by the board to cease discouraging membership in the United Mine Workers or any other union, to dis-establish the Yancey Workmen Association, Inc., and to reinstate 24 workers fired for union activity and give them back pay.

The United Mine Workers first started organization work at the coal mine in January, 1927, and launched a big membership campaign three months later.

The company, the board found, had ordered its foremen to circulate petitions expressing satisfaction with working conditions at the times, to be used by the company in persuading the governor to bar "outside' organizers from the company.

Boss Used Gun

Though defendants at the Harlan county trial have fervently denied bias against the United Mine Workers, the board quated Vice-Pres.Testimony by Clyde Guthrie of the company in which he admitted that the governor had been requested to "protect this whole coal field from outside agitation by the UMW."

On July 10, last year, Guthrie's brother, accompanied by a group of men all armed with pistols, entered the post office at Yancey and ordered several UMW organizers to leave the town at once.

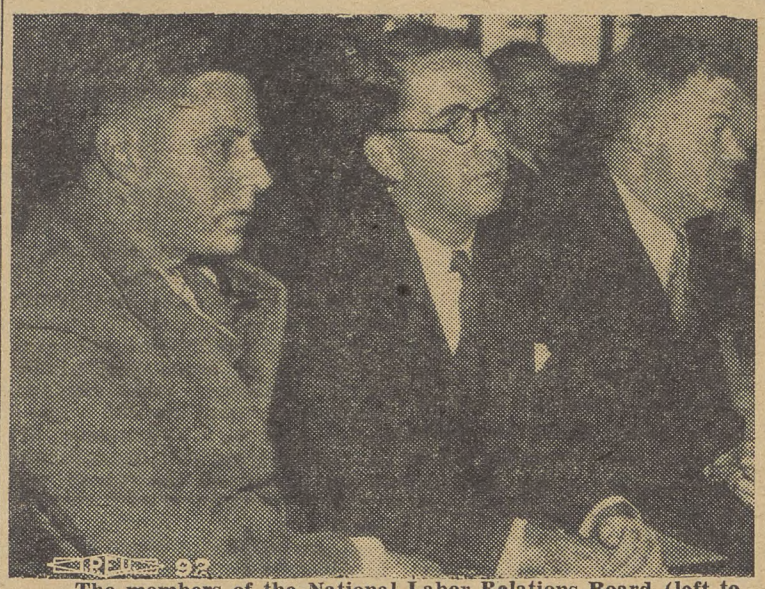
"In justification of its armed threats upon the lives of organizers and its exclusion of union representatives from the town, the company urged that its property interests in Yancey, in which it holds all the land and improvements under a 99-year lease, entitled it to prohibit the organizers from entering Yancey and to remove them forcefully as trespassers, even though substantially all the dwellings in the town are leased to its employes," the board revealed.

Unions Have Rights

The NLRB ruled, however, that "in entering and passing through Yancey on their visits to the employes there residing, the union organizers were engaged in a transaction of mutual interest, the exercise by the employes of their right under the act to form and join a labor organization for the purpose of collective bargaining and other mutual aid and protection.

"By forcibly preventing the organizers from coming to or remaining in Yancey, the respondent not only violated this right but engaged in an unfair labor practice . . .The rights guaranteed to employes by the Act include full freedom to receive aid, advice and information from others, concerning those rights and their enjoyment."

Submit Report



The members of the National Labor Relations Board (left to right) Edwin S. Smith, Donald W. Smith and Chairman J. Warren Madden. A report by the board on the third anniversary of the signing of the Wagner Act revealed great strides towards industrial peace and recognition of labor's rights.

See NLRB Aiding Civil Liberties

New York.—The National Labor Relations Board and the LaFollette civil liberties committee were given a major share of the credit for the diminishing use of violence, force, espionage and intimidation against organized labor, in the annual survey of the American Civil Liberties Union, made public this week.

"While it is too early to say that a regime of law has supplanted a regime of force, the tendencies are all in that direction," the report asserted.

"The National Labor Relations Act is in substance a civil liberties document," the report continued.

"How fair the administration of the Act has been is demonstrated by the Supreme Court's support of the Board's action in every case which has come before it, and in the almost unanimous support of the Board's orders by the Circuit Court of Appeal.

"While resistance to the Act and its administration is widespread, it reflects obviously only a minority of employers who command avenues of propaganda out of all proportoin to their size."

Praise LaFollette Committee

Of the LaFollette Committee's work, the ACLU reported, "its exposure of industrial espionage and of anti-union armament by employers have gone far to diminish resort to violence in fighting unions. Conditions in communities investigated by the Committee have materially improved."

Nevertheless, the civil liberties group counted 24 deaths of strikers and 490 injuries sustained by strikers, "chiefly on picket lines while not engaged in acts of violence."

Vigilante Outfits Dying

An encouraging note was detected by the ACLU in the fact that "the menacing movements of vigilantes which gained headway in the Little Steel and automobile strikes were short-lived. All of the vigilante groups were temporarily organized by employers to do what they could not induce public officials to do. Some of the most flagrant cases of violations of civil rights are chargeable to them."

Fewer anti-labor injunctions, and a "liberal tendency" in the judicial attitude toward picketing were also noted.

Though all instances of mob violence which took place during the last year involved labor organizations or strikers, "no cases of mob violence against non-union members came to the Union's attention, although some attacks by pickets on non-union workers in the steel strike were publicly characterized as mob violence in the press," the report said.

Examples of anti-union violence cited included the kidnaping and subsequent beating last summer of Henry Paull, attorney for the Timber Workers Union in Minnesota; the attacks on two Socialist party organizers and a vice-president of the hat workers union in Dallas, Tex., and illegal activities directed at CIO representatives in a number of other southern communities.

Critical of Hague

Jersey City, the ACLU asserted, "took the center of the national stage in the fight for civil liberty" during the last 12 months. Hague's dominion, the Union charged, is "the only large community in the United States where practically all meeting places are closed to organizations opposed by the authorities."

The Union listed nine areas in the nation which it described as "centers of repression":

"1. **Jersey City,** and in less degree, Hudson County, New Jersey, dominated by the political machine of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City in the interest of open shop business;

"2. **Harlan County,** Kentucky, whose long reign of terror against unionization of the local miners promises to be ended by the exposures of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee and the prosecution by the federal government;

"3. **Memphis, Tenn.,** where the city officials have banned lawful activities of CIO organizers;

"4. **San Antonio,** Tex., where a corrupt political machine has a long record of attacks on the rights of Mexican workers and the unemployed;

"5. **Tampa, Fla.,** and the surrounding district under control of public officials dominated by the Ku Klux Klan;

"6. **Chicago, Ill.,** where a lawless police department controlled by a political machine is a constant menace to civil rights;

"7. **Boston, Mass.,** where an unparalleled censorship of periodicals, books, plays and Sunday movies has been long established;

"8. **Puerto Rico,** where a quasi-colonial government under a military governor has long interfered with the civil rights of independence advocates;

"9. **Gallup, New Mexico,** a coal mining town dominated by coal companies opposed to union organization."

Points To Gains In 3 Years

Washington.—Three years old this week, the National Labor Relations Board pointed to a long and growing list of achievements in behalf of organized labor and industrial peace.

In a statement filled with statistics demonstrating the scope of the board's work, the NLRB asserted that it had done much to bring about the three goals set by President Roosevelt when he signed the Wagner Act on July 5, 1935.

The board recalled that the President had said: "By assuring the employes the right of collective bargaining, it fosters the development of the employment contract on a sound and equitable basis."

Closed 11,180 Cases

The board's records show that it has already closed 11,180 cases, involving 2,247,928 workers. Some 55 per cent. of these were settled by direct agreement between the employer and the employes.

Another 40 per cent. of the closed cases, the NLRB stated has been either dismissed or withdrawn by the workers. Thus, only 5 per cent. of the cases have gone to a hearing and formal review by the board.

Only 250 cease and desist orders have been issued by the board's Washington office — little more than 2 per cent. of the total number of cases involved.

1300 Elections

Almost 1300 labor board polls, with 450,842 votes cast, have helped fill another of the President's aims, the board said—"By providing an orderly procedure for determining who is entitled to represent the employes it aims to remove on the chief causes of wasteful economic strife."

The President's third stated aim for the Act was: "By preventing practices which tend to destroy the independence of labor, it seeks for every worker within its scope, that freedom of choice and action which is justly his."

Almost 10,000 workers have been reinstated to their jobs through the board's activities, the statement showed. The number, though small, is nevertheless influential, the board pointed out, for "the reinstatement of one leader may give assurance to many other workers in a plant that they will not suffer by exercising their legal rights."

The great bulk of the NLRB's work has occurred in the fifteen months since the United States Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Wagner Act in April, 1937.

Jersey Street Scene

These Jersey City kids don't get very enthusiastic about Mayor Frank L. Hague. Jersey's scores of taxes support the Fuehrer's political machine—and there's no money to spare for playgrounds. These tots have to make their mud pies in the alley behind a slum tenement.

King Features Employes Vote On Guild

New York — Six hundred employes of Hearst's King Features Service throughout the country are voting this week in a National Labor Relations Board poll to determine if the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, will be their sole bargaining agency.

All editorial, art, features and commercial department employes of the feature service, America's largest newspaper syndicate outfit, are entitled to vote. Guild leaders predict an overwhelming victory when the ballots are counted after July 26.

Joseph V. Connelly, head of King Features, has promised to negotiate a contract with the Guild if it wins the election.

LABOR *And The* LAW

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

Anti-Labor Laws

When the anti-labor forces of this country in their efforts to amend the Wagner Act, wail that the law is one-sided in favor of labor, they conveniently forget all about the use of injunctions and criminal laws to crush union activity. In four different states recent cases typify the suppression of the civil and constitutional rights of organized labor which is perpetuated through these means.

Maine. During the Maine shoe strike of last summer, six union leaders and their attorney were sentenced to jail for six months for allegedly violating an injunction prohibiting all forms of strike activity and served nearly two months before they were released on bail. Nine union leaders were sentenced to five months on the charge of violating an obsolete statute which makes it a crime to interfere with the employer's business.

Now, nearly a year after the employers and the state officials cooperated in the attempt to break the strike through the use of injunctions and criminal laws, the Maine Supreme Court has reversed the contempt convictions, but permitted the criminal convictions to stand. The criminal convictions will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. Yet, even if the appeal is successful, and even though the contempt convictions have been reversed, the criminal prosecutions and the infraction are immediate and heavy blows to the union.

Labor Board proceedings were commenced against manufacturers who have persistently fought the proceedings. As yet, though there have been NLRB orders, no court orders which the employer must obey have been obtained. The Maine situation sharply contrasts the immediate penalizing effect of the actions brought against labor, which were abuses of the laws, and the slow proceedings of the Board, which are within the law.

Antiquated Laws

Michigan. In Michigan a statute similar to the one used in Maine was employed during an auto workers strike, resulting in the conviction of a member of the executive council of the United Automobile Workers Union. This antiquated statute makes it a crime to interfere with the "avocation" of any person—in other words, to interfere with the "right" of a scab to scab.

Both the Maine and Michigan statutes represent old criminal laws developed in the days when labor unions were altogether illegal. It is perfectly obvious that a peaceful and lawful organizing campaign which results in a strike interferes with the employer's arbitrary conduct of his business, and with the unholy desire of scabs to continue working. But it is an interference which is used as a form of economic pressure by workers to secure better working conditions and according to the Wagner Act and progressive ideas, it is entirely legal and justified.

Injunctions

New York. In New York a lower court judge has seen fit to ignore the state anti-injunction act. In the course of a strike of the CIO Optical Workers Union against the Busch Jewelry Company, Judge Salvatore Cotillo granted a sweeping injunction depriving the strikers of their rights under the anti-injunction act and of their constitutional rights to publicize the existence of a labor dispute.

Fansteel Case

Illinois. The worst abuse of the labor injunctions is illustrated by what is now taking place in the Fansteel case.

During the strike against the Fansteel Company in 1937, Judge Forby issued an injunction order against the sit-downers. Subsequently 39 union men were tried for contempt before the judge who issued the injunction who imposed sentences of nearly a year and fines amounting to thousands of dollars. None of the strikers who later returned to work and gave up their rights under the Wagner Act, but who had taken an equal part with the others in the conduct of the strike, were prosecuted.

Hence it is plain that the injunction was used for the sole purpose of punishing the workers who attempted to exercise their rights under the Wagner Act.

More Labor Laws Needed

The answer to the charge that general labor law is now one-sided is true, but it is one-sided in favor of the employers. The Wagner Act has only made a beginning in giving labor equality before the law.

What is needed are not amendments to the Wagner Act but further labor legislation outlawing injunctions, repealing obsolete criminal laws, curbing police terrorism, and the use of the National Guard—in brief legislation establishing a complete code of industrial liberties for the workers of this country.

Sioux City CIO Celebrates

Members of the CIO in Sioux City, Ia., turned out in parade formation to celebrate the first anniversary of the establishment of the CIO unions in that city. Great progress has been made in the last 12 months, union leaders report.

FAECT Sees More Pacts Signed Soon

New York. — Contracts with major automobile producers covering their technical and engineering staffs are expected in the next few months by the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians, CIO, Marcel Sherer, organizational director, announced here.

Through cooperation with United Automobile Workers locals, the FAECT has in a short time gained substantial membership groups at Packard, Hudson, Cadillac, Murray and Chrysler.

Conversations have already taken place between FAECT representatives and those of the General Motors Corp. over the establishment of bargaining machinery for members in that company.

The FAECT has already signed contracts with the Briggs Manufacturing Co. and two tool and die design firms.

Sioux City CIO Marks First Anniversary

By EARL B. DOUGLAS

Sioux City, Ia. — Well over 1,200 persons marched in the parade to mark the first birthday of the CIO in this city, where packing plant workers and newspapermen and women are solidly organized in CIO-affiliated unions.

This progress, in an Iowa city which has been notoriously anti-union and particularly anti-CIO, is heartening to all friends of unionized labor the country over.

H. R. Ballard, "tops" with the workers of Sioux City and a large area around the city, is the CIO regional director.

CIO unions are adding rapidly to their membership in several industries, and an industrial union council will be set up very soon.

The Sioux City chapter of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, has been extremely active in organizing all workers for the CIO, and even for such AFL-affiliated groups as the printers and mailers

Get Injunction To Stop Pay Cut

St. Louis.—Labor used the injunction weapon to its own advantage here when Judge E. J. Sartorius issued a temporary order restraining the Intl. Shoe Co. from imposing 10 per cent. wage cut.

The suit was filed by the United Shoe Workers, CIO, which has a majority of the plant's 1200 workers. Under a contract signed last October, the company had agreed to maintain the wage scales for one year. Recently it tried to force a pay cut.

Atlanta CIO To Install Officers

Atlanta, Ga.—The Atlanta CIO Industrial Union Council will hold a mass meeting July 16 to install its officers and receive its charter.

The council, composed of auto workers, textile workers and members of miscellaneous unions, is expected to have strong influence in the city and state.

John Brophy, CIO director, who was invited to attend the meeting, sent a message to the president of the new council expressing regret at his inability to attend, and complimented the CIO unions in the city for their activity.

Brophy quoted President Roosevelt's remark that the South is the Nation's "No. 1 economic problem," and voiced his confidence that the CIO unions would be influential in aiding the South "economically, socially and culturally."

ON UNFAIR LIST

Portland, Oreg. — The Van Camp Sea Food Co. was placed on the unfair list of the Portland Industrial Union Council, CIO, following the firm's refusal to renew its agreement with the United Fishermen's Union of the Pacific. The company, the council's resolution charged, has refused to bargain collectively with the union, and is now employing non-resident Japanese fisherman on its ships.

Big Business Cool As Ice To Idea Of Consumer Education At World's Fair

BY ALEXANDER CROSBY

New York.—(FP) — A gaudy dream of the New York World's Fair promoters has exploded into fragments smaller than the mythical speck of dust on the lapel of Grover Whalen, president of the Fair Corp.

The idea was for a Consumer Interests Building showing "how buyers can get the most for their dollar." It was a marvelous idea, and how it grew! By conservative estimates, 50,000,000 fair visitors were to learn enough in the course of one trip through a display of testing machines, grade labeling plans and other consumer services to save the cost of their roundtrip fare to New York.

An Advisory Committee on Consumer Interests was created to assist the hardboiled businessmen of the Fair Corp. in carrying out the plans. Construction of the building started, and World's Fair salesmen went out to find prospective exhibitors who would pay stiff prices for the privilege of saving the consumer from their own merchandise.

Tough Sales Job

The problem of the salesmen was tough. In effect, their job was to tell the lions of private business: "Why don't you buy space in the consumer building and show the consumer lambs how they can lie down with you and live until morning?"

Some of the private corporations laughed, and slammed the door. A few decided that they might as well convert the consumer exhibit to their own purposes, so they signed up for space.

One contract was signed with R. H. Macy, the big New York department store. Another was made with the Kem Card Sales Corp., which sells two decks of nifty playing cards for the modest minimum of $6—just the thing for the consumer who wants to get the most for his dollar.

Interest at 30 Per Cent

Household Finance Corp., which will lend any regularly employed consumer from $30 to $300 on his furniture, jumped the largest amount of space. Workers who want to buy the most interest on their dollar should consult Household Finance before borrowing. The interest is at the rate of 30 per cent. a year although company officers prefer to quote the rate as only 2½ per cent. a month. By some secret arithmetical process that is understood only by Household Finance, there is supposed to be a big difference between 2½ per cent. a month and 30 per cent. a year.

Two small sections of space have been sold to the Consumer's Counsel of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and to Consumers Union of U. S. Inc. The latter is a bona fide testing service for consumers, bearing no resemblance to its commercial neighbors in the Consumer Interests Bldg.

World's Fair officials are now facing the uncomfortable fact that the months have skipped rapidly by and only one-fifth of the building's 37,184 square feet of space has been sold. Worse still, barely 3 per cent. has been taken for genuine consumer exhibits.

Committee Quit

Disgusted by the conversion of the consumer building into a commercial forum, the special advisory committee quietly withdrew several months. The Fair Corp.'s energetic publicity department kept mum when that happened. The publicity department has kept still mummer about recent developments.

"We won't say anything about the consumer exhibit until we are ready to issue a release," said Perley Boone, press director.

"It looks like there is something phoney about the whole thing," this reporter suggested.

"Maybe there is," said Boone, acidly.

Salt was rubbed into the wounds of the big businessmen running the fair when Dr. Goodwin Watson, professor of education at Columbia University, told the Natl. Education Assn. that the fair was only a "ballyhoo for business." Watson pointed out that 70,000 square feet (almost double the entire area of the consumer building) had been given free for an exhibit by the Japanese government, and that fascist Italy had been allotted 110,000 square feet.

The fair is neglecting education and the social sciences, Watson declared, and promises to be "a coming to gigantic life of the advertisements in expensive magazines."

Southern States Seen At Crossroads

TWOC Representative Hails FDR Call For Survey; Tells of Workers' Problems

Washington.—The South is potentially "the nation's richest undeveloped market or its economic swamp," according to Lucy Randolph Mason, public relations representative of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee in the Southeast.

Miss Mason came to Washington to attend the meeting of southerners called to confer with the National Emergency Council on the economic problems of the South.

Firm in the belief that economic prosperity for the southern states is essential to the welfare of the whole nation, Miss Mason expressed pleasure that the President had requested a survey of the South.

New Markets Possible

"If the purchasing power of the great mass of people on the land and in the industries of the southern states could be raised, it would furnish new markets for goods from all sections," she said in the course of an interview at CIO headquarters. "I can think of nothing better worth doing than to make every effort to achieve this.

"The South lives in a chronic depression and has the lowest per capita purchasing power of any section. The people on the land who cannot make a living furnish a huge reservoir of labor pressing against all available jobs, and this, of course, keeps wages down.

"At the same time there are all too few artificial barriers against labor exploitation in the South, state labor laws being woefully inadequate, and the workers in the semi-skilled and unskilled occupations having remained unorganized.

CIO Brings New Hopes

"The CIO has brought new life and hope to southern workers. The vast textile industry, so tragically unorganized until the TWOC was created, is the key to the South, and once it is organized, other industries will follow quickly.

"Notwithstanding the fact that within a few months after the TWOC began its campaign, textiles went into a serious slump which quickly turned into a major depression, more progress has been made in bringing textile workers into unions than ever before.

"When before have workers been successful in renewing contracts and in negotiating new one in the fact of a serious depression? Yet that is exactly what southern textile workers are doing today."

Miss Mason believes that organized workers have a great part to play in making the southern states more really democratic and responsive to the needs of the rank and file of the people.

Must End Poll Tax

"When workers pay poll taxes and go without necessities of life to do so, it shows that they are in earnest about electing men who will really represent labor. We have to get rid of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in the eight southern states where it still exists, but workers will have to achieve more political power before they will be strong enough to throw of this shackle."

Referring to the report to the President shortly to be made by the National Emergency Council, Miss Mason said: "There are vast possibilities for good in a sound program for the economic rehabilitation of the South, and I am sure that organized labor can be counted on to cooperate in such a program.

"More and more of the economic middle class in the South are coming to realize that their own safety and welfare depends upon raising the level of living of the oppressed masses, and I look for increasing cooperation between wage earners and professional and business people in working out a solution of the South's problems."

Ask Aid For Italian Refugees

New York.—The nation's largest union local—Local 89 of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union, CIO—this week called upon Myron C. Taylor to use his influence at the international refugee problem conference in behalf of those who have been driven out of Italy.

The letter to Taylor was signed by Luigi Antonini, general secretary of the local, a majority of whose 40,000 workers are of Italian descent. Taylor, former head of U. S. Steel, is head of the American delegation at the conference, which was called upon the initiative of Pres. Roosevelt.

Lauds Conference

"News of the noble work your conference is endeavoring to do in behalf of the political and religious refugees from several European countries has heartened all lover of peace and freedom and the defenders of civilization throughout the world," Antonini's letter stated.

"While we feel confident that your Conference will not limit its scope to refugees of any particular nation or group of nations, but will include all countries where citizens are being persecuted and compelled to emigrate on account of their political or religious views, we wish, nevertheless, to draw your particular attention to the plight of thousands of political refugees from Italy, many of whom are wandering from one country to another, lacking identification papers or passports and unable to find permanent asylum."

Sign First Pact With Social Agency

New York — The first union contract in the private social service field was announced here this week by the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO. The pact was signed July 2 with the National Council of Jewish Women, a national membership association of 50,000 members with sections in 200 communities throughout the country.

Leo Allen, director of the union's social service division, called attention to the fact that the new agreement has additional significance because employes in such agencies do not have the protection of the Wagner Act.

Must Depend on Union

Because they are specifically excluded from the provisions of the Act of various state labor relations laws, social service employes must depend solely upon the strength of their union for improving their working conditions, Allen declared.

The signing of the contract, he added, "marks the beginning of the progressive trend in social agencies."

Through the agreement Local 19 of the union gained recognition as sole collective bargaining agency, the five-day week, time and a half for overtime and provisions relating to hours, vacations, holidays, maternity leaves and dismissal notices.

GETS FIVE PACTS

San Francisco—The CIO Cleaners and Dyers Union has signed five contracts in this city and has arranged for an election at the largest plant in the city.

Seek a Tory Slush Fund

FRANK GANNETT

President
Gannett Newspapers
Executive Offices
Rochester N. Y.

Chairman
National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government

June 27, 1938

[redacted]

You must know that if we fail in the elections of this Fall, and between now and 1940, to recover our American system, it will be lost -- perhaps forever. Congressman Pettengill, Democrat of Indiana, wrote you about the issues before us.

At stake are not only the pattern of your life and all that you have, but your children's future. Can we preserve democracy and free enterprise with equal opportunity for all? Or will a Federal bureaucracy take control over our political and economic life?

The President urges reenactment of undistributed profits and capital gains taxes, two of the causes of this depression. If we allow the election of a rubber-stamp Congress, he will reorganize the government as he sees fit, move again to dominate the Supreme Court, expand Federal control over business, agriculture and labor, and lead the nation to bankruptcy instead of recovery.

Our Committee's experience in working to defeat Court-packing and Reorganization Bills demonstrated that a substantial majority of Americans will fight to preserve their Constitutional system. But they are in two parties. David Lawrence, from the viewpoint of an experienced Washington observer, tells how outstandingly effective this Committee's plan was in defeating these measures.

To tie together in an organized and permanent bloc, the voters and our thousands of volunteer workers in both parties and in all pivotal states, on an effective scale, will require from $250,000 to $400,000. With $1,000,000, we can create and keep mobilized a highly efficient nation-wide bloc that will have decisive influence.

The costs of our fight so far have been borne by 14,000 patriotic men and women, some of whom have contributed four and five times and are now giving again where they can afford to do so. Our largest contribution came from a woman who drew from her capital funds saying that the preservation of America's democratic institutions means more than anything else she can do for her heirs or philanthropies. Women are heroic and effective partners in this struggle.

As heretofore, we are continuing to ask support from many in small amounts, but now we are compelled to direct this appeal to men and women who have the courage and the means to give the more substantial amounts listed under "Needed Contributions" on the blank enclosed. Will you contribute as much as you can afford? In this historic struggle that will decide your country's future, your financial support and influence as a citizen are needed. Please use the enclosed subscription blank today.

Sincerely,
Frank Gannett
Chairman, National Committee
To Uphold Constitutional Government

Frank Gannett, newspaper publisher and Tory extraordinary, is on the warpath again. An active fighter against all progressive legislation, Gannett is now asking for $1,000,000 for his committee to uphold constitutional government, in order that the propaganda campaign against the people's wishes may continue.

Maytag Strikers Keep Up Fight Against Wage Slashes

Newton, Ia.—William Sentner, district official of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, was in jail this week on criminal syndicalism charges as 1500 union workers continued to strike against the Maytag washing machine company's attempted 10% wage cut.

The strikers, who left their jobs May 9, have withstood a number of efforts to force them back to work.

The company has repeatedly called upon Governor Kraschel to send in the National Guard to break the walkout. The governor, though failing to carry out the company's request, has several times urged the strikers to accept the pay cut.

The union has at all times made known its willingness to arbitrate the points at dispute, but the company has refused to meet the union unless the pay cut is agreed to in advance. The governor has sided with the company by advising the union to accept that type of "arbitration."

Back-to-Work Fails

A back-to-work movement was attempted, but met with the same dismal failure which the company's other strikebreaking efforts have found.

Close to 500 of the strikers went back into the plant. Once inside, however, they ousted foremen and guards and held the factory for two days. Then they returned to the picket lines.

Leaders of the UERMW have warned the governor against any move to call out the troops, pointing out that a wage reduction at Maytag would seriously endanger the wage structure throughout the State of Iowa.

COMMUTE SENTENCE

Montgomery, Ala. — Clarence Norris, only one of the nine Scottsboro boys sentenced to the electric chair, had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Bibb Graves.

Jailed---But Not For Long!

Three hours after the photographer snapped this picture, these leaders of the American Newspaper Guild had been freed from a Hollywood, Calif., jail. They were arrested for distributing leaflets calling for support of newspaper strikers on the Hollywood News-Citizen. Shown behind the bars are: (left to right) President Philip M. Connelly of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild; Vice-President Morgan Hull of the American Newspaper Guild; and Roger C. Johnson, strike leader.

To Honor Edelman

Philadelphia — Friends of John W. Edelman, Philadelphia CIO regional director, are planning this week to honor his 30 years "in quest of economic and social justice."

A testimonial committee headed by John Brophy, CIO director, and composed of leading figures in CIO and AFL unions in Philadelphia will sponsor the affair.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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125 SOUTHERN TWOC LEADERS MEET, PLAN ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—More than 125 CIO textile union representatives from all parts of the South assembled here July 11-12 and outlined a policy of leadership against the current wave of wage cuts in the southern textile mills.

After hearing reassuring reports of the progress of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee in every section of the southern textile industry, the conference discussed plans for more extensive organization to assure complete organization of the half million textile workers in the southern states. southern states.

Reports were submitted by various State and regional officers to Sidney Hillman, chairman of the TWOC, and Emil Rieve, executive director of the TWOC. These representatives came from the States of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia.

They reported that more than 175,000 textile workers had already enrolled under the TWOC banner and that elections had been won in over 40 mills of the south, despite the depression.

A militant organizing campaign is to be inaugurated in which the forces of the TWOC, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Federation of Hosiery Workers are to be joined. Thorough organization of southern textile and needle workers is expected to result as the mills are opening and the workers are determined to reestablish wages and to assure their security through a real union.

Election Victories

The devotion of the organized workers to the union and their deepseated belief was attested by the almost unbroken record of election victories recorded in the southern textile industry. Many of the outstanding mills are now thoroughly organized.

The new wave of wage cuts introduced by the southern cotton mills has aroused widespread resentment among the workers. Hillman reported that he was impressed with the spirit of the southern workers, declaring they showed "greater militancy than workers in the North."

Attempt to Avert Cuts

While the union is attempting to avert an outbreak of textile strikes, the resentment of mill workers against recent wage cuts was general.

"Tens of thousands of southern workers may be shortly on strike in resentment against widespread wage cuts. The union is making every effort to reach an amicable solution of this and other greivances but it seems impossible to avert the threatened walkouts," Hillman said.

The militancy of the workers has been shown by their determination in the Pacific Mills and the Cone chain of mills. In the latter case, a complete shutdown was effected by a strike of some 6000 workers.

The TWOC is pressing forward for the early creation of a cotton textile labor standards board under the Labor Standards bill in order that a wage floor for this industry can be established.

Refuse To End Strike, Face Jail Sentences

Newton, Ia.—Three leading officials of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, announced they would serve six-month jail sentences rather than order an end to the strike of employes at the Maytag Washing Machine Company. The workers have been fighting a 10 per cent. wage cut since last May.

The three unionists facing sentence are: James B. Carey, international president of the UERMW; William B. Sentner, St. Louis district president of the union; Hollis Hall, vice-president of the striking local.

The men were arrested on charges of contempt of court for disregarding an injunction to stop picketing at the Maytag plant.

Given Choice

Judge Homer Fuller gave them the choice of a parole if they would call off the wage-cut fight, or of severing the sentence and paying $500 fines if they refused.

"I'm ready to tell Judge Fuller that we choose jail," Sentner declared.

The strike has met with severe opposition from local and state authorities who have sought to break the union's ranks. A back-to-work movement failed, however.

The company has refused to arbitrate the isues, demanding that the wage cut be agreed to before any discussions are held.

Asks Impeachment

In Washington Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, described the court action against the strikers as a "vicious abuse of government by injunction in labor disputes." He called for the impeachment of Judge Fuller.

"By his act Judge Fuller has made it perfectly clear that he is enforcing the injunction not for the purpose of upholding law and order, but simply to break the strike," he said.

"Fuller's decision is not fair, it is not honest, and it is not judicial. Such actions draw upon the judicial process all of the bitterness that government by injunction has earned for itself in the years that the courts have lent themselves to the attempts of employers to destroy the fundamental rights of workers to organize."

WEIR LAWYER OUSTED

Steubenville, O.—Clyde Armstrong, chief counsel for Weirton Steel Co. was barred from the NLRB hearing here following a long series of bitter disputes with the board's representatives. The hearings have been running for nearly a year.

The Chief---In Person

Raiding the CIO hall in New Orleans seems to give the local cops as much fun as the Mardi Gras itself. Though the hall has been broken into by police almost a dozen times since a strike of truck drivers started, Police Supt. George Reyer (center, in straw hat) turned out to lead the bulls.

SWOC Calls For Study To Cut Waste, Lift Pay

Pittsburgh. — With an eye to eliminating waste in steel production, thereby making possible better wages and more profits, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, this week outlined plans for joint employer-union study of the entire production problem.

In a new pamphlet entitled "Production Problems," SWOC pointed out that waste elimination will reduce production costs, and that "higher wages coupled with lower prices mean a higher standard of living."

The pamphlet is designed to indicate to SWOC lodge officials and members that they have a direct interest in production, SWOC Chairman Philip Murray declared.

Joint Action Is Need

"It is out of the joint efforts of management and workers that goods and commodities are produced that in turn make possible both jobs and wages," he said.

In a letter to the SWOC lodges, Murray cautioned, however, that suggestions contained in the handbook "for joint research and cooperation can only be applied succesfully in mills or plants where management has fully and in good faith accepted the union as the collective bargaining representative of the employes."

The pamphlet, together with a letter from Murray, is being sent to the officals of 529 companies under contract with the SWOC.

"We do not expect that a mere reading of the enclosure will immediately revolutionize relationships between our local lodges and management," Murray wrote to the corporation executives.

"Rather, we hope that careful reading and study will serve to promote a better understanding of the possibilities which may grow out of friendly and constructive relationship between our local lodges and management officials."

MORE CASES FOR GIRDLER

Cleveland.—Forty-four new actions against the Republic Steel Corp. have been filed in courts here, bringing the total number of damage suits against the company to 150. The suits grew out of the Little Steel strike last summer.

U. S. Calls Confab On Steel Pay

Washington.—In a move that may place the government firmly on the side of labor in its fight against wage cuts, the Department of Labor this week called for a conference of leading figures in the steel industry to fix minimum pay rates for producers selling steel to the U. S.

Under the terms of the Walsh-Healey Act, passed in 1936, the government may not buy products valued at over $10,000 from contractors who violate certain fair labor standards. One of the clauses provides for the payment of "prevailing minimum wages."

Will Uphold Pay Structure

If the conference sets the wage price at 62½c an hour, as is deemed likely, the industry will be checked in any attempts to cut the pay structure. The present wage rate was established by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in negotiations with leading employers. Officials of Little Steel raised their pay rates immediately afterwards.

There has been some speculation that Little Steel, having been forced by competition to cut its prices along with the rest of the industry, might resort to pay slashes.

Chairman Philip Murray of the SWOC and heads of ten steel firms, representing all branches of the industry, have been invited by Asst. Secretary of Labor Charles McLaughlin, to attend informal conferences preliminary to the public hearings.

Terre Haute Firm Agrees To Bargain

Washington—The National Labor Relations Board this week approved a stipulation agreement settling unfair labor practice charges against the Terre Haute National Mattress Company, of Terre Haute, Ind.

The charges against the company had been filed by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

Under the agreement, the company will bargain collectively with the union, offer reinstatement to two workers and compensate them for loss of wages.

Pea Pickers Strike; Want Promised Bonus

Greeley, Colo.—Four hundred pea pickers, members of the CIO United Cannery and Agricultural Workers, are on strike in this area against refusal of the boss to pay a promised five-cent bonus, and are demanding the reinstatement of two workers fired for union activity.

"The union will file charges against Hubbell, the employer, with the Natl. Labor Relations Board," J. Austin Beasley, district UCAPAWA president declared. "Last week he refused to see a committee of union members and instead called on deputy sheriffs to disperse them violently.

"Later he fired two union members who called on him to demand the bonus, as instructed by their union. Both of these cases are clearly under the jurisdiction of the Labor Act," he added.

Sheriff Anderson, reported to have said he would allow no picketing in his territory, denied the statement and said he would do all in his power to protect labor's legal rights.

Bigelow-Sanford On "Fair" List

Washington. — The Textile Workers Organizing Committee announced this week that the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company is now fair to labor. A strike in the company's plants at Amsterdam, N. Y., and Thompsonville, Conn., was recently settled through a mutual agreement to arbitrate.

John Hancock Agents To Vote

Bay State Labor Board Orders Poll For 600 In Boston Offices

BOSTON—The campaign of the CIO to organize industrial insurance agents took another step forward as the Massachusetts State Labor Relations Board this week announced it would soon set a date for a poll of the 600 agents employed by the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.

The petition for the vote was filed with the SLRB by Local 41 of the United Office & Professional Workers.

The 600 employes, who work out of the 11 Greater Boston offices of the company, constitute 10 per cent. of the firm's industrial insurance agents throughout the country.

In ordering the election the Board stated: "The company contends that industrial insurance agents are not employes within the meaning of the Act. There is nothing in the Act that would warrant the exclusion of industrial agents. The industrial insurance agents employed in the Greater Boston area should not be denied the benefits and protection of the State Labor Relations Act."

Union Hails Order

The SLRB decision was hailed as a victory by the agents' union. Pres. Gerald J. Connor of the local declared that "we are confident that the industrial insurance agents of Boston will follow the example of their fellow agents of the Metropolitan in New York City, who voted for our union.

"The John Hancock Mutual Life, together with other major insurance companies, recently asked their agents to sign a so-called 'contract,' setting forth wages and working conditions about which the men were not consulted beforehand.

Will Prove Case

"The agents welcome this opportunity to prove to the company, in an orderly and legal manner, that the only contract they will consider fair is a union contract, obtained through collective bargaining between their representatives and those of the company."

In ordering the election the Board over-ruled the reques' of an AFL federal local that individual offices of the company be considered the appropriate bargaining unit.

"A multiplicity of units and of bargaining representatives would not be to the advantage of the industrial insurance agents nor to the advantage of the policyholders of the company," the order said.

AID RAIL UNIONS

Milwaukee. — The Milwaukee County Industrial Union Council, CIO, has gone on record to support the railway brotherhoods in their fight against a 15 per cent. pay cut.

Kroger Strike Still Strong In Detroit

By M. BAILIN

DETROIT — This city has of late become the testing ground for open shoppers and exploiters of labor who want to see how far they can go in slashing wages, reducing labor standards and destroying unions.

The latest challenge came from the Kroger Grocery and Baking Co., a national chain with a warehouse and 320 retail stores in the Detroit area, employing approximately 1200 workers.

These workers organized into three unions—The United Bakers and Foodhandlers Local 136, CIO; the Truckers and Warehouse Workers Local 339, AFL; and the Bakery and Confectionary Workers Local, 326, AFL.

The unions asked for a minimum wage of $16 a week for store clerks, no wage cuts, seniority rights, proper grievance procedure, pay for overtime and the closed shop. When the three unions involved presented their demands to the company and asked that a joint agreement be signed for all of them, the company flatly refused, saying. "You can go ahead and strike."

Company Prospers

The Kroger Co. is one of the richest in the country. It has a working surplus of $27,000,000, pays salaries to branch managers range from $116,000 to $189,000 a year, and the company has been paying dividends very regularly.

The three locals declared the strike on June 14, and their ranks are still holding firm.

The company's challenge was met by a determined united front of Detroit labor. Effective picketing has already cut the company's business in half.

The Detroit Police Department, true to tradition, has thrown its support in this fight on the side of the company and in characteristic fashion the cops went to work to help the company break a strike. More than 150 arrests have been made so far. Strikers and union leaders were routed out of bed at night, arrested without warrant, thrown into jail and treated like criminals.

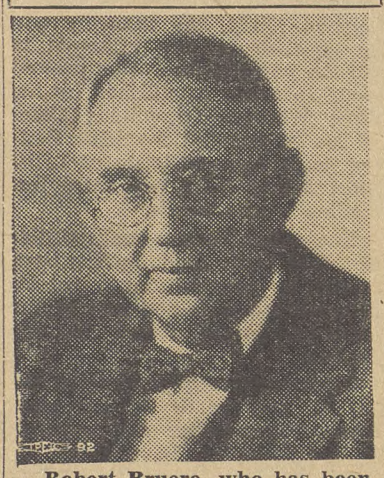
Big Parade

Last week the strikers held a picket parade and demonstration to let Detroit know that the walkout is still effective. Strikers and members of the United Automobile Workers marched in formation carrying placards and banners with appropriate slogans, with the sound trucks blaring forth slogans that could be heard for blocks telling the public to side with union until the strike is over.

After the strikers had covered a large portion of the downtown section they piled into cars and staged another demonstration in front of the Kroger warehouse.

The Michigan Industrial Union Council and other groups throughout the strike are following the progress of the strike with interest, and reports indicate a slackening of the company's business. A strike victory, union leaders predict, will speed union organization in other chain groups throughout the city and state.

Bruere



Robert Bruere, who has been appointed head of the newly-created Maritime Labor Relations Board. Other members are Louis Bloch and Claude Seehorn. The new body has powers to offer mediation in maritime labor disputes.

CIO Aids Democracy--Pressman

Charlottesville, Va.—Speaking to the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia here Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, asserted that the CIO is the "instrumentality whereby labor will achieve industrial and political democracy."

"The formation and increased strength of labor unions is essential to any industrial democracy," he declared. "Collective bargaining for higher wages and improved working conditions is merely one phase of the activity labor must carry on to obtain a decent standard of living for the millions of people in this country.

"Political activity is just as essential to obtain this goal to assure the continuance and safeguarding of benefits derived through collective bargaining."

Labor's Political Role

Pressman told his hearers that labor must get away from political machines in election campaigns, and keep a careful check on all candidates for office beyond their promises at election time.

"The party label is not of particular importance at the present time," he said. "Reactionary forces are determined to defeat and thwart the expression of progressive forces. For this reason the the immediate problem is to achieve a united front behind progressive candidates.

Pressman concluded his address by calling attention to the vital role that labor has to play in stopping the threat of fascism in this country.

LNPL ACTIVE

New Haven, Conn. — Labor's Non-Partisan League, taking a stand against machine politics which have long dominated this state, has asked every candidate for office to make known his position on the League's 12-point program.

U.S. Children's Bureau Prepares For Ban On Child Labor

WASHINGTON—With appointment of an administrator for the wage-hour act not yet announced by the President, Miss Katherine Lenroot, head of the Labor Department's Children's Bureau, announced that her organization is already preparing for activity under the statutes of the new law.

The Children's Bureau is required by the act to provide information on employment of minors, which after Oct 24 will be barred from goods shipped in interstate commerce.

Start Research Program

"A research program will be carried forward," Miss Lenroot said. "We should be able to issue orders promptly in situations covered by our previous experience."

The act gives the bureau authority to allow employment of minors between 14 and 16 years of age in occupations other than mining and manufacturing, provided the work is deemed not to be "oppressive child labor."

It was indicated that the bureau will be extremely careful in granting exemptions permitting the use of young people's labor.

184 Regain Jobs In ANG Pact

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—One hundred eighty-four newspaper workers on the Long Island Star have won their jobs back through a two-year contract just signed by the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, and the publisher, S. I. Newhouse.

The workers were locked out late last month when Newhouse closed the plant in retaliation for his failure to get individual yellow dog contracts from them. Under the individual pacts, each worker was to pledge not to "enter into collective effort to vary the terms of this contract."

Under the union pact, no workers can be fired for three months, no wage cuts enforced for two years, and all disputes must be arbitrated by an impartial board. The pact covers both mechanical and editorial employes, and was signed in the presence of representatives of the AFL Typographical and the Stereotypers unions.

AFL Official, Foe of CIO, Convicted

DALLAS, Ore. — Al Rosser, leader of the AFL teamsters union in Portland and spearhead of the AFL officialdom's war on the CIO in the state of Oregon, was convicted on a charge of arson here this week.

The case grew out of the burning of a box factory, under agreement with the CIO Intl. Woodworkers of America, last November. Damage estimated at $130,000 was caused by the fire.

Organizing activity of the IWA and of the Intl. Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union has been the principal target of the AFL leaders' attack in this area.

WPA Buying Of Clothes Aids 7,500

NEW YORK. — About 7,500 clothing workers have been called back to work, largely as a result of the WPA's decision to buy $10,000,000 worth of surplus stock for sale to the needy.

The suggestion to buy clothing for distribution, thereby helping the jobless and at the same time providing work for clothing workers, was made to WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins by Pres. Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO.

More than 1,000,000 men's suits will be distributed at the end of the summer by the WPA, it is expected.

UAW Wins

Oakland, Calif.—The United Automobile Workers, CIO, gained a major victory when workers at the General Motors plant here voted overwhelmingly to name the UAW as their sole bargaining agency.

In the voting, conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, the union won 858 votes, while the AFL received 90 and 200 voted for no union affiliation.

ANG Organ Backs Call For Probe Of Newspapers

New York—The American Newspaper Guild, through the Guild Reporter, its official paper, this week seconded a call for an investigation of the nation's press originally suggested by the New York Daily News.

The News had taken note of public resentment against the press, and felt that great benefit would come from an impartial, but thorough official investigating committee.

Follows ANG Position

The proposal, said the Guild Reporter, "falls in line with the position taken by the Guild at its Toronto convenion for measures to assure the nation real freedom and integrity of the press. It gives backing to President Broun's frequently-expressed conviction that to acquaint the public with the corporative activities of its newspapers is an essential factor in the preservation of the integrity of the news.

"It would be good to have out in the open not only the child labor but the general labor policies of the press. The readers should know also not only what other interests besides newspapers the publishers have, but how and why they decide on particular policies, how they carry out those policies.

"It would be a revelation to the readers, and only fair to them, to show the development of a controversial story from the order to a reporter to go after it to the moment when it is slapped into the forms. The custodians of press freedom owe it to the people who have given them that trust to lay all the cards on the table."

Howls Raised

The ANG pointed out that there has never been an official investigation of the newspapers of the nation.

"Indeed," the editorial commented, "on those occasions when the National Labor Relations Board has found it necessary to question publishers or editors about whether they are intimidating workers, such a concerted publishers' howl has split the air that it is correct to say the newspaper owners of this country have taken the position once taken by royalty: The king can do no wrong. The freedom of the press covers all."

Escape as Police Raid New Orleans CIO Hall

Jumping nimbly over roofs to make their escape is becoming almost second nature for CIO members in New Orleans, as police continue to raid the hall almost daily. Union men can be seen in the background making their get-away. Meanwhile, the strike of truck drivers continues, with the union ranks holding firm.

Police Terror Unabated In New Orleans Strike

NEW ORLEANS—Continuing their lawless attempt to break the strike of CIO teamsters in this city, police have renewed their systematic campaign of terror against CIO workers and union officials, despite two court hearings now in process.

To date more than 100 arrests, mass beatings, three kidnappings, and three shootings of CIO men have failed to break their morale, and the 1000 striking teamsters are as determined as ever to establish their right to collective bargaining.

The strike was caused by the refusal of trucking bosses to deal with the CIO, and by their rush to sign closed shop "contracts" with an AFL union that had no members.

Investigations On

Both the National Labor Relations Board and the Federal Court have been investigating the police and gangster terror. Earlier in the strike police stole records required by the Board for a certification case, causing it to send a special investigator from Washington. Federal Court hearings were started on a CIO appeal for an injunction against the illegal activities of the local cops.

CIO officials both in New Orleans and at national headquarters have protested to the Governor, to the Mayor and to the U. S. Attorney General. John Brophy, CIO national director, flew to the city to aid the strikers last week.

Despite continuous boss inspired lawlessness, the strikers' ranks are holding firm.

Order Poll At Aluminum Plant

Washington—A labor board poll will be held within the next fifteen days to determine the sole collective bargaining agency at the Detroit plant of the Aluminum Company of America, the NLRB announced this week.

The workers will decide whether they wish to be represented by Local 11 of the Aluminum Workers of America, CIO. The union asked for the poll when the company refused to admit its majority status at the Detroit plant.

All workers on the payroll for the period ending September 4, 1937, will be entitled to vote.

Lewis Asks Protection Of Civil Rights

New York. — Calling for a united campaign to protect labor's rights of freedom of assembly and speech, John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, wired his support of the united trade union committee just established in New York to resist court decisions there banning picketing.

The committee was set up to oppose a sweeping injunction issued by Justice Salvotore A. Cotillo enjoining the United Retail and Wholesale Employes, CIO, from picketing the Busch Kredit Jewelers. The committee has both CIO and AFL representatives.

Addressed to Wolchok

Lewis' wire was addressed to Samuel Wolchok, president of the United Retail and Wholesale Employes, against which the decisions were rendered.

The telegram said:

"Recent tendency on the part of New York lower court judges to disregard labor's guarantees under the New York Anti-Injunction Act and labor's constitutional rights of freedom of assembly and freedom of speech makes necessary a united campaign to protect these rights. I approve the purpose of your committee, believing with you that the best defense of labor's rights lies in vigorous insistence upon them."

Ask CIO To Intervene In UAW Dispute

Washington—A delegation of fifteen local union presidents of the United Automobile Workers conferred with CIO Chairman John L. Lewis in Washington on Thursday and requested official CIO intervention in the controversy revolving around the suspension of five international officers of the UAW.

Headed by Earl J. Tallman of Hudson Local 154 in Detroit, the delegation represented a number of the largest locals in the union and declared that it voiced the sentiments of 200,000 members.

The union presidents requested that CIO influence be brought to bear to secure reinstatement of the suspended officers, and to restore harmony.

Reporting on the conference to the press, Lewis declared:

"These local union presidents state they are certain they voice the overwhelming sentiment of the people they represent when they say the controversy is unnecessary and is a quarrel among paid officers rather than among the membership.

"They consider it an astonishing situation that while harmony exists among the members, the officers spend their time caviling and bickering.

"We have listened carefully to their story, have asked them many questions and have taken the whole matter under consideration."

Lewis declared that he had received a great number of official communications from UAW locals, and that in this way and through the representations of the delegation he had heard from 75 to 80% of the union's membership.

"These men state," he said, "that the members of the UAW are inclined to follow any course suggested by the CIO. They request that the CIO exercise its influence in any constructive way possible to restore harmony."

Lewis declared that labor's enemies would be disappointed if they imagined the controversy was going to seriously damage the union. "We have no apprehensions about the future of the UAW," he added. "It is here to stay."

Ohio League Raps Davey, Aids Sawyer

Columbus, Ohio—Organized labor in Ohio is out to beat Governor Martin L. Davey, strikebreaker and tool of the corporation bosses, and to nominate Charles Sawyer in his place as Democratic candidate for the governorship of Ohio.

Full labor support for Sawyer was seen in the announcement by John Owens, chairman of the Ohio Labor's Non - Partisan League and regional director of the CIO, that the League would work actively for his nomination in the primaries August 9, and in similar announcements by other labor organizations in the State.

In addition to League and CIO support, the AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods have come out for Sawyer.

Denounce Davey

In sharp contrast to Green's attempt to "endorse" Davey was a recent statement by A. F. Whiting, head of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, denouncing the Ohio governor as an enemy of labor and a tool of the Little Steel companies.

"No decent citizen can take seriously the absurd charge by Davey that John L. Lewis is one of the big causes of the present depression," he declared, "Nor does Davey's red-baiting influence anyone but his 'hot-mix' gang."

Davey has been trying for some time now to divide labor on the political field for his own profit. This attempt was cold shouldered by a recent conference of AFL delegates which refused to let him address their meeting. A pro-Davey "labor committee" was set up, but was quickly seen to be composed entirely of union hacks who hold State jobs through Davey appointments.

A Black Mark On Ohio

John Owens, League chairman, described Davey in a press statement as the cause of "the blackest mark in Ohio's political history."

"The Blackest mark in Ohio's political history has been made by Governor Martin L. Davey," he said. "A recitation of his many betrayals of public trust would cover virtually every act of his administration."

Heywood Broun

On Rev. G. K. Smith

The Reverend Gerald K. Smith is on the prowl again and he may be expected to turn up in several industrial centres to do his act.

The Reverend received his early training as a sort of utility orator in the retinue of Huey Long. His opportunities in that ensemble were not numerous for Huey was a ready and a voluble speaker and did not often feel the need of summoning anybody from the bench.

Indeed, the rumor goes that some of Gerald Smith's chores had nothing to do with platform appearances. A newspaperman tells me that once he heard Huey bawl across his hotel suite, "Hey, Reverend, I thought I told you to go to the laundry and get my shirts back today?"

But with the course of the years the performance of Smith has matured. The same tricks are likely to be trotted out at each appearance. Always Smith thumps the Bible and always he calls Mrs. Smith to stand up while he pats her on the back.

This was the act in Akron. In New York Gerald K. unbent before a journalistic audience and paused in his demogogery to ask, "Well, boys, how am I doing?"

But in spite of the transparency of Smith's motives and manners he can be a dangerous figure. He is slick and there are forces quite ready to use him. Even certain labor leaders accept the wreaths bestowed by men like Smith and Father Coughlin. Any trade-unionist in any camp who fails to spew out support from such should be ashamed.

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'Weasel,' 'Max the Dip' On Inside Looking Out

New York—"Weasel" Epstein and "Max the Dip" Hirschkowitz, two of the professional fink-herders employed by the Eagle Pencil Co. in its fight against the CIO United Electrical and Radio Workers, have got themselves tangled up with the law in this city.

New York state's Goldberg law, which makes it a crime to import professional strikebreakers into a struck plant, has caught up with Weasel and Max, and they are now awaiting prosecution in one of the first tests of the new statute.

The strike, called three weeks ago in answer to a 10% wage cut, has brought out all 800 workers employed at the plant, who have been maintaining mass picket lines and keeping production down to a thin trickle.

The company has unsuccessfully tried to halt the strike by injunction action against the workers, in line with a long history of attempted union busting and defiance of the Natl. Labor Relations Act.

The Goldberg law provides $500 fine or one year's imprisonment or both for any agency that secures scabs, armed guards, finks, nobles or the like for employment during a strike.

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-Chairman
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The CIO News Grows

Publication of three new regular special editions of The CIO News is begun with this issue.

In Toledo the Industrial Union Council and associated CIO unions are responsible for the launching of a Toledo edition, which besides being a live and militant local paper promoting the cause of labor in that city will provide a link between the national and local movement by carrying the national news and features of The CIO News.

In the Allegheny Valley of Pennsylvania, local unions are similarly sponsoring a most promising Allegheny Valley edition of The CIO News.

The Aluminum Workers of America have also adopted The CIO News as official organ of their international union, by a referendum vote, and the first Aluminum Workers edition appears this week.

These bring to twelve the number of editions published in conjunction with the official organ of the national CIO. Besides the successfully established Wisconsin edition, the CIO News is proud to serve the following unions in a similar ways: The Federation of Flat Glass Workers; National Association of Die Casting Workers; Oil Workers International Union; Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers District 50 of the United Mine Workers; United Retail & Wholesale Employes; United Cannery, Agricultural, Packinghouse and Allied Workers; and the Utility Workers Organizing Committee.

The constantly growing circulation of The CIO News and the abovementioned cooperative arrangements with member unions are building our paper into a powerful instrument of the whole movement, and will make possible many editorial improvements along with this growth.

The encouraging response to The CIO News also reflects a growing realization in labor's ranks that it must build a more effective press of its own, if it is to counteract the constant stream of anti-labor propaganda which flows from the business-controlled press of our country.

Most Unjust Judge

Even the most anti-labor judge usually tries to cloak his prejudice behind specious legalisms and professions of impartiality. But Judge Homer Fuller threw off the judicial mask almost completely in the Maytag strike at Newton, Iowa, and revealed himself as a common strikebreaker.

The Maytag Co., seeking to impose a 10 per cent. wage cut, secured an injunction against its striking employes, which denied them their legal rights under the Labor Relations Act and violated the constitutional guarantees of free speech and free assembly.

Instead of protecting the workers against this violation of their legal rights, Judge Fuller imposed fines of $500 and six-months jail sentences upon Pres. James B. Carey and other representatives of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union for continuing ordinary strike activities.

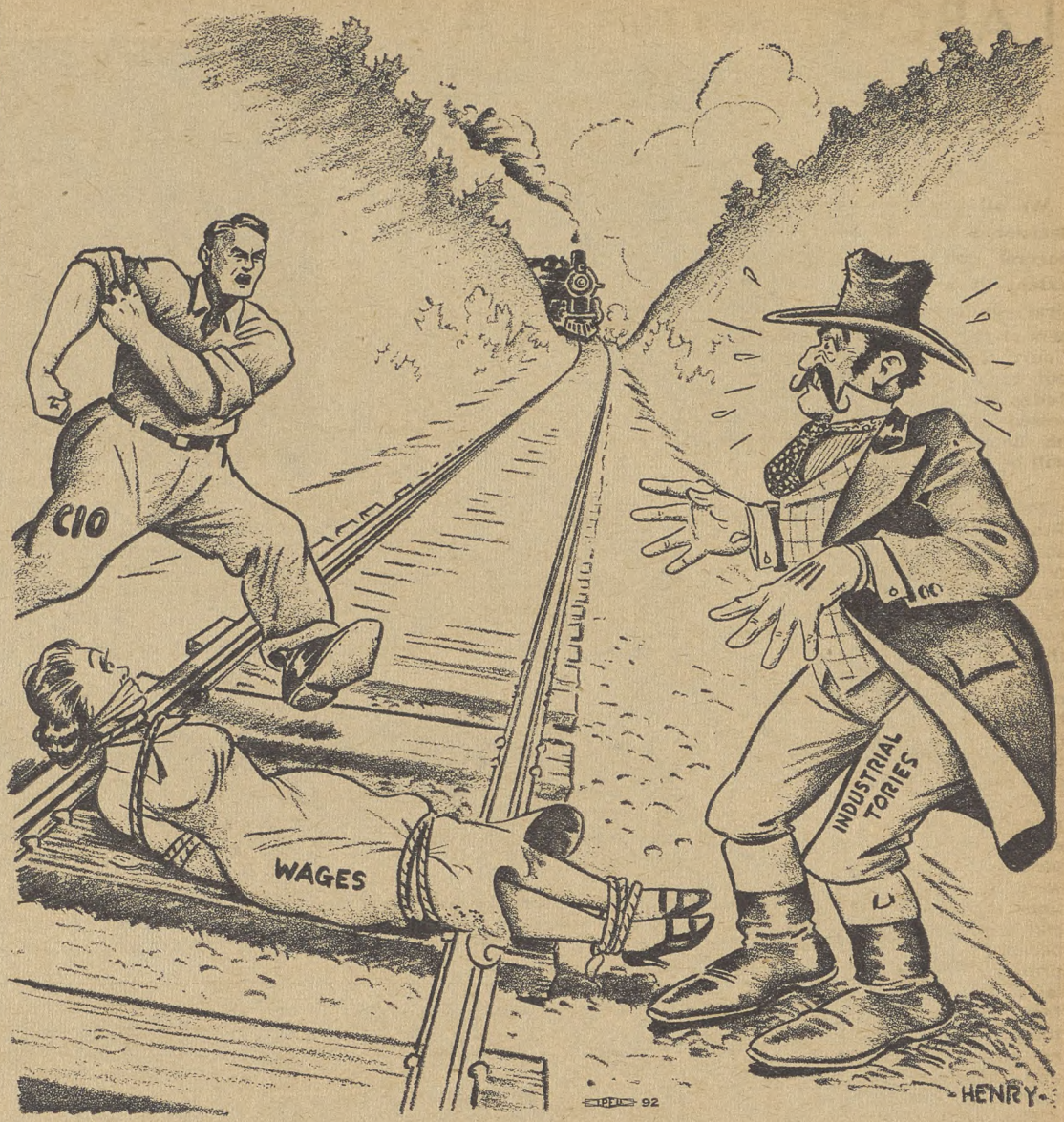
Then, as if to make perfectly clear that he was more concerned with breaking the strike than upholding the law, Judge Fuller went to a union mass meeting and offered to parole these union officers and see that they did not have to pay their fines, if they would call off the strike and promise there would be no further strikes at the Maytag plant.

The union officers have naturally refused to betray their membership at the behest of a strikebreaking judge, and the CIO will take every possible legal step to protect the workers' rights.

But this glaring judicial assault on labor calls general attention to a growing tendency of employers to use prejudiced courts to deprive their workers of the right to organize and strike.

In addition to the scandalous invasion of labor's rights by the authorities in Jersey City and New Orleans, we have the spectacle of Judge Cotillo in New York denying to the striking employes of the Busch Jewelry Co. their legal right to picket, and of Vice-Chancellor Berry of the New Jersey Chancery Court declaring that the "absolute right" of property takes precedence over the "qualified right" of workers to free speech when they seek to organize.

In mobilizing to resist all such invasions of labor's rights, the CIO is not only protecting the workers it represents but is also defending the whole cause of democratic liberties which all true Americans hold dear.



Foiled!

Looking Ahead

By *Len De Caux*

This New Freedom

AMERICAN labor people have a vigorous contempt for mushy sentimentality. They pride themselves on being practical and hardboiled. If you call one of them an "idealist" you had better smile when you say it.

When unions blow their own trumpets, therefore, the notes that emerge are usually more statistical than lyrical in tone.

We are told that so many workers have been organized in so many locals, that so many contracts have been signed, that total wage increases won amount to so many dollars and so forth.

Yet even when these figures are interpreted in terms of better food, clothing and other comforts, and the greater opportunities that come with higher living standards, they still tell but part of the story of labor's struggles and labors' gains.

They explain why workers pay union dues as an investment from which they obtain greater cash returns. But they do not fully explain the social enthusiasm which the labor movement evokes, nor the tenacity with which union spirit persists through periods of adversity.

Nor do such figures explain why many of unionism's pioneers are men and women who stand to gain no particular cash returns themselves; or who could do better in an economic sense by pushing their individual fortunes rather than by seeking to raise those of their whole group.

Union Buttons

The right to wear union buttons to work may seem a small matter. But when the terms of settlement of the General Motors strike were discussed among the workers, the winning of this right provoked some of the greatest outbursts of enthusiasm.

Union buttons represent a practical phase of union organization work. But to thousands of auto workers, the right to wear them at work symbolized the winning of a new freedom they had never enjoyed before.

The struggle for freedom is as real in the minds of workers who organize as the struggle for economic betterment. The freedom they seek is freedom from the petty persecutions of domineering foremen, freedom from unjust discharge, freedom of speech on and off the job, freedom to organize, freedom to strike when other recourse fails, freedom to promote their interests by political as well as union action.

The winning of freedom from current oppressions cannot be separated from the struggle for economic betterment. To obtain higher wages and better conditions, labor must win the right to organize, freedom from employer intimidation and civil liberties generally.

So it often happens that this struggle for freedom looms larger in the consciousness of active unionists than any immediate economic benefits they themselves may expect to gain.

Civil Liberties

In its recent annual report, the American Civil Liberties Union declares that "the National Labor Relations Act is in substance a civil liberties document."

It gives great and deserved credit to the Labor Board for reducing the use of force, violence, espionage and intimidation against organized labor.

But if the labor act has been the charter of civil liberties under which labor has been declared free to help itself, the CIO has been the main instrument through which the workers have established and maintained the freedom which it proclaims.

In itself the act is negative. It merely forbids infringement by employers of the workers' right to organize and bargain collectively. It still remains for labor itself to strike the blow that makes it free.

It is noteworthy that the attacks upon the Wagner Act have increased precisely in proportion as labor has taken advantage of it. For the purpose of these attacks is to rob labor of the gains it has made through organization under the freedom proclaimed by this act.

CIO and Freedom

The millions of dollars won by the CIO in wage increases, the number of workers organized and contracts won, reach such imposing totals that they tend to overshadow its less tangible achievements. But future generations are likely to be even more impressed by the gains in freedom that have followed in the wake of CIO's organizing drives.

Most of America's industrial workers, but a few years ago, dared not join a union for fear of discrimination and discharge. Company towns in which employers ruled like feudal barons were an industrial commonplace.

Slimy legions of spies haunted and pursued the workers. Armies of company gunmen were sent against them when they went on strike. The political influence of their employers reached into every public office and circumscribed even the right to vote.

The struggle for industrial freedom has not by any means been won as yet. A Mayor Hague still breathes over Jersey the spirit of the industrial dark ages. New Orleans authorities still act as if they had never heard of the right to organize.

But for millions of workers in our basic industries, the CIO has brought a new freedom and independence, which is reflected politically in the growing demand for liberal policies in this year's elections.

Corrections On Mailing List

In sending in changes of address for THE CIO NEWS, local union secretaries are requested to send in the old address, as well as the new address, in each case. Otherwise extra work is involved in the mailing department and there are greater possibilities of mistakes and duplications.

When names are to be removed from the mailing list, secretaries should send in only the names and addresses to be removed. The sending of a complete new list of names which are to remain, involves difficulty in locating those that are to be removed.

LABOR *And The* LAW

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

Justice Cardozo

We all know by now that the decision a judge makes in an important case depends to a large extent upon his social and political philosophy. Hence, members of the United States Supreme Court must not only be judges but must be statesmen as well. Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo possessed these two qualities, and his death leaves a vacancy that will be hard to fill.

His Philosophy

Perhaps the greatest skill which Judge Cardozo developed was his ability to adjust old legal ideas to new conditions. This skill was based upon a genuine liberal philosophy ready to understand new conditions and ready to accept the decisions made by the people through their legislatures to meet new conditions. This philosophy is best stated in a sentence from his opinion in the case upholding the constitutionality of the Social Security Act.

When the Social Security Act providing for old age benefits and unemployment insurance was passed, the employers immediately went to the courts to get injunctions to stop the collection of social security taxes. At that time because of the Supreme Court's previous hostile attitude to new laws, there was a considerable fear that the court would say that the social security act was not passed for the general welfare and therefore was not constitutional.

But Judge Cardozo upholding the law, said:

"Nor is the concept of general welfare static. The needs that were narrow and parochial a century ago may be interwoven in our day with the well-being of the nation. What is critical or urgent changes with the times."

Labor Decisions

Before coming to the Supreme Court, Judge Cardozo was a member of the highest court in New York. It was while he was on that court that it handed down a series of decisions establishing labor's fundamental rights to strike and picket.

This New York court was one of the first to hold that a union could strike, notwithstanding "yellow dog" contracts; that picketing could be carried on in the absence of a strike; and that strikers could urge customers not to deal with an employer whom the union considered unfair; and that picketing was lawful when a rival union was seeking to replace a union which had a collective bargaining agreement with the employer.

Judge Cardozo urged the courts to refrain from taking sides in a labor dispute. He was opposed to sweeping injunctions and he always preserved the right of a union to freedom of speech and freedom of assembly.

In reversing an injunction which had violated these rights he showed how absurd labor injunctions are when he said:

"Indeed there is a near approach to the ludicrous when a member of one union debating an industrial dispute with a member of another union is restricted by the solemn mandate of an injunction from stating his belief that the rival union is a scab."

Judge Cardozo's Successor

Reactionary interests have already begun a campaign with the intention of trying to stampede the President into appointing a conservative member to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Cardozo's death. In doing so they have emphasized Cardozo's legal talents and obscured his fundamental philosophy.

The present policy of the Supreme Court, in sustaining legislation which Congress has passed in response to the demands of the people, will be jeopardized if the new appointee to the Supreme Court of the United States does not have the same liberal philosophy that guided the legal decisions of Judge Cardozo.

NMU Files Charges

New York, — Charges of unfair labor practise, involving 55 men on two ships, have been filed against the Shepard Steamship Co. by the Natl. Maritime Unoin, CIO.

At the same time the union announced that it would file additional charges against the same company for 25 seamen on a third ship.

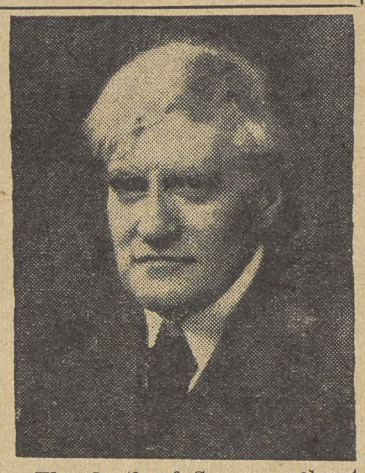
The NMU won a Natl. Labor Relations Board election on the line last December by a 112-0 vote, and was subsequently certified as sole bargaining agency. The company, however, discharged members of the union on two ships and replaced them with non-union men.

The company is also charged with refusing to bargain collectively with the NMU.

GAIN PAY BOOST

San Francisco.—Members of the United Automobile Workers gained pay raises through contracts signed with two spring companies here.

Liberal



The death of Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Cardozo was mourned this week by progressives throughout the nation. Cardozo, who had been ill for months, was an outstanding liberal.

NLRB Bans Fake AFL Pacts

Washington. — Efforts of certain AFL leaders to offer employers "bargain" contracts without the knowledge of the workers involved were severely criticized by the Natl. Labor Relations Board this week.

The board ordered the Electric Vacuum Cleaner Co. of Cleveland to stop discouraging membership in the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, and to cease encouraging membership in a number of AFL craft unions.

At the same time the board announced a poll would be held to determine the sole collective bargaining agency at the plant.

No Valid Basis

The board's decision, it was announced, "centered upon the question of whether the company's open aid to the AFL and refusal to employ non-members of the AFL were justified by an alleged oral preferential employment contract between the company and the five AFL unions involved."

Such a preferential agreement, the board ruled, provided no "valid basis" for the company's actions.

In addition the board took note of the fact that at the time the agreement between the company and the AFL leaders took effect "there is no showing in the record that . . . the employes were informed concerning it or that the agreement was then put into effect."

Rubber Workers Urge F. D. R. To Help Save Jobs For 1,700

By ROBERT CRUDEN

Akron. — An appeal to Pres. Roosevelt to intervene to save the jobs of 1700 Goodyear workers highlighted a series of dramatic moves by Goodyear Local of the United Rubber Workers to make the company postpone the layoffs until an agreement is signed with the union.

The appeal was made by a committee of local executive board members who called at the White House and left their petition with a secretary to the President. F. D. R. had left on his cross-country tour before the committee arrived.

"We are calling upon you," said the unionists, "because we have faith in you and in what you are doing, and because we believe that the attitude of the company we work for, if copied by other large corporations, will largely undo the work you are trying to accomplish to bring our country out of this depression."

Not Economically Necessary

The delegation said that the workers did not object to the layoffs, if they were economically necessary. They declared that the objections were being raised because there is no agreement governing layoffs and the rehiring of those who are laid off when business picks up.

After reciting the low relief levels existing in Akron, and stressing the fact that those on direct relief receive only four cents a meal, the delegation declared:

"Worried by this prospect of hunger, the worker is harried by the fear that the company will not hire him when things pick up. It is this fear, bred into their bones by years of industrial servitude, which makes these workers want to keep their places on the payroll, even if it gives them only one day of work a month.

"Many Goodyear workers gave their lives to their country during the World War. Many of us saw service abroad in our country's needs, and stand ready to do so again should the occasion arise.

"Mr. President, is it too much to expect a corporation to show patriotism?"

Ask NLRB For Speed

The delegation also called upon the National Labor Relations Board to ask it to speed up the cases pending against the company for refusing to bargain collectively with the union, although the union has been certified the sole bargaining agency by the board.

The Dept. of Labor sent a representative to Akron at the workers' request, and WPA officials announced they would order expansion of WPA projects in Summit County. The union delegation had asked that WPA be expanded to take care of mounting unemployment in Akron.

In Akron the union embarked on a series of special meetings for its members, and elected committees to meet with ministers and other community leaders to put pressure on the company to postpone the layoffs.

Backing From Brophy

Support of the CIO to the rubber workers was voiced by John Brophy, CIO Director, following a session with the union executives.

"We shall do everything in our power to call public attention to any failure by the Goodyear Company to live up to the spirit of collective bargaining in good faith," said Brophy.

"We shall throw all possible support behind the URWA in their resistance to this assault and in their efforts to reach a peaceful and mutually satisfactory conclusion in the present negotiations."

Suspicion was voiced by many Goodyear workers that the layoffs were rushed through to cut down union strength in the factory. Then, with the remaining workers afraid of further layoffs, the company would tell the union that it did not represent the workers.

This would fit the strategy of the Akron Goodyear Employes Assn., so-called "independent" union, to demand a labor board election on the pretext that the union does not represent a majority of the workers.

Razor Union On Strike In Brooklyn

New York.—Employes of the American Safety Razor Corp.'s Brooklyn plant walked out on strike this week after lengthy negotiations for a renewal of the old contract ended in failure.

Leaders of United Razor Workers LIU 231, whose members are involved in the strike, said the management had refused to sign a new agreement without the union's relinquishing certain "administrative clauses" from the old pact.

Elimination of these sections would have robbed the workers of seniority, equal pay for equal work and the right to participate in the setting of rates on new machines and operations. The company previously had asked for a six per cent. wage cut and elimination of vacations with pay.

The union called the strike when the company refused to mediate points at dispute.

Examine Big WPA Clothing Order

Officials of the WPA shown as they inspect some of the samples of men's clothing sent to New York by 1800 manufacturers as the government prepares to buy suits valued at $10,000,000 for distribution to the needy. The project, first of its kind, was proposed by Pres. Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to cut unemployment in the industry and aid the jobless.

NLRB Turns Thumbs Down On Craft Union In Steel Plant

Washington. — The Natl. Labor Relations Board this week refused to accept a petition filed by the Order of Railway Conductors for certification of railway conductors and brakemen employed by the Wheeling Steel Corp. at its Steubenville, Ohio, plant.

The board ruled favorably on the contention of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, which at present holds a contract with the company covering all its employes who are SWOC members, that the company railway men do not constitute a collective bargaining unit.

The SWOC took the position that all employes of the Steubenville plant should be considered part of an extensive industrial unit embracing the steel manufacturing and coke by-product plants.

The conductors and brakemen are eligible for SWOC membership, and many of them already have joined the CIO union, the board found.

Organizing The Unorganized:

The United Mine Workers

Largest Union on Continent Proud Of Past Gains, Sees Greater Victories Ahead

This is the fifth in a series of articles describing the unions of the Committee for Industrial Organization and the services they render. The next story in this series will appear in an early issue.

By ELLIS SEARLES
Editor, The United Mine Workers Journal

The United Mine Workers of America takes pardonable pride in the fact that it played a prominent part in the formation and development of the Committee For Industrial Organization.

It has contributed of its strength, influence and resources to the up-building of the outstanding labor movement in American history.. Starting from the grass roots, the CIO now embraces a representative membership of four million men and women who work for their living.

Gigantic barriers and obstacles barred its progress at first, but these have been overcome, and the CIO sees ahead a clear field for still greater achievements in the future.

This great union, the United Mine Workers of America, which has contributed so much to the progress already made, will continue to assist in the work of the CIO until the millions of still unorganized workers are brought into the army of organized labor.

No other force in America has been more potent in the development of progress in industry, in business and in the home life and welfare of the common people than has the United Mine Workers of America.

Ever since it was founded 48 years ago, this great, virile organization has continuously championed the cause of the workers and their families, because the prosperity of the nation depends upon prosperity for those who toil and produce the nation's wealth.

Although interested primarily in the welfare of the coal miners of the country, yet the UMW has never lost sight of the fact that prosperity for the American people as a whole does not depend upon the well-being of a single class or industry. The UMW always has recognized this fact, and it has led the fight year after year for improved conditions for all of those who toil, regardless of the kind of work they do. The union has been the shock troops of labor in the battle for progress.

600,000 Members

The United Mine Workers now has a membership of 600,000 and is the largest labor union on the American continent. It is an industrial union, with approximately 96% of all men employed in and around the coal mines enrolled in its membership, regardless of the kind of work each man performs. It covers every bituminous and anthracite coal mining field in the United States and Canada.

The objects of the UMW are thus clearly stated in the international constitution of the union:

1. To unite in one organization, regardless of creed, color or nationality, all workmen eligible for membership, employed in and around coal mines, coal washeries, coal processing plants and coke ovens on the American continent.

2. To increase the wages, and improve the conditions of employment of our members by legislation, conciliation, joint agreements or strikes.

3. To demand that not more than six hours from bank to bank in each twenty-four hours and not more than five days per week shall be worked by members of our organization.

4. To strive for a minimum wage scale for all members of our union.

5. To provide for the education of our children by lawfully prohibiting their employment until they have at least reached eighteen years of age.

6. To secure equitable statutory old-age pensions, workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance laws.

7. To enforce existing just laws and to secure repeal of those which are unjust.

8. To secure by legislative enactment laws protecting the limbs, lives and health of our members; establishing our right to organize; prohibiting the use of deception to secure strike breakers; preventing the employment of privately armed guards during labor disputes; and such other legislation as will be beneficial to the members of our craft.

It would be difficult to enumerate all of the benefits that have accrued to the bituminous coal industry—miner and operator alike—from the metamorphosis of the industry, brought about through the efforts of the United Mine Workers.

For many years miners worked from 10 to 16 hours a day, many of them entering the mine before daylight and emerging after dark. They never saw sunlight except on idle days. The UMW gradually forced a shortening of the work day until now the uniform seven-hour day prevails. Instead of working six and seven days a week, they now work five days a week.

Improved Conditions

Wages were disgracefully low. In certain places and at certain times miners received as little as a dollar a day. Through the efforts of the UMW there has been a steady and gradual improvement in wage rates, until at this time the basic wage rate in the northern soft coal fields is $6.00 a day and in the southern fields $5.40.

Working conditions have been vastly improved. There is a greater degree of safety in the mines today than ever before.

Miners are no longer required to trade at a company store, but are free to buy where they please.

Miners now have the legally established right to organize and join the union, a right that was denied to them in many parts of the country until the UMW succeeded in establishing the right. The men are now free from coercion and intimidation by employers and armed guards and gunmen.

In the old days, employers paid whatever wages they saw fit to pay. The men had no voice in regard to their wages. Today, however, thanks to the long-continued struggle of the UMW collective bargaining is the rule in the industry, and the men have the right to bargain through representatives of their own choosing. In fact, the entire labor relationship between employers and employes has been stabilized.

To a very great extent, these constructive changes date from the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act in 1933. Reconstruction and redemption of the coal industry was further promoted by the passage by Congress of the Guffey-Snyder Coal Stabilization Act in 1935. It is a sad commentary upon the judicial trend of the times that the United States Supreme Court went so far as to declare unconstitutional both of these genuinely constructive laws.

Continues to Build

Organization is the only method by which the workers may improve their economic condition. Therefore, we declare that every person employed in or around coal mines and coke ovens or in coal processing plants should be a member of the UMW.

Collective bargaining always has been and is now a basic principle of the United Mine Workers. It is only through that medium that fair and equitable industrial relations can be established and maintained. We favor the settlement of all industrial questions around the conference table rather than upon the industrial battlefield.

Led by our president, John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, we shall continue to strive for higher wages until all employes are assured of just and proper compensation for their services.

We declare it to be fundamentally necessary that the length of the work day be shortened to the point where all available workers may be employed, thus affording to all an equal opportunity to earn a decent living.

Working conditions in the coal industry must be improved further and brought up to the highest possible standard. Therefore, we demand the adoption of every possible precaution for safety in the mines, to the end that the appalling number of mine accidents shall be brought down to the irreducible minimum.

We demand the adoption and application of an efficient system of regulation of the coal industry for the permanent stabilization of the industry in all its phases, through which the best interests of miner, operator and the public may be fully protected.

Call For Reforms

The UMW does not oppose the introduction of modern methods of production, but the union does demand that the workers shall share in the profits that result from the introduction of such modern methods and machines.

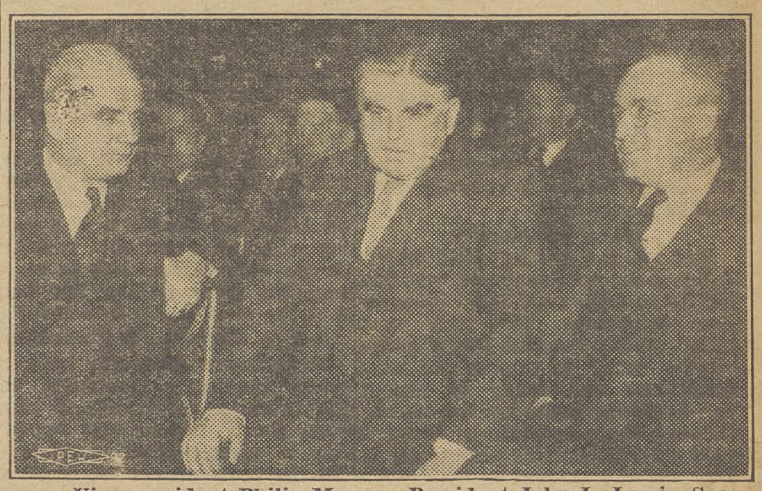
We favor and support every movement for the more general education of the people, especially the children, as a means of developing a high type of citizenship in America.

We favor abolition of slums and poor housing in the country as well as in the cities, and the substitution of decent and sanitary housing and living conditions.

Old-age pensions, unemployment and similar social security ideals have always had the support and encouragement of the United Mine Workers of America, and this union points with pride to its part in securing the enactment of the wholesome social security legislation by the Congress and several States.

We hold that the government belongs to the people; that the people are entitled to the kind of laws they desire, and that the will of the people should not be thwarted by court decisions.

UMW Leaders



Vice-president Philip Murray, President John L. Lewis, Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy, shown in conference during a recent meeting.

Home of the Mine Union

In this renovated building, not far from the White House, the business of the United Mine Workers is transacted. The union acquired the building last year, moved into it several months ago.

ILGWU Wins Decision In Donnelly Case

Kansas City, Mo.—Workers of the Donnelly Garment Co. of this city have won the right to resume picketing, in a decision handed down by Federal Judge Collet setting aside a restraining order secured by company attorneys earlier in the month. The workers involved are members of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union, CIO.

At the same time Judge Collet rebuked the Donnelly company union, which had sought to invoke the Wagner Act on the claim that it represented 51% of the 870 workers in the plant. The judge pointed out that company union officers were selected by the employers, not by the workers, as the Wagner Act provides.

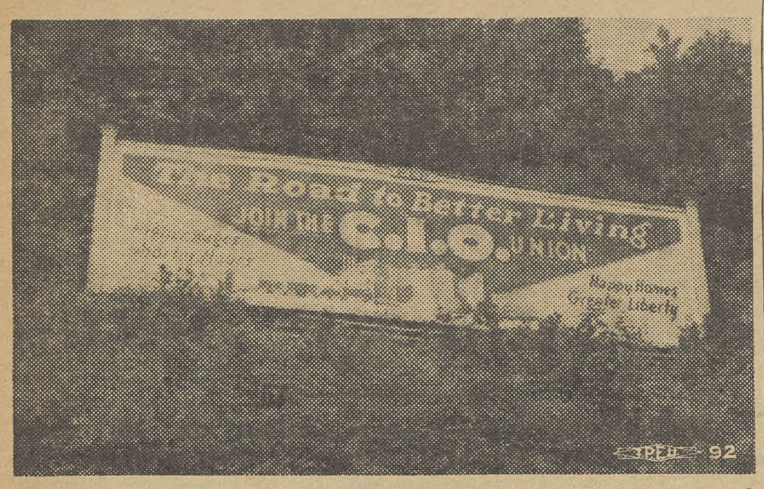
Dubinsky Hails Decision

David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU, in commenting on the decision, said:

"Now that the legality of our position is fully vindicated, we intend to proceed with full force in organizing the workers in the Donnelly Garment Co. as part of our general campaign to bring about equality in production opportunity among all the ligitimate employers in our industry, and thereby raise the work standards in all plants where non-union conditions exist."

The decision climaxed a long struggle with the anti-labor policies of the Donnelly Company. Back in the days of NRA the company fired 15 workers for union activity, and used other methods of coercion and intimidation to prevent the organization of its workers.

Advertising The CIO



Unions in the Upper Allegheny Valley in Western Pennsylvania chipped in their contribution to erect this billboard telling the world about the merits of the CIO.

30c-A-Day Pay For Kids Stirs Ire of Philly CIO

PHILADELPHIA—Christmas wreaths, designed to spread the spirit of good will and peace, are being produced by labor paid at the rate of 30c a day.

This fact came to light here when 75 boys and girls employed by the Cardboard Novelty Co., walked out on strike this week. Some of the youngsters — their ages run betwen 16 and 18 — trooped into the office of George Bucher, representative of the United Furniture Workers, in the belief that the CIO might be able to help them.

Not believing his own ears when he heard the story, Bucher got in touch with John W. Edelman, regional CIO director, and with officials of the U. S. Department of Labor.

To Sign Pact

After conferences with the employer, the strikers were induced to return to their jobs pending further negotiations.

The company's justification for its wage scale, which runs between $1.50 and $6.50 a week, is that competition from Japanese sweatshoppers for the chain store "novelty" trade.

A union contract will be signed this week, it is believed, at least doubling the present pay until the federal wage-hour law will bring the rates up to 25c an hour. Meanwhile CIO leaders, together with state and federal labor officials are starting an investigation of the whole problem.

Threaten Boycott

Bucher and Edleman have already asked for a conference with the heads of large chain store outfits to arrange their business so that American workers will not be offered "coolie" wages. If the merchants refuse to co-operate, a Nation-wide publicity campaign will be undertaken to bring home to the people of America the truth about the Christmas wreath business.

The CIO has refused to accept dues or initiation fees from children earning less than starvation wages, and has placed the entire resources of the local CIO organization at the disposal of the group.

NMU Asks WPA Aid For Seamen

NEW YORK.—To provide work for unemployed seamen, the National Maritime Union proposes that city-owned ferry boats and piers be renovated by the WPA. Nearly 7000 seamen in the port of New York are out of work, the CIO union stated.

The suggestion was made in a letter to Mayor LaGuardia signed by Conrad Jones, chairman of the union's relief committee. Jones said that 30% of the jobless seamen in the port are already on relief.

See Great Need

Seamen as a class, he declared, are particularly in need of relief, since they work on an average of only five and a half months a year. About 41% of those now out of jobs have dependents.

The NMU proposal for renovation of piers and ferry boats suggests that repair work now provided for in the city budget, including overhauling of life boats, and scraping and painting of ferry boats, be done as a WPA project, and that a certain number of seamen be assigned to assist inspectors from the U. S. Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

Nearly all the piers in some 50 miles of water front in New York harbor need reconditioning, the NMU stated.

NLRB Tells Firm To Deal With UAW

Washington—The Hanson-Whitney Machine Company was told by the National Labor Relations Board this week to bargain collectively with Local 428 of the United Automobile Workers, CIO.

Finding that more than 100 of the company's 140 employes were UAW members, the board named the union sole collective bargaining agency at the plant.

Although the company has met with a union bargaining committee at times in the past, it has insisted upon the right to bargain individually with various workers, the NLRB decision noted. While individual workers may present grievances to the company, it continued the Wagner Act imposes upon the company "the obligation to bargain exclusively with the union in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment" and other like matters.

MEBA Wins $15--A-Month Pay Boost

New York.—Wage increases averaging $15 a month and three week vacations with pay for some 20 engineers employed on five Kellog Steamship Co. vessels were won by the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., CIO, in a closed shop contract, it was announced this week.

The announcement, made by E. P. Trainer, business agent of Local 33, MEBA, pointed out that the local now has 19 agreements and is negotiating with 13 other companies at the present time. Between 500 and 600 engineers are now under contract.

Hiring hall privileges and $1 an hour overtime are other features of the Kellog agreement.

SWOC In New Victories Before NLRB; Plans For Consolidation of Gains

By HOWARD J. McCARTNEY

PITTSBURGH—Smashing victories have been won by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee through orders issued recently by regional offices of the National Labor Relations Board. On charges filed with the Labor Board by the SWOC, decisions and awards were handed down in several cases. They are:

1. Joliet Wrought Washer Company, Joliet Ill., where the Board ordered back pay amounting to over $5000 paid to 38 employes discharged for activities in the SWOC, and compelled the company to nullify a "closed shop" contract with the AFL. The company must recognize and deal with the SWOC.

2. Burnside Steel Foundry Company, Chicago, was forced to disband a company union and recognize the SWOC as the bargaining agent for all employes.

3. Castile Mining Company, Ironwood, Mich.. was ordered to pay $12,500 in back salary to 18 iron miners discharged for activities in the union. Nine others were given their old jobs.

4. American Chain and Cable Company, York, Pa., was found guilty of violations of the Wagner Act and was ordered to dissolve a company union and nullify its contract.

5. Automotive Maintenance Machinery, Waukegan, Ill., was ordered to award back pay to several SWOC members and withdraw support from a company-dominated union.

6. American Radiator Company, St. Louis, was ordered to reinstate SWOC members with all pay lost, and recognize Lodge 1770 in collective bargaining.

More Decisions to Come

Several cases are now being heard by the Labor Board and awards will be handed down in the near future.

On the heels of the Board's order at Joliet Wrought Washer Company negotiations between the company and union officials led to a closed shop, check-off agreement. In a stipulation signed by the management, the company agreed to comply with all points in the Board's order, and arrangements were made to pay the salaries lost by members of SWOC Lodge 1762.

Dates Back to 1935

The Labor Board's case against Castile Mining Company dates back to 1935 when the company, anticipating a strike of the miners, locked up the mines to suppress unionism. Closed for three months, the mines were reopened, but active union men were never recalled.

Charges were filed by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, now an affiliate of the CIO. The settlement reached through the offices of the Labor Board, culminates a long fight for union recognition waged by the ore miners in this district.

CIO officials revealed that at the present time a vast majority of the iron miners are members of the SWOC and the company has indicated a willingness to have the union prove the majority, leading to negotiations for a written contract.

Consolidation Moves

Meanwhile, a campaign for consolidation of steel union forces has been launched in several sections of the country. Typical is the drive now under way in the Cincinnati district, where an initial conference of lodge officers was attended by 65 delegates, representing 19 lodges in the district.

While the progress of the SWOC over the past several months was reviewed by the delegates, the conference keynote was the mapping of plans for a step-by-step program looking toward an active summer and fall campaign. Clinton S. Golden, northeastern regional SWOC director, has been billed to start off the drive by speaking at a huge mass meeting to be held in Cincinnati.

Progress in Southwest

Speeding up the campaign to organize Southwest steel into the SWOC, district officials report that new lodges have been established in several plants, and membership in old lodges is jumping well over the 60 per cent. mark.

In explaining the sentiment for unionism sweeping the Southwest district, H. A. Rassmussen, SWOC district director, declared that "steel workers in this open-shop area realize that a real industrial union—the kind the CIO is bringing—is their only salvation."

"They have seen the results of the disastrous do-nothing policies of the AFL. They have seen what a progressive union like the SWOC can accomplish. Many have already received concrete benefits in the way of increased wages and shorter hours. Many more will realize these benefits in the very near future."

SWOC Renews All But One Contract

Pittsburgh.—All but one of the hundreds of contracts held by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, have been renewed from 1937, it was announced here. The one not yet renewed is held by a small firm employing less than 100 workers.

Signing of a new agreement with the J. G. Brill Company, of Philadelphia brought the SWOC record to a decimal point of 100 per cent.

Fur Workers Gain New $50,000 Pay

NEW YORK.—Additional benefits of the 15-week strike of the Intl. Fur Workers, CIO, were seen in a $50,000 weekly pay boost received by 10,000 members of the union in this city. The $50,000 is in addition to a general 10% raise won in the contract signed May 25.

Irving Potash, manager of the New York Furriers Joint Council, pointed out that this was the first time in the history of the industry that the union had won an increase above contract minimums in the summer season.

"With the new clause in the contract guaranteeing the workers job security for a full season, thousands of fur workers will enjoy these higher wages for the entire working period," he explained.

BOND SIGNS

New York.—A contract was signed between the Bond Clothing Co. and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, covering all clothing salesmen in the firm's stores in the metropolitan area.

ADVANCE CONVENTION DATE

San Francisco.—The date of the California State CIO constitutional convention has been advanced one week to August 18. The convention will last until August 21.

White Collar Workers Must Organize--Baker

Washington—The idea that white collar jobs offer the wage earner a higher status and more economic security is an illusion, Jacob Baker, president of the CIO United Federal Workers, told a conference of social workers held in Seattle recently.

"The popular conception that the white-collar worker enjoys specific advantages and a privileged status is composed for the most part of a body of illusions," he said.

"Because the white-collar worker is a wage worker, he is no fair-haired pet when retrenchment strikes. When depression hits the factory, it hits the sales counter and the office, too."

Need for Organization

Pointing out that workers under the jurisdiction of his union make up 10% of the population of the U. S., Baker stressed the need for organization not only for their own protection but for its importance to the labor movement as a whole.

"This great body of people, with their families, derive a tremendous power, socially and politically, from the positions they hold," he declared. "Nor will they ever be neutral. They will be either sympathetic to labor, because they are a part of labor, or they will be hostile.

"They must be organized, for their own sake, and for the sake of an effective labor movement."

CIO Appeals Decision In Fansteel Case

Springfield, Ill.—Appeals were filed by the CIO here in the Fansteel case, in which thirty-nine sitdown strikers were convicted of contempt of court for having allegedly violated an injunction against the union, a lodge of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO.

In filing the appeal the CIO attorneys charged that the purpose of the heavy sentences was "to bludgeon the defendants into relinquishing their rights as citizens under the National Labor Relations Act, to break the strike, destroy the union and restore among the employes that condition of helpless docility so dear to the heart of every exploiter of human labor."

Court Prejudiced

The appeal brief further charges the court that handed out the sentences with extreme prejudice against union organizers, describing its attitude as "feudal," and out of step with "enlightened thought of the present day."

The Fansteel Company has been found guilty of violations of the Wagner Act by the Labor Board, and ordered to reinstate all striking workers. The plant was vacated by the strikers following an assault by police, who operated under the direction of the company attorney.

WINS PACT

Brazil, Ind.—The Grace Construction and Supply Co. of Fort Wayne has signed a contract with Local 851, Intl. Operative and Allied Workers, CIO, of this city. The company agreed to employ for trucking work on a state highway project only drivers who are members of the union, and to observe the 40-hour week.

Charge Wire Services Seek Pay Cut

ACA Leader Says Companies Want 8⅓% Slash To Beat Wage-Hour Law

New York—Delegates to the fourth national convention of the American Communications Association CIO opening here July 18 will hear Mervyn Rathbone, president, warn that the two major telegraph companies are planning a drastic wage cut drive as their answer to the Wages and Hours Act.

Rathborne will discuss with the 150 delegates the reported plan of the companies to attempt to force an 8.3 per cent. cut on their 75,000 workers, because wire services will be required under the act to cut hours from 48 to 44 per week.

According to Rathborne, the companies will try to make up for the cut in hours by a corresponding cut in pay. The companies have been looking for technical loopholes to get around the prohibition against cuts in the Act, in spite of the fact that the Act clearly says:

"No provision of the Act shall justify any employer in reducing the wage paid by him."

The Search for a Loophole

Rathborne points out that this section of the Act does not provide penalties for violation, and can be considered therefore merely as a statement of policy by Congress.

Other loopholes are also available to the companies, especially in the section exempting telegraph messengers which was smuggled in on their insistence in a late stage of the drafting of the bill.

In addition to Rathborne, key speakers at the convention will include Michael Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers, John Brophy, director of the CIO, Alan Haywood, CIO regional director in New York, Len De Caux, CIO publicity director and editor of THE CIO NEWS, Joseph Curran, president of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union, and Harry Bridges, president of the CIO Intl. Longshoremens and Warehousemens Union.

Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, James Carey, president of the United Electrical and Radio Workers, and E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League will also address the convention.

Vigilantes Attack Strikers

Westwood, Calif. — Armed vigilantes patrolled this town as close to 1,000 homeless CIO members and their families appealed for state aid against the mobs who had driven them from their community.

The mob action, the second in six months in California, grew out of attempts of the Red River Lumber Co. to break a strike of Intl. Woodworkers of America members who have been fighting a 17½ per cent wage cut.

Company Owns Town

The town is owned by the lumber company, which has been sponsoring the Industrial Employes Union, a fake company outfit. Leaders of the IEU, aided by police and other public authorities, went through the streets of the town at night, pausing before homes of CIO members.

Strikers were "tried" before a kangaroo court set up by the mob, and then ordered to leave town with their families.

Sheriff Olin Johnson, who toured the town with the vigilantes, made no effort to stop them. He charged that he was offering the IWA men "protection" by forcing them to evacuate their homes.

Leaders of the strike committee announced that they would "fight to see that Westwood is re-established as United States territory."

Send Protests

In San Francisco, the Industrial Union Council announced it had sent a protest to Gov. Merriam.

"Vigilantes go swaggering up and down the streets armed with guns and engage in whatever violence they please," a CIO official said. "The lumber company controls the town and all the officials."

Asks CIO Aid

Pres. A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainto lend their support to the men urges CIO and AFL unions fight of the railroad brotherhoods are putting up against a proposed 15% wage cut. The CIO is already on record to aid the brotherhoods in their struggle.

Social Security Taxes From Unions

Unions may be liable for social security taxes for their officers and employes.

These taxes are of two kinds:

1. Federal taxes for old age benefits.

2. Federal and state taxes for unemployment insurance compensation.

Some unions may have failed to pay their taxes which became payable in 1936. An extension has been granted until July 26 so that unions can pay these taxes without incurring any penalties.

Further information can be obtained from the offices of the United States Collector of Internal Revenue in the various localities. You can learn the location of these offices from your local post office.

Ohio CIO Lauds Whitney For Anti-Davey Stand

COLUMBUS, OHIO—Congratulations on his stand against Governor Martin L. Davey of Ohio were sent to A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, by the CIO Industrial Union Council of Ohio. The congratulations were sent in the form of a letter to President Whitney by Ted F. Silvey, Council secretary.

Whitney criticized Davey sharply in a letter to the Brotherhood's Ohio Board, in which he called on the Board to endorse a suitable candidate for governor of the state.

"Martin L. Davey, in my opinion, has demonstrated time and again his unfitness to hold the office of Governor," Whitney declared. "His June 6 radio outburst directed at the CIO was not only an attack on that organization, but actually an attack tire labor movement in this State."

Labor Will Not Forget

"The union members will never forget that Governor Davey sent troops to crush the strike in Little Steel last summer, a strike brought about by the stubborn refusal of management to recognize the Steel Workers Organizing Committee as the collective bargaining agency for he workers," Whitney added.

President Whitney's statement came shortly after William Green, president of the AFL, was photographed conferring closely with Davey at an AFL convention in Cleveland.

Whitney's comment on such friendliness between the two was as follows:

"When Governor Davey, stooge of big business, speaks so lovingly of the AFL and the railroad brotherhoods, anointing us with oil as it were, he does it only for the purpose of saving his own face in this political campaign."

Property Right Most Important Judge Claims

NEWARK, N. J. — Property rights are more important than freedom of speech, according to Mayor Frank ("I am the Law") Hague's New Jersey Vice-Chancellor, Maja Leon Berry.

Freedom of speech and assembly are merely "qualified" rights, the Vice-Chancellor says, whereas property rights are "absolute," and when the two conflict, property rights take precedence.

This opinion was handed down in a decision forbidding Local 66 of the United Furniture Workers, CIO, from distributing leaflets to customers of the Metropolitan Furniture Co., of Newark, which has refused to bargain collectively with the union.

Defies Supreme Ciurt

Berry's decision ignores a recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling in which city ordinances forbidding leaflet distribution were held unconstitutional. The Supreme Court stated clearly that all such laws are a violation of fundamental constitutional rights of the American people.

Paterson Papers Quiet About Handbill Ban

By LEO PERLIS

PATERSON, N. J.—(F.P.)—This industrial city, battleground of organized labor for more than a century, has secretly adopted an anti-handbill ordinance to prevent labor unions from getting their story to the public.

For several years the two open shop daily newspapers, which imported Black Flagg's strikebreakers to wreck the typographical union, have made it a policy to print accurate labor news only when they saw fit to do so—which was seldom, if ever.

The unions have been compelled to use house-to-house canvassing with copies of labor papers or pamphlets in order to tell their side of the story.

Papers Ignore Story

On June 28 the board of public works quietly passed an ordinance making it illegal to distribute any newspaper, pamphlet or handbill on private property unless the publication was actually ordered by the householder. The ordinance was signed by Mayor Stafford, a cog in Mayor Frank (I Am the Law) Hague's political machine, on July 1, one day after a representative of Labor's Non-Partisan League had demanded a public hearing.

Paterson's daily papers, the News and the Call, are not worried over any threat to freedom of the press. They are keeping the ordinance a secret. When City Editor John J. Sweeney of the Call was asked to publish a protest by the League, his reply was:

"We haven't heard of the ordinance, we don't want to hear of it, and we are not going to print anything about it."

Representatives of the League and the American Civil Liberties Union will join in a demand for repeal of the ordinance at the next meeting of the board of public works. A test case of the law's constitutionality is planned if the repeal move fails.

TWOC Gets 3 New Pacts In New England

Boston—The renewal of two contracts and the signing of a new one were announced here this week by Frank J. Manning, New England regional director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

All three agreements maintain present wage levels, and cover some 800 workers.

The contracts with the New Bedford Cordage Company, of New Bedford, and the Oxford Mills of North Oxford, Mass., were renewed for one more year. The new pact is with the Tindall Fabrics Corporation of Pawtucket, R. I.

All three recognize the TWOC as sole collective bargaining agency, and grant it the closed shop. The check-off is provided in the Tindall Fabrics agreement.

Tell New York About Busch Strike

There's no beating around the Busch as CIO strikers carry the message of their strike against the retail store chain to all part of New York City. The city-wide picketing followed an injunction banning picketing in front of the Busch Jewelry Stores. CIO and AFL unions are now working to have the injunction order descinded.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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NLRB SURVEY SHOWS CIO WINS MOST ELECTIONS

Why The Wagner Act?

A. J. Isserman, CIO attorney in New Jersey and New York, discusses the British Trades Union Act on Page Six of this issue, and tells why American labor should fight to protect the Wagner Act.

Exhibit A for Mr. Isserman's case is found in the article by Rose M. Stein, veteran reporter and author, who describes Ernest T. Weir's reign of terror and his violent opposition to labor, labor's rights and labor's laws. See Story Page Seven.

Victor In 455 of 557 Polls; Defeated AFL 160 Times

WASHINGTON—The Committee for Industrial Organization has won 81% of the labor board elections in which it has participated since October, 1935, a survey released by the National Labor Relations Board revealed this week.

The CIO, it found, was involved in 557 polls, and gained 455 victories.

Of 966 elections sponsored by the NLRB, bona fide labor unions were victorious in 74.8% of the cases; of this number, the CIO led with 47.1%, followed by the AFL with 26.3% and independent unions with 1.4%.

CIO affiliates gained an average of 66.7% of the votes in elections which they won, the board report showed.

Of the 966 contests, only 208 involved rivalry between AFL and CIO unions. The CIO was victorious in 160 of these—almost 75%.

The CIO was involved in larger concerns that the AFL, the figures indicated. An average of 527 persons figured in CIO voting tests, while polls in which the AFL was represented averaged only 297.

Altogether, 81.1 per cent. of the votes cast in the elections favored trade unions, with 13.6 per cent. going to company unions and 5.3 per cent. for no unions.

Howard Dies

Charles Howard, secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization since its formation in 1935, died suddenly at Colorado Springs, Colo., on July 21.

See Story Page Three

NLRB Hears Evidence Against Weir Lawyer

Washington—The National Labor Relations Board, after a stormy all-day hearing, reserved judgment on the plea of Clyde Armstrong, chief attorney for Wierton Steel Co., for further opportunity to appear before the NLRB in behalf of his client.

Armstrong had been barred from further activity in the 11-month-old Weirton case at Steubenville, Ohio, because of insolence, "highly offensive" activities and a "defiant, snarling manner."

Armstrong who had previously clashed with Trial Examinar E. J. Smith, former University of West Virginia official, was at constant swords-points with the members of the board itself.

During the course of the session, he made disparaging remarks about Donald Wakefield Smith, NLRB member. Smith retorted that he would force Armstrong to prove his statements before a proper tribunal.

Refused To Apologize

Before the hearing closed, Armstrong was asked if he would be willing to apologize for his actions. He refused.

Chairman J. Warren Madden was particularly enraged by what he termed a "demagogic" statement by E. T. Reed, Armstrong's counsel and a Liberty League Lawyer. Reed had sought to infer improper conduct on Madden's part because of conversation with Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, and Kenneth Koch, SWOC representative in Weirton..

Madden charged that Reed was aware of the innocence of the conversations, and was talking for the press in an attempt to discredit the labor board.

Steel Heads In Wage Confab

Washington — Leaders of the steel industry and of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee met in executive session here this week for a conference preliminary to the setting of minimum wages in the steel industry.

Public hearings on the subject will be held next week, with L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the Walsh-Healey Act, in charge. Under the act, the Government may not make purchases of over $10,000 without observing certain fair labor standards.

May Bar Pay-Cuts

If the standard minimum pay is set at 62½ cents an hour—the rate prevailing in most SWOC contracts—possible wage-cutting would be prevented, and the Bethlehem Steel Co., which now pays five cents an hour less than the other firms, would be forced to raise its rates or lose a considerable portion of its sales to the Government.

DEFENSE RESTS

London, Ky.—The defense rested its case this week in the U. S. government's trial of coal operators charged with criminally violating the Wagner Act.

Two Unions Go CIO In 'Frisco

San Francisco—Two independent unions of shipyard workers in this city, formerly affiliated to the AFL, have voted overwhelmingly to join the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO.

The Shipwrights, Joiners & Boatbuilders' Union, formerly Local 1149 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, AFL, and the Shipyard Laborers, Riggers & Dockmen's Union, formerly affiliated with the AFL Hod Carriers' Union, decided upon affiliation with the CIO union at a joint meeting.

Both unions are members of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

ILGW Gets $5,000,000 WPA Project

New York — A new $5,000,000 WPA sewing project, to employ about 3,000 idle union dressmakers and cloakmakers, will go into operation here in the next few days, Pres. David Dubinsky of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union, CIO, announced here this week.

Dubinsky's statement followed a conference with Mayor LaGuardia, during which the Mayor agreed to authorize purchase of $400,000 worth of materials for children's dresses, skirts, women's dresses and coats.

The garments made by the workers will go to relief clients, Dubinsky said. The first few weeks will be devoted to producting children's clothes for distribution to school children in September and October.

LNPL Sees Swing To Liberals

Washington.—The political tide is running strongly in favor of progressive and liberal candidates, E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, declared this week after returning from a swing around the country.

The increasing political strength of labor as an independent force organized in the League was cited by Oliver as being decisive in many states in winning primary nominations for liberal candidates.

Oliver commented that it was particularly gratifying to see the close working relationship between farm and labor political groups.

Labor Power Rising

"Support for progressive legislation is growing stronger throughout the western states," Oliver said, "and decisions upon candidates for public office will be made upon that basis more definitely than ever before. In every district, labor political strength is better organized and the workers are more aware of the need for independent action than in any other year.

"Resentment against those Congressmen and Senators who were elected upon a progressive New Deal platform, and who subsequently failed to support that program, will bring changes in the complexion of the next Congress. Those Congressmen who consistently supported progressive legislation—even those among them who were Republicans—are either unopposed or have only nominal opposition."

"I'll Break This Strike, Too!"

Wearing his most dignified pose, Charles M. White, vice-president of the Republic Steel Corp. sat stolidly through evidence of company violence as recounted by a dozen witnesses of armed guards' attacks during the Berger Manufacturing Co. strike in May, 1935. Despite mass of testimony to the contrary, he denied strike-breaking intentions.

PWA To Safeguard Workers' Rights---Ickes

Washington—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, in a letter to CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman, announced that it would continue to be the policy of the PWA "to safeguard the legal and constitutional rights of all workers on any project as they relate to that project."

His letter was in answer to a request from Pressman that all further PWA projects in Louisiana be controlled by the PWA staff in order that workers will not be "subjected to the barbaric and un-American treatment which continues to be accorded to workers in New Orleans, who attempt to pursue their organizing activities in accord with their constitutional guarantees."

"I profoundly believe that the denial to a citizen of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution is a blow at liberty itself," Ickes stated.

'Protect The Public Health'

National Health Conference Calls For Federal Aid; CIO Delegates Active

WASHINGTON—Criticizing present facilities for caring for the health of the people as grossly inadequate, the first National Health Conference this week heard calls for the spneding of $850,000,000 a year to improve the physical well-being of the Nation.

The conference, called by the Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities, brought together large groups of representatives of labor, farmers, the medical profession, civic and progressive groups.

The Interdepartmental Committee was established some time ago at the suggestion of Pres. Roosevelt. A year ago it ordered a subsidiary group, the Technical Committee on Medical Care, to survey the nation's health facilities.

Five-Point Program

That report, it was learned at the conference here, was presented to the President in February and gained his support.

As read to the meeting, the report contained a five-point program:

1. Expansion of public health, maternal and child health services by the federal government and the "strengthening and extension of organized public health service in the States and in local communities."

2. Expansion of hospital facilities.

3. Medical care for the medical needy through grants-in-aid to the states for those unable to procure necessary medical care, or for whom the various states are already making limited provisions.

4. A general program of medical care, helping to lighten "the economic burdens created sickness for self-supporting persons" and to enable people "to anticipate and to meet sickness costs on a budget basis."

5. Insurance against loss of wages during sickness.

Hailed by CIO

The report was greeted with enthusiasm by labor delegates present, including Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel; Walter Polakov, representing CIO Chairman John L. Lewis; and Dorothy Bellanca of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO.

That opposition to the program may come from the reactionary clique which controls the American Medical Assn., was seen in a speech by Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the AMA journal. He criticized the proposal that the government take any further active interest in medical affairs, and claimed that the health problem was not as serious as pictured by other delegates at the meeting.

He said the matter would be taken before the AMA's House of Delegates. A number of distinguished physicians had expressed their accord with the plan offered by the government committee.

The report of the Interdepartmental Committee, if adopted by Congress, will open wide avenues for government welfare activity.

10 Years' Work

The program, the committee said, "contemplates a gradual expansion along well planned lines with a view to achieving operation on a full scale within 10 years."

It recommended that "increasing federal participation be utilized to promote a frontal attack on certain important causes of sickness and death for the control of which public health possesses effective weapons."

Discussing its maternal and child health service suggestions, the report declared that the "objective sought in this phase of the Committee's proposed program is to make available to mothers and children of all income groups and in all parts of the U. S., minimum medical services essential for the reduction of our needless high maternal mortality rates and death rates among new-born infants."

Need More Hospitals

Hospital accommodations and hospital organization, it continued, throughout the country are "ill-adapted to the varying needs of people living under different social, economic and geographical circumstances." It added that there are "too few low-cost or free beds to satisfy the needs," pointing out that most of these are concentrated in the large cities.

Miss Josephine Roche, chairman of the committee and presiding officer at the conference, pointed out that "every dollar spent on a soundly-planned and well-executed program will yield a national saving many times over in future years—a saving human values and a saving in actual cash."

Opening the meeting, she read a letter from Pres. Roosevelt pointing out that while all the needs cannot be cared for at once, "we can advance more surely if we have before us a comprehensive, longer-range program, providing for the most efficient cooperation of federal, state and local governments, voluntary agencies, professional groups, mediums of public information and individual citizens."

Fight Opposition Is Plea

Dr. Polakov, representing Chairman Lewis, spoke of the health problems created by increasing technological unemployment in the mining industry, and the growing nervous and physical tensions growing out of increased speedup of the workers.

Pressman, in his address to the conference, attacked those who sought to inject the issue of "state's rights" into the health program, in order to bring about its failure through insurmountable administration problems. He called for federal administration of any program adopted.

Mrs. Bellanca spoke of the need for medical care upon the part of lowly-paid workers.

"The problem of health is no longer a private and purely professional concern," Mrs. Bellanca stated, but it "is manifestly one of the widest possible public urgency." The problem has always been "a permanent threat in the shops as well as in the homes" to workers, she added.

Human Side of Story

But it was Miss Florence Greenberg, educational and legislative chairman of the SWOC women's auxiliaries in Chicago, who gave the most touching picture of the need for a federal program.

A young girl, away from Chicago for the first time in her life, Miss Greenberg invited the delegates to see "a sick Chicago, a Chicago of dirt and filth and tenements."

"I speak to this health conference as the representative of the organized wives of workers. My people are asking that our government take health from the list of luxuries to be bought only by money and add it to the list containing the 'inalienable rights' of every citizen."

Full text of Miss Greenberg's speech will be printed in next week's issue of The CIO News.

Other CIO delegates at the meeting included: Pres. Donald Henderson, United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers; Elizabeth Johnstone, SWOC Women's Anxiliary; John J. Mates, SWOC; Pauline Newman, Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union; Ellis Searles, editor, United Mine Workers Journal; Eve Stone, United Automobile Workers Women's Auxiliary; and Frederick Umhey, ILGWU.

CIO Pamphlet To Give Confab Highlights

Washington. — Joseph Kovner, executive secretary of the CIO's Social Security Committee, announced this week that the committee will soon issue in pamphlet form a report giving the highlights of the National Health Conference.

The pamphlet will contain sugegstions on what workers can do to help speed public program in the local communities.

Shell Oil Workers Pile Up Big Vote For CIO Union

SAN FRANCISCO. — Workers at the big Shell Oil Company refineries here showed heavy preference for the Oil Workers' International Union, CIO, a series of polls conducted by the National Labor Relations Board revealed.

The labor board held five separate elections at the plant, four of them on a craft basis.

In the largest of the polls, the CIO union gained 1427 out of 2166 votes from workers in the production, pipeline, refinery automotive and telephone departments. The AFL union received only 242 votes, while 497 favored neither union.

The OWIU also emerged the victor in one of the craft elections, defeating the Intl. Assn. of Machinists, AFL, 104-67, to represent machinists at the plant.

Negotiations Soon

In the vote of the boilermakers, the CIO and AFL unions tied at 26 votes each, with nine votes cast for neither union. The AFL won in the electrical workers' poll, 45-31, while blacksmithy employes cast six votes for no union, one for the AFL and none for the CIO.

Leaders of the Oil Workers' Intl. Union described the voting results as a major victory. Pres. Harvey C. Fremming will leave for San Francisco about the middle of August for negotiations with the company.

Pea Pickers Win Strike, Get Pact

Greeley, Colo. — Pea pickers, members of Local 158, United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, won union recognition and a closed shop contract, following a strike against Glen Hubbell, Idaho contractor and processor.

Hubbell, who hired his pea pickers from the Colorado State Employment Service, at first refused to bargain with the local committee, calling the sheriff to drive the committee members away when they tried to confer with him.

Leader Jailed

Later he had John López, committee chairman, thrown in jail, where he was held without charges until J. Austin Beasley, district president of the CIO cannery union and Wendell Phillips, special organizer, secured his release.

Picketing was broken up by the sheriff, and 16 workers were arrested. The local field charges against Hubbell with the Labor Board, and the Board sent in a representative, who, after conferences with the union attorney and Hubbell, arranged for negotiations resulting in the signed agreement.

Vigilante Union Seeks AFL Link

Westwood, Calif.—(FP)—The Red River Lumber Co., having inspired two days of terror in this little Sierra town, has now reopened its mill, and the company union, the Industrial Employes Union, has applied for an AFL charter.

Following this, application will be made to the National Labor Relations Board for certification as bargaining agent.

A consent election will be easy, as every CIO member has been run out of town. By way or irony, the company announced that there would be "no discrimination" against CIO members if they had worked in the mill on July 7, the date of the strike. The company also stated that the trouble had been "between the IEU and the Intl. Woodworkers of America," and that it had "taken no part in the alteration."

(More than 500 CIO members and their families were driven out of Westwood, a company-owned town, last week as the mill sought to break a strike against a wage cut. Company union officials, aided by the town's "law enforcement" orders, stopped in front of union members' homes, held kangaroo courts, and then ordered the striker and his family to leave town.—Editor's Note).

Hit by NLRB

Last spring the NLRB refused to certify the IEU, saying that it was unmistakably a company union.

Pres. Clifford Willett of the IWA local is Westwood is missing and it is feared that he has met with violence and may be dead.

Sec. Harold Arrasmith of the IWA local charged that half the mob "were recruited from nearby towns." Among the deputies, he said, were recognized a county supervisor, the logging boss, and a company paymaster.

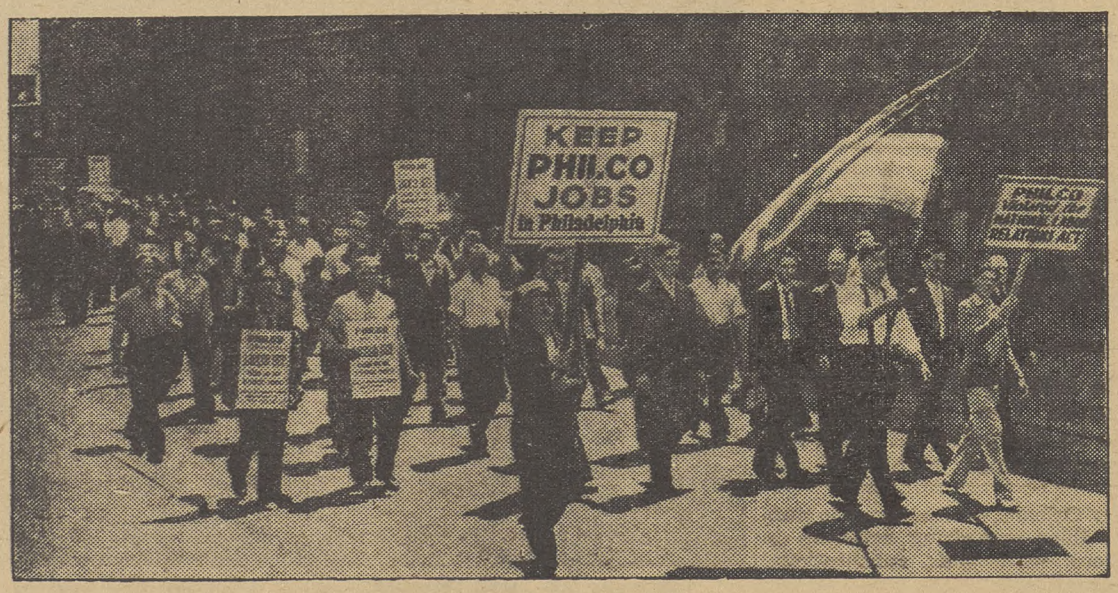
Meanwhile, several investigations are under way. Arrasmith and Chairman Charles Bingham of the Sacramento Industrial Union Council, have asked Gov. Frank Merriam to investigate, pointing out that the situation was "an exact duplicate of Nevada City" some months ago.

Assail Merriam

Merriam has twice refused to send Natl. Guardsmen to Lassen County to protect the 250 refugees there, many of whom are women and children.

Ernest Besig, an official of the American Civil Liberties Union, told Merriam that "the Westwood outrage is nothing more than a result of your administration's spinelessness in failing to uphold law and order in similar cases of vigilanteism in Nevada City, Santa Rosa, Salinas, Imperial Valley and other communities.

CIO Fights Philco Lockout



Members of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine workers, CIO, march through Philadelphia streets to voice their protest against the lockout ordered by the Philco Radio & Television Co. last May in an effort to slash wages and lower working conditions. The union is planning a nationwide fight against Philco products.

CIO Union Near 100% Organization In Flat Glass

Crystal City, Mo.—The CIO neared 100 per cent organization of the flat glass industry as the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company signed a stipulation with the National Labor Relations Board to withdraw recognition from an "independent" union here, stop circulating an anti-union paper and cease interfering with the organization efforts of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers.

The company's decision will end resistance to the FFGW and speed recognition of the CIO union at the Crystal City Plant. All other plants of the company now work under CIO contracts.

In a telegram to Pres. Paul W. Fuller of the FFGW, Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO declared.

"May I venture to present my congratulation to you personally and to the membership of the FFGW upon the completion of your agreement with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. at Crystal City, Mo.

"This is an outstanding accomplishment, and too much credit cannot be given to you and the officers of the union associated with you and the membership of the union for making the union 100 per cent organized in the industry.

"This accomplishment is encouraging not only to the members of your own union,

(Continued on Page 6)

Howard "A Source Of Inspiration," Says Lewis

Washington — CIO Chairman John L. Lewis sent the following wire to Mrs. Charles P. Howard:

"I am shocked to learn of the passing of your distinguished husband.

"I counted him my friend through many long years, and it was ever a source of inspiration to be associated with him in the constructive work of the labor movement.

"As one of the founders of the Committee for Industrial Organization, he has ever given of his strength and great talents for the attainment of its objectives and the orderly growth of its numbers. He was a wise councillor and a great chieftain in the house of labor.

"With the mind of a thinker and philosopher and the golden voice of an orator, his tongue was skilled in the magic of persuasion. Many millions in the ranks of labor and millions more of the unfortunate and oppressed throughout our land will view his passing with sorrow and grief.

"May this thought lessen the shock you have endured and to some degree assuage the grief that is upon you."

Mourn Death Of Howard

Colorado Springs, Colo. — Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union and secretary of the CIO, died suddenly of a heart attack here July 21.

Howard collapsed in the Hotel Antlers, and death came shortly afterwards. He had come to this city to attend a meeting of the board of trustees of the union printers' home in which he had long been particularly interested.

Howard was elected president of the ITU in 1925 and was due to retire from office shortly. He was defeated in the union's election this year.

Though head of an AFL craft union, Howard was a firm believer in the principles of industrial unionism. It was inevitable that he became one of the leading figures in the battle for organization of the unorganized, and that he helped form the CIO.

Charles P. Howard

While helping the CIO to expand and grow, Howard took a steadfast position against those in the AFL leadership who sought to impede the spread of unionism.

UERMW Puts Philco On "Unfair" List

NEW YORK. — In support of 10,000 union men and women locked out of their jobs May 1 by the Philco Radio & Television Corporation in Philadelphia, the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, this week put Philco radios and air-conditioning units on the "unfair to labor" list.

The lockout, which affected members of the UERMWA and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL, ended five years of successful contractual relations with the firm. Officials of the CIO union attribute the sudden change of attitude toward unions to a shake-up in Philco management personnel.

Planned to Move

With plans already completed to transfer manufacture of its products to widely-separated small open-shop factories, the company asked as its price for renewal of the contract, an end to the union shop, wage cuts running from 20% to 40%, abolition of 7500 jobs under a "new plan" of production, an increase in working hours from 36 to 42 a week, cuts in overtime pay, and abandonment of the seniority system.

While calling for a nation-wide demonstration against Philco products, the union has at the same time inaugurated a series of special campaigns, starting with Philadelphia and the New York City-Northern New Jersey area. Union members will picket Philco dealers, and are preparing to distribute placards and handbills to workers and the public.

ACA Convention Hears Demand That Utilities Pay Living Wage

New York—Declaring that if public utilities such as the communications companies failed to pay a living wage and produce decent conditions for their employes, it was the duty of the government to take them over, President Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union brought the delegates to the American Communications Association to their feet cheering.

Quill in his half hour address told the communications workers that their fate lay in organization and nothing else, and that only the close co-operation of the entire labor movement would fight off "the depredations of three per cent of the population which is ruling with an iron hand the other ninety-seven per cent."

The convention also heard addresses by Stanley M. Isaac, borough president of Manhattan, Joseph Curran, organizer of the National Maritime Union, and Len De Caux, publicity director for the CIO.

Organization Work

The work of the convention has so far been confined to organization and committee work, but resolutions supporting the O'Connell resolution, a boycott of Japanese goods and support of the CIO legislative program were passed unanimously.

In his address Isaacs welcomed the delegates to New York and told them of the administration's efforts to make New York a real labor town.

Curran, who was introduced by Pres. Rathborne as president of the union which has co-operated most closely with the ACA, carried on the theme of co-operation in his speech.

He said that the ACA could always count on the full co-operation of the National Maritime Union because seamen have long memories. He recalled that when the seamen staged their first strike in New York shortly after the new rank-and-file had become organized, it was the ACA, then the ARTA, which provided a strike headquarters and meeting rooms for the seamen.

CIO Director John Brophy and General Counsel Lee Pressman are scheduled to speak before the convention draws to a close.

ACA Head

Pres. Mervyn Rathborne, who this week delivered the keynote speech at the opening of the American Communications Assn., CIO, convention in New York City.

O'Connell Nomination Victory For Liberals

Helena, Mont.—Labor won a major victory here as Cong. Jerry O'Connell, outstanding House liberal and a leading defender of civil liberties, won renomination in the Democratic primaries here.

With three-quarters of the election precincts reporting, O'Connell had gained 19,696 votes, 3500 more than his closest rival in the field of five candidates.

In the second Congressional district, Congressman James F. O'Connor, another House liberal, also was renominated.

Had League Support

O'Connell had the backing of Labor's Non-Partisan League, CIO and AFL unions. Speaking recently in Butte, Walter Smethurst, executive assistant to John L. Lewis, appealed to the Montana voters to send O'Connell back to Washington.

One of the youngest Congressmen in the capital, O'Connell has worked for the freedom of Tom Mooney, supported labor's fight for recognition and aided the CIO in its fight against Mayor Hague of Jersey City.

Heywood Broun

Covering Wars

Some one of the rather extensive number of people who do not like me recently wrote a letter to a weekly in which he said that as a newspaper correspondent I saw the Great War only in snatches and mostly at a distance.

I entered no denial for that is quite true. A few shells went over my head and the nearest one to light was at least forty yards away, which was much too close, if you're asking me. It was not until long after the war that I got any gas up my nose and that was in the usually peaceful city of Toledo during the Autolite strike.

A working newspaperman has a much greater chance of getting knocked off in an industrial dispute than in a war. As a matter of fact the minute a governor calls out the national guard you can be pretty sure that he intends to promote disorder and break the strike.

The young men of the militia are just ordinary Americans like everybody else, but if you put a gas gun in the hands of a stripling, he is likely to act like a child with a new toy.

In Toledo almost all the difficulties arose because somebody in khaki got petulant and nervous after standing on his feet all day. I can testify that I was the most peaceful of observers at the time somebody dropped a projectile at my feet and set me to sneezing and crying. And later while I was still engaged in ordinary reportorial activities I narrowly escaped a bayonet thrust in the seat of my pants. Some soldier boy wouldn't believe that I had broken arches and insisted that I run, not walk, to the nearest guardhouse.

The rank and file of the militia may naturally be neutral but the boys with the Sam Browne belts generally behave like bosses and act as allies of the employers. By the time a man gets to be a major or a colonel he somehow has an instinctive feeling that he is a little brother to Weir or Tom Girdler.

Governors who honestly wish to maintain law and order will be sedulous in keeping the soldiers home. I'm all for getting the militia men away from the picket lines by Christmas or even earlier.

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New TWOC Pact Aids 5300

Greensboro, N. C. — Textile workers in the four Cone Mills in Greensboro, voted almost unanimously to accept an agreement ending the strike called by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, against a wage cut proposal running as high as 16%.

About 5300 employes in the four mills are covered by the pact.

Reached after an all-day conference between the union strike committee, Herman Cone, president of the Mills, and two conciliators from the U. S. Department of Labor, the agreement provides that no cuts in pay will be made exceeding 12½%, and that no worker will be discriminated against because of strike or union activity.

To make up for time lost during the strike, the mills will run on a five-day week for three weeks.

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COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-Chairman
Charles P. Howard ..... Secretary
John Brophy ..... Director
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Congratulations To The ACA

The American Communications Association has a remarkable record of organizing progress during the past year.

President Mervyn Rathborne reported to the union's convention in New York an increase of more than 300 per cent. in membership during this period and an increase in number of locals from 21 to 53.

This CIO union in the past year has won collective bargaining agreements with the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company, Globe Wireless, Ltd. and RCA Communications, Inc., and with a number of shipowners and broadcasting stations.

These agreements, according to Rathborne, have brought to the union's members direct financial gains of more than one million dollars in wage increases, added overtime and extended vacations.

Starting from an established base among ships' radio operators, the ACA last year extended its drive into the almost totally unorganized land communications industry.

The ACA has made these gains in a previously unorganized industry in a time of business slumps when many unions have been satisfied to hold their own. Not only has it warded off wage cuts, but it has won actual wage increases during a period of great pressure for wage reductions.

The CIO, which has placed all its weight behind this organizing drive, is proud of the successes of this young union and wishes it still greater victories to come, until collective bargaining is established throughout the whole communications industry.

The Democratic Way

The democratic right of American workers to determine for themselves the kind of union organization they desire is a basic principle of the CIO. In fact, the denial of this right in the mass-production industries, by craft leaders of the AFL, was one of the main reasons for the CIO's formation.

The legal right of workers to such self-determination is established by the National Labor Relations Act, and a recent report by the Labor Board shows that they have been making good use of it. Following are some of the facts that emerge from the report:

Company unions and alleged independent unions have been swamped in elections conducted by the NLRB. Out of 966 elections conducted between October, 1935, and January 1, 1938, as many as 74.8% went in favor of bona fide labor unions, which received 81.1% of the total valid votes cast.

In the 208 elections which involved rivalry between CIO and AFL unions, the CIO won a sweeping majority of 160 elections.

The CIO has also been more successful in defeating other opposition than has the AFL. AFL unions won 254 (or 56.1%) of 453 elections in which they appeared on the ballot; while CIO unions won as many as 455 (or 81.7%) of the 557 elections in which they participated. Of the 74.8% of total elections won by bona fide unions, the CIO won 47.1 as compared with 26.3 won by the AFL.

The average number of workers voting in elections involving the CIO was also greater than in those involving the AFL, being 527 as compared with 297.

The election results also show how eager the workers are to vote on the matter of collective bargaining and how representative the results of Labor Board elections are, since as many as 95.6% of the eligible employes took advantage of their right to vote in the Labor Board elections held in 1937.

Three things therefore stand out clearly from this Labor Board report:

1. That American workers value their democratic right to vote in Labor Board elections and participate almost 100% when such elections are called.

2. That there is no question about their preferring genuine collective bargaining through a real union to company unionism or individual bargaining.

3. That most workers prefer representation by the modern industrial unions of the CIO to the narrower and more craft-bound forms of organization of the AFL.

The establishment of the democratic right of American workers to choose for themselves how they shall be represented is one of the solid achievements of the Labor Relations Act, and is one of the many reasons why labor will defend this Act against all the reactionary attacks which are being made upon it at the present time.

In The Spotlight

Looking Ahead

By *Len De Caux*

Now It Can Be Told

THAT truth is the first casualty in a war, is a saying that applies with particular force to wars against labor.

It is more than a year now since the strike began against the independent steel companies. But it has taken all this time for the truth to recover from the atrocious mangling it received at the height of the conflict.

Now at last we are privileged to read in the papers accounts of how strike riots were started by labor-hating employers; how peaceful pickets were attacked by company thugs; how innocent bystanders, men, women and children, were attacked by armed guards of Republic Steel; and how the whole campaign of strike-breaking, violence and lying propaganda was financed and planned by labor-fighting corporations.

Yet when such events were taking place, the average newspaper reader was given the impression that all the trouble was started by the CIO.

Screaming headlines, editorials and cartoons, with all the guile and frenzy of a war propaganda campaign, denounced the CIO as violent, law-breaking, Communistic. We were told that the CIO, in its new-found strength, was going too far; that public opinion was turning against it.

Even professedly liberal papers joined in the campaign. As each new assault was committed against unarmed and peaceful strikers, they cried out that labor must be curbed. Fair-weather friends faltered and turned against the workers, proclaiming their impartiality as they declared the innocent victims of anti-labor violence equally guilty with their attackers.

Republic's Crimes

The LaFollette civil liberties committee in its present Republic Steel hearings has brought out many facts like the following:

That Republic Steel spent more than $617,000 for its labor-fighting company union plans, including $214,129 for breaking strikes and thousands of dollars for tear gas and other strike munitions.

That a serious strike riot in Canton, Ohio, in 1935 was deliberately provoked by company police, armed with clubs, long bolts and side arms who began pushing strikers about.

That Republic Steel's armed guards in the same strike roamed the town indiscriminately shooting tear gas and buckshot at strikers and bystanders.

That a group of school children unarmed strikers and onlookers were trapped across the street from the plant, shelled with gas and clubbed with iron pipes, while a bystander was riddled with buckshot, and an expectant mother two miles away from the strike scene was shot down by Republic guards passing in an armored car.

New Violence Today

While the LaFollette committee is publicizing facts like these about strike incidents that are well in the past, a new wave of employer-inspired anti-labor violence is breaking in different parts of the country.

Following wholesale attacks on CIO strikers in New Orleans, police and deputy sheriffs have been used to gas and club their way through a North Chicago picket line! Maytag strikers at Newton, Iowa, have met with all kinds of violence; and at Westwood, Calif., CIO woodworkers have been driven from their homes by armed vigilantes.

Are we going to have to wait for a year or more to elapse before the truth can be properly publicized about the violence that is being committed against labor today, as we have had to wait in the case of the steel strike?

In the heat of industrial conflict, the rich who hire the strikbreakers and gunmen, who finance the back-to-work, law-and-order, vigilante groups, who pay for advertising and publicity and who own the press in many cases, get all the breaks.

It is only long after their campaigns have served their purpose, and their carefully engendered hysteria has died down, that truth gets a break—through the services of government agencies and other impartial fact-finders.

Until the labor press grows strong enough to give truth an even break in times of labor conflict, this suggestion is made to newspaper readers. Read the findings of the LaFollette committee not as ancient history but as a key to the understanding of what is happening today—how so-called strike riots are provoked, how anti-labor propaganda campaigns are conducted and how strikebreaking generally is organized in today's conflicts just as in those of the past.

West Virginia CIO To Meet

Charleston, W. Va.—The first convention of the West Virginia Industrial Union Council will be held here, August 22, it was announced here by Pres. John Easton.

Representatives from scores of CIO unions throughout the states are expected to attend the meeting.

LNPL Lists Ratings Of 80 Congressmen

Washington.—Re-election prospects of about 40 sitting Congressmen who have anti-labor voting records were considerably dimmed this week with release by Labor's Non-Partisan League of its ratings of the worst and the best House members.

Another group of 40-odd Congress members whose records have been consistently liberal and pro-labor were listed by the League as deserving of warm labor support at the polls.

Publication of the two lists came at a time when 31 nominating primaries are still to be held in all parts of the nation. The League's rating was based on a careful study of how the Congressmen voted on crucial legislation.

Basis of Selection

Some of the legislative items on which the rating is based are the wages and hours bill, the relief and recovery bills, housing legislation, the motion to condemn strikers, the farm bill, the bituminous coal bill, low farm interest rates. Other items on which there was no record vote but on which attitudes of some Congressmen were made known were also considered.

Herewith are the two lists — those rated "D" being opposed by labor and those rated "A" being held worthy of active support:

Class A

Welch, Cal.; Voorhis, Cal.; Scott, Cal.; Izac, Cal.; Martin, Col.; Fries, Ill.; Keller, Ill.; Richer, Iowa; Jacobsen, Iowa; Wearin, Iowa; Lewis, Md.; Healey, Mass.; Luecke, Mich.; Teigan, Minn.; Johnson, Minn.; Buckler, Minn.; O'Connell, Mont.; Sirovich, N. Y.; Kelly, N. Y.; Mead, N. Y.; O'Day, N. Y.; Bigelow, Ohio; Crosser, Ohio; Massingdale, Okla.; Bradley, Pa.; Gildea, Pa.; Allen, Pa.; Dunn, Pa.; Hildebrandt, S. Dak.; Thomas, Tex.; Johnson, Tex.; McFarlane, Tex.; Maverick, Tex.; Hill, Wash.; Leavy, Wash.; Coffee, Wash.; Amlie, Wis.; Withrow, Wis.; Boileau, Wis.; Schneider, Wis.; Gehrmann, Wis.

Class D

Steagall, Ala.; Driver, Ark.; Lea, Cal.; Lewis, Col.; Cummings, Col.; Cox, Ga.; Vinson, Ga.; Deen, Ga.; White, Idaho; Kocialkowski, Ill.; Pettengill, Ind.; Lambertson, Kan.; DeRoune, La.; Brewster, Me.; Treadway, Mass.; Martin, Jr., Mass.; Michener, Mich.; Hoffman, Mich.; Mapes, Mich.; Knutson, Minn.; Rankin, Miss.; Whittington, Miss.; Coffee, Neb.; Eaton, N. J.; McLean, N. J.; Taber, N. Y.; Wadsworth, N. Y.; Clark, N. Car.; Doughton, N. Car.; Lamneck, Ohio; Rogers, Okla.; Mott, Ore.; Rich, Pa.; Ditter, Pa.; Taylor, Tenn.; McReynolds, Tenn.; Dies, Tex.; Sumners, Tex.; Mansfield, Tex.; Lanham, Tex.; West, Tex.; Bland, Va.; Smith, Va.

Iowa Governor Orders Martial Law In Maytag Strike

Newton, Ia.—The Maytag Washing Machine Company's plant was closed this week, as Governor Nelson Kraschel ordered the National Guard to keep peace and prevent entrance into the factory, scene of a long fight against wage cuts by the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO.

The city was placed under martial law.

A back-to-work movement fostered by the company had ended in failure, as pickets kept a few non-union workers from entering the factory gates.

The governor, in ordering closing of the plant, insisted that he had no desire to influence the contract negotiations between the union and the company, but was merely desirous of preserving the peace.

One strikebreaker, who pulled a knife on UERMW pickets, was saved by the police.

Ladies' Case Appealed

Meanwhile, the "jail-or-sellout" sentence handed to three leaders of the union was awaiting appeal before the Iowa Supreme Court. The state's highest tribunal does not sit again until the fall.

Pres. James B. Carey of the UERMW, William Sentner, a vice-president, and Hollis Hall, a local union leader, had been ordered to serve six month jail terms or agree to call off the strike against wage cuts. They immediately advised the judge of their refusal to take the latter action.

Right At Home

Washington — Vice-president Charles White of Republic Steel was defending the company's use of armed guards in strike situations.

Looking around the Senate Office Building room where the hearing is held, he declared, "We all look very peaceful in this room yet I see four policemen with side arms. If it is for my protection, I am grateful," he added, smiling.

"We want you to feel in a home-like atmosphere," was Senator LaFollette's reply.

Auto Group Asks Non-Intervention

Washington—A delegation of 50 auto workers, headed by Frank Reid of Dodge Local 3 of Detroit, visited Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO this week requesting non-intervention in the internal dispute in the United Automobile Workers of America.

The delegation asserted that it represented 155 local unions and expressed a majority point of view. It produced evidence to show that it spoke for 53,000 dues-paying members.

Lewis Statement

Reporting to the press on the representations made by the delegation, Chairman Lewis declared that thei. claims to represent certain locals had been questioned in a number of telegrams; and that the delegation in turn had questioned the representative claims made by the delegation headed by Earl J. Tallman last week, which requested CIO intervention.

Lewis said that this week's delegation, in requesting non-intervention, had asked for time to work out the problem for themselves.

"There has been no intervention by the CIO," he said, "and no official action has been taken or public statement issued.

"The delegation were advised that everything they said would be given full consideration."

Republic Steel Spends $600,000 In Fight Against Unions

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

WASHINGTON. — The law of the jungle, as applied by the Republic Steel Corporation to its industrial relations, has cost the company a pretty penny to administer, the LaFollette Committee investigating violations of civil liberties learned this week.

From June, 1933, to April, 1937, the company paid out $392,120 to keep its employe representation plan in operation; $214,129 for fighting strikes, and $11,000 for munitions and tear gas.

First witnesses called by the committee as it opened the hearing were Charles W. White, a Republic vice-president, and a number of workers. Tom Girdler is expected to take the stand before the hearings are terminated.

Broke With Amalgamated

White, flanked by a bevy of corporation lawyers, montonously reeled off statement's concerning the company's lofty motives.

Other testimony, however, revealed how Girdler had broken off longstanding contractural relations with the Amalgamated Assn. of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers in 1933, while the organization was still an AFL affiliate. His excuse, that the union was dominated by Communists — an assertion denied by its secretary, Louis Leonard—was coupled with a warning, contained in a speech by Girdler to the steel industry in New York, that the corporation executives should steer clear of all "professional unions."

The Girdler talk, as read into the record by Sen. LaFollette, contrasted sharply with a sugar-and-honey prepared statement which White delivered. The company vice-president spoke of the firm's "policy of fair dealing with men" and its willingness to "bargain collectively" at all times with groups representing the men in the shop.

The type of bargaining referred to by White seemed entirely lacking from the situation during a strike at the Berger Manufacturing Co. of Canton, Ohio, in 1935. The Berger outfit is a Republic subsidiary.

At the time of the strike, White was general manager of the Berger plant.

Injured Pickets

It was on May 27, 1935 the committee heard, that Republic guards, armed with teargas, revolvers and sawed-off shot guns ran amuck into a crowd of peaceful pickets, sending more than a dozen of them to the hospital.

From Darrell Smith, at the time a business agent of the milk drivers' union, who had come to the strike scene to watch the picketing, the committee heard a gory story of innocent men and women being gassed and beaten, of children being forced to flee into a nearby restaurant to escape the teargas fumes, and of private property being destroyed by Girdler's thugs.

"It was almost beyond description—just about the bloodiest scene imaginable in peaceful America," Smith said.

Herbert E. Blazer, another witness, described how he had been assaulted by company thugs—"and they were thugs"—on his way home from work at another steel plant.

400 Slugs

He held up for the spectators' eyes a bloody undergarment, acquired when the Republic armed guards aimed their sawed-off shotguns at him, and pushed an estimated 400 slugs into his body.

Altogether, the day's shooting cost the company $8,971.99, which it paid to 15 gun victims to avoid even costlier lawsuits.

That the steel company's guards wandered far from the Republic preserves in Canton was shown by Mrs. Mary Reed, 25-year-old wife of a local worker.

When the strike started she moved from her home near the Berger plant to the home of a friend two miles away, she said. But she failed to avoid injuries; Republic armed guards bore down upon her as she walked along a country road and fired 25 slugs into her legs.

Mrs. Reed, pregnant at the time, sustained lasting injuries—she still limps.

Republic executives, apparently in a repentent mood, sent her a check for $7500 and a "beautiful bouquet of flowers."

The audience in the committee hearing room rocked with laughter when the Senator then produced a clipping from the Cleveland Plain Dealer the day after the melee, in which White was quoted as denying that the guards had been armed. The weight of the testimony, however, forced the Girdler aide to deny the story, claiming he had been misquoted.

City Officials Testify

On the spot for several hours, White squirmed even more when Joseph T. Nist, sheriff of Stark county, in which the plant in Canton is located, and Bernard Rogers, city solicitor at the time of the shooting, placed responsibility for the affair on the company.

"It is my impression that Republic guards created the riot," Rogers said.

As the session came to its close, White, who had been coached throughout by a company attorney, declared:

"I don't know anyone who has done more to uphold the tradition of the American flag than the Republic Steel Corporation."

The spectators laughed.

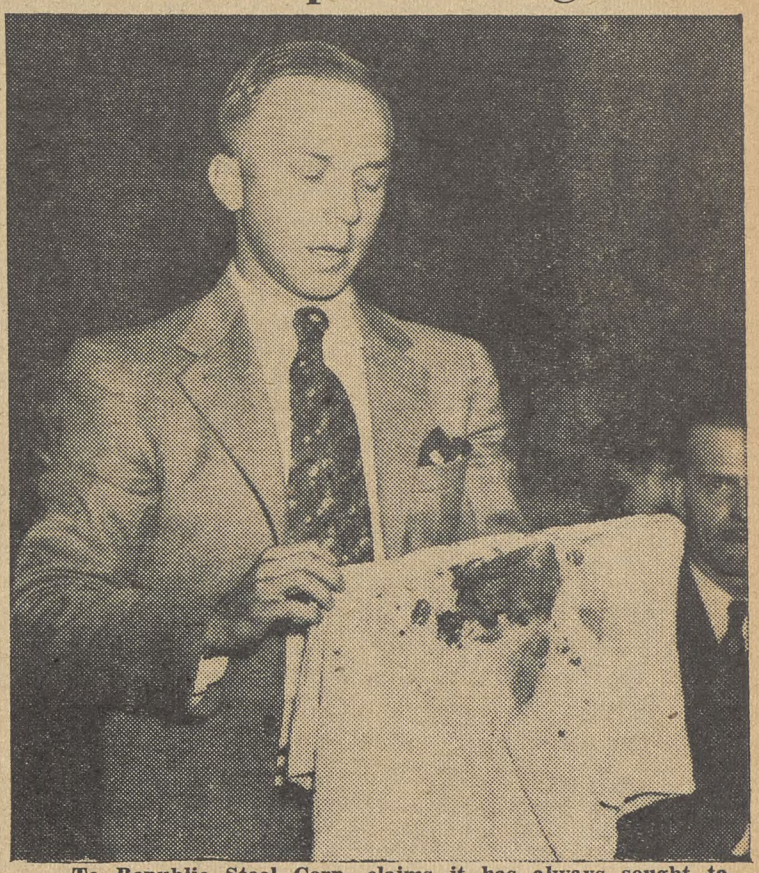
Republic Tactics

Methods through which Little Steel and the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers surreptitiously endeavored to enlist the public against the union drive in 1936 came to light as the hearings progressed.

The "third party" strategy—previously criticized by the Committee and the NLRB—were used in Mahoning Valley of Ohio. "Innocent" civic groups were induced to lend their names to employer-financed advertisements and meetings. The corporations paid the bills and staid quietly in the background.

George Sokolsky, union-baiter, it was revealed, received $28,599 from the publicity firm of Hill and Knowlton for his services between June 1936, and February, 1938. The publicity outfit was paid $248,654 for its work, the money coming from Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, and the American Iron and Steel Institute.

400 Republic Slugs



Te Republic Steel Corp. claims it has always sought to "uphold the best traditions of the American flag." Not a flag but a pair of bloody underwear is being exhibited at the LaFollette committee by Herbert Blazer, of Canton, Ohio. During a 1935 strike he was beaten by Republic guards, filled with lead from a sawed-off shot gun. The company paid him $2,300 to attone for its error.

What It Costs

Washington—Republic Steel's fight against unionism is costing its stockholders plenty of money.

The LaFollette committee learned that in fighting the six-day Berger strike in 1935, the company had spent: $42,228 in personal damage claims; $12,447 for legal services and expense; $20,288 for patrol duty; $11,925 for housing and feeding employes; $8804 for tear gas and gas guns; and about $10,000 for transportation.

The British Trades Disputes Act

Not A Model For U. S.; Fought By British Labor

Excerpts from a speech delivered by A. J. Isserman, CIO attorney in New York and New Jersey, at the annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild in Toronto.

The story to date of the employer attack upon the Wagner Act and upon the National Labor Relations Board, which administers it, is well know.

First we had the attack upon the constitutionality of the act. Shocked and astounded by the Supreme Court decisions in April, 1937, in the Watson case and others, upholding the Wagner Act, in its essential provisions, many employers accepted its terms and proceeded to obey its mandate. Many employers did not.

Then followed the attack upon the Board itself and upon its methods of administering the law. But in 12 decisions thus far, the Supreme Court has found no flaw in the provisions of the law, no impropriety in the procedures of the board and no bias in its decisions.

From the very first, the employers adopted the meretricious slogan that the Wagner Act was "one-sided." From the very first, amendments were suggested which would ham-string the board, would place additional restrictions on labor and which would again make labor helpless against employer resistance to collective bargaining.

Senator Vandenburg of Michigan was one of the first to seek to emasculate the Wagner Act by amendment. More recently Senator Burke made an attempt to lay a basis for amendment in a preliminary Senate investigation. This failed because it was quickly apparent that the charges against the board and its administration of the act were baseless.

With each Court victory, with each Labor Board cease and desist order, with each reinstatement of a worker, with each order to bargain collectively, with each disestablishment of a company union, recruits join the ranks of the Amenders. Their vociferations are unduly amplified in the columns of our newspapers, and supported, far and wide, by editorial demands for a restoration of the old "balance," when the employer was on top, and equality in bargaining power was merely a class room principle.

The Arguments

No facts, culled from the American industrial scene, no logic based upon American legal principles, are sufficient to conceal from public scrutiny the real motives of the amendment brigade. Economic royalists can find no democratic principles to support their desire for unhampered autocratic rule over their workers. The state of British labor is the thing, they say. British labor laws are the laws we need here. They speak of the responsibility of British trade unions, of the comparative calm on the British labor front.

Particularly do they long for the provisions of the British trades dispute act of 1927. They hope that, under the smoke screen of imported law they may abolish the rules of the game which check their unfair anti-labor tactics.

Much added significance to the cry of the old guard for Wagner Act amendments, with a British flavor, has been given in the past few weeks by the unfortunate announcement of President Roosevelt of the appointment of a commission to study British labor laws. The President denied that he intends the study of this commission to be a prelude to a Wagner Act amendment. The enemies of the Wagner Act and most of the newspapers, have so construed it and John L. Lewis has already issued a warning note that labor will be no party to it. What will this commission find?

No Injunctions in Britain

The commission will find that Great Britain has no anti-injunction legislation. Perhaps employers would see in this ample reason for repealing the Norris-LaGuardia Act and State anti-injunction legislation, but we must call their attention to another fact: Great Britain has no labor injunctions. Strange it is that our laws which stem from British law, without any legislative authority, developed the labor injunction in dealing with labor unions, to such a point that it became a prime strikebreaking weapon.

The commission will find that there is no wide-spread employer resistance to unionization in Great Britain. In 1930, in proportion to population, British union membership in American trade unions. Even today, with the rapid increase in membership in American trade unions, due in part to the protection of the N. L. R. A., it is estimated that in proportion, there are twice as many members in British trade unions as there are in American trade unions.

In a recent article, in the Columbia Law Review, on the regulation of trade unions in Great Britain, numerous British authorities show that British trade unions have long been recognized to an extent that has no parallel in the United States. It is sufficient to quote from a joint resolution adopted over ten years ago at an industrial conference between important British employers and the General Counsel of the Trade Union Congress, which is the national British labor organization.

> "It may be stated that it is now the usual practice of employers to negotiate on all questions of working conditions, including wages, hours and other matters relating to the trade or industry with the executives and officials of trade unions. . . . This practice and method of procedure has, in our experience, proved to be so beneficial that in our view it should be encouraged and extended."

If American employers, since the adoption of the Wagner Act, had accepted this principle, the NLRA Board would have functioned principally as an agency to certify bargaining representatives. It would have been relieved of adjudicating unfair labor practices, which comprise 50 per cent of its cases and more than 50 per cent of its work. Employers would have been relieved of reinstating over 9,000 workers severed from their jobs for union activity. Employers seek to prevent reinstatement of workers by amending the act. A really simple way to prevent such reinstatement is now at hand. Let them cease violating the law by unfair discharges.

Recognition Easily Won

The Commission will find that in Great Britain the strike for union recognition or its equivalent is a rarity. If before leaving Washington they will consult the Labor Information Bulletin of May, 1938, published by the United States Department of Labor, they will find that in 1937 "union organization issues—recognition, closed shop, discrimination, etc.," were the most important causes of 58 per cent of all the strikes in the United States.

These strikes were not caused by the Labor Board. In fact, many of them were settled through the Labor Board. Nor were they caused by the Wagner Act. They were caused by the desire of workers to bargain and by the employers' refusal of that fundamental right.

No Yellow Dogs—No Company Unions

The Commission will find that there is no law in Great Britain outlawing "Yellow Dog" contracts. But the Commission will also find that those contracts do not exist in Great Britain.

The Commission will find that there are no company unions in Great Britain, that there are no private detective agencies supplying spies and thugs and tear gas and munitions to private industry.

The Commission will find that during strike periods most plants remain closed and only on rare occasions are strike breakers employed. In short, the employer unfair labor practices, so prevalent in the United States, and proscribed by the Wagner Act, hardly exist in England.

The Commission will find that there is no incorporation of trade unions in Great Britain, and that registration is purely voluntary, that some unions are registered and others are not, and that there is very little to choose between the advantages or disadvantages of registration or non-registration.

British Unions "Less Responsible" Under Law

Strange, too, to employers will be the finding by the Commission that there is more trade union responsibility under American law than under British law; by specific statutory legislation British unions and their members as such may not be sued for any act committed on behalf of the union or during a trade dispute. The only persons answerable under British law are the individuals actually participating in an illegal act. The union's funds and the funds of the union members are not answerable for the acts of these individuals.

There is no Anti-Trust Law in England under which unions can be sued in treble damages. The Danbury Hatters case, in which so many workers lost their homes and life savings cannot be repeated in England but it can be in America. There are suits pending now in the courts of many States brought by employers against labor unions which could not be brought under British laws.

Lastly, the Commission, in inquiring into the circumstances of the passage of the British Trades Dispute Act of 1927 will find that it followed the general strike in England of 1926; that it was passed in the wave of legislative hysteria and not after any careful study by legislative commission or otherwise; that reactionary forces seized upon this hysteria and included in the law provisions far beyond any evils apparent in the general strike period.

Labor has been constantly fighting this law and seeking to repeal it. It has been dubbed by labor as the "blacklegs charter." It definitely outlawed strikes to coerce the government and possibly a type of sympathetic strike tending in the same direction. The meaning of the language is obscure and in over ten years there has been no decision outlawing a single strike. The picketing provisions are vague and indefinite. They read like the provisions of many of our injunctions. They could be used by biased judges to stop all picketing.

Let us remember, however, that the rare use of strike-breakers makes picketing in Great Britain of less importance than picketing in America, where strike-breakers are the rule and not the exception.

The 1927 Act is an amendment to long existing laws which have been generally favorable to unions. Passed hastily, employers now resist its repeal. But labor is pledged to its repeal. Some day it will go the way of similar repressive legislation. It offers no solution to American labor problems.

Solutions Cannot Be Imported

Experts agree that economic, social and political conditions differ so much from country to country that it is difficult to draw any conclusions from foreign experience that are worth much as a guide for American labor policies. The Commission, by studying foreign labor, can bring back no solution for us in America.

The President's Commission might, perhaps, with better results, investigate the income tax laws of Great Britain, with its high rates in the upper brackets, or study the housing and unemployment insurance laws which make more adequate provision for social amelioration than do our American laws.

I should like to recommend to the Commission that it spend most of its time in America. Let it analyze the records of the La-Follette Commission; let it read how employers intimidate their employees in America, as found in Labor Board reports; let it examine the domination of courts and public officials by large corporations; let it view the films of the Chicago massacre and the picture of Guild pickets being tear-gassed in Duluth. Lastly, let it spend a few days, with adequate bodyguards, which they may need, in Harlan County, Kentucky, where the union-smashing activities of the large coal operators are being told on the witness stand, in the terms of vigilanteism, assault, gangsterism and murder.

All of its findings, on these American matters, would lead inevitably to a recommendation that the Wagner Act be strengthened, that its procedural machinery be speeded up; that penalties be imposed upon employers, to the end that the American workers may use effectively their collective strength, which is their right, to obtain decency in the conditions of their work and life.

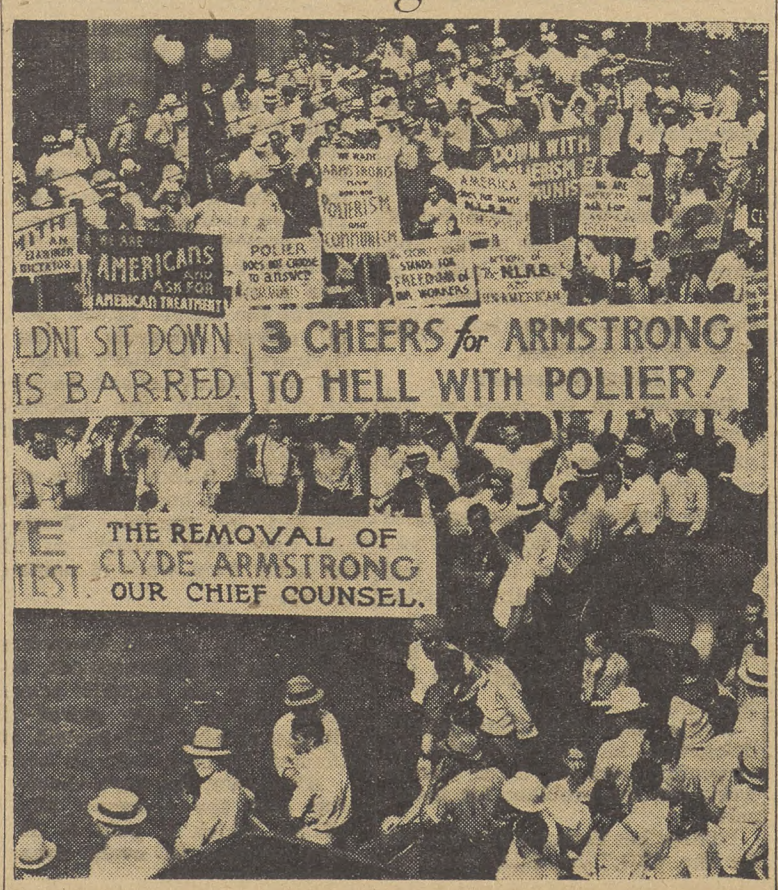
Let labor give this warning. The Wagner Act must not be destroyed. Forthcoming labor legislation must be remedial. It must open wide the channels of trade union organizations and collective bargaining, it must not be repressive, it must not take from labor its newly-acquired strength and always—labor's ultimate strength—the right to picket and the right to strike, must be preserved inviolate.

A favorite argument of American anti-unionists in their battle against the Wagner Act has been the "responsibility" provisions of the British Trades Disputes Act. So much interest has been aroused that an American commission is now studying labor legislation in England and Scandinavia.

In this speech Mr. Isserman predicts little value from the commission's report, pointing out that on the one hand English labor unions have bitterly fought the Act, while on the other they have had sufficient strength and sufficient recognition of their rights, to be able to withstand it.

Study America First

Hatchet Gang At Work!



Ernest T. Weir's strong-arm squad made sure that it had a sizeable crowd on hand to fight the company's battles against the Natl. Labor Relations Board. Stooges called for violence against NLRB officials.

Crystal City Fake Union Near End

(Continued From Page 3)

but to all of the members of organized labor in America as represented by the CIO. In behalf of the entire membership of the CIO, I extend greetings and felicitations."

John Brophy, CIO director, declared the union's feat is "a tribute to your union's stanch determination, as well as proof of the validity of CIO policies."

Relief Notes

By RALPH HETZEL,
CIO Unemployment Director

Unemployment and welfare committees of the CIO are in many areas making very effective campaigns to get their members on jobs.

Most of these committees have found that the best way to get what they want is by strong local action. An excellent example of this kind of activity is the job done by the Henryetta Local of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers in Henryetta, Oklahoma.

The secretary of that local has just reported that the local has succeeded in getting every certified available man in the county called out to work. They began with the report less than a month ago that at least a thousand jobs were needed in their area. They immediately sought out their United States Senator and United States Representative, and requested an immediate increase in quota. The result has been that the quota for the state and for the locality has been increased very markedly.

Won Interviews

In addition, the local was unable to gain the opportunity to present its cause to the local and state WPA administrators. The local protested to their congressman and senator. Immediately interviews were granted, during which the local presented its grievances to the state administrator and made a request for a labor conciliator in their county.

On the job this local has taken up the grievances of its members, and in one case succeeded in having a foreman removed for attacking a union member.

The local is now joining with the state, county and city officials in seeking further projects. In addition, the local is trying to get a medical clinic where WPA workers can be given special health attention.

* * *

A similarly effective job was done by the Wood County Industrial Union Council through its unemployment committee. The Council has been very effective in getting an increase in quota for West Virginia and the area around Parkersburg.

* * *

Another way to help unemployed members is to get projects on which union workers can be employed.

One of the notable feats in that direction is the $5,000,000 dollar sewing project which has been set up in New York City at the request of President Dubinsky of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. This project is expected to employ three thousand unemployed union dressmakers and cloakmakers. New York City will buy 400,000 dollars worth of materials for children's dresses, skirts, women's dresses and coats. This material will be made up by WPA workers and supplied to families on relief.

USWA Busy

The United Shoe Workers is already busy working out a similar project to make shoes for the workers on relief.

This kind of project is most valuable because it gives a chance for unemployed workers to maintain their skills and to work at customary trades. This is the kind of project which the CIO is seeking throughout the country.

* * *

Committees appointed by the National Maritime Union are working on projects which would employ seamen. Already great progress has been made in getting seamen certified to WPA. This was a serious problem because many of the seamen were left "on the beach" without jobs in cities where they were not residents. Through the action of the union, however, in most places, it has now been possible to get the seamen certified to the WPA. Soon it is expected that projects will be made available which will give seamen a chance to work at familiar jobs.

* * *

Another kind of help to union labor is that gained by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. President Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers arranged for the purchase by the WPA of ten million dollars worth of men's clothes. This clothing will be given to families on relief. Already announcements have been made by many plants where union members have been unemployed that the WPA order will mean the beginning of full operations.

* * *

The range of projects that may be available is limited, but in case after case the unions have shown that their ingenuity in working out arrangements has made possible projects which were suited to their members' skills and abilities.

One of the difficult jobs before the unemployment committees is the working out of proper projects. Already the CIO unions have shown great ingenuity not only in thinking up projects, but in getting them approved and sponsored by local officials. The National Unemployment Division of the CIO is ready at all times to help in working out projects and to assist in presenting them to the proper officials for approval.

CALL STRIKE

New York—Members of the Retail Paint Hardware and Auto Accessories Local 104, CIO, went on strike this week when the Paint-Point Products Co., was charged with violating a contract.

California CIO Plans State Convention August 20-21

SAN FRANCISCO. — Official call for the California CIO convention to be held in Los Angeles, August 20-21, has been sent out to all affiliated CIO unions in the state by Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO director.

The convention is "called to establish a California Industrial Union Council which shall be a permanent organization in California to carry ou the economic fornia to carry out the CIO," Bridges letter states.

Each local with a membership of 100 or less is entitled to two delegates. The larger locals will be allowed an additional delegate for each 100 or major fraction thereof, over the first 100 members, up to ten delegates, the maximum number allowed to any one local. County and city industrial union councils are to be represented by two delegates each.

Pre-convention committees to complete the necessary arrangements and to prepare material for the consideration of the convention, the call states, will be set up by the CIO regional office in cooperation with the various affiliated councils and internationals.

Administrator

Elmer F. Andrews, New York state industrial commissioner, who has been appointed by Pres. Roosevelt to serve as administrator of the new federal wage-hour law.

TAKE STRIKE VOTE

New York — The Knitgoods Workers Union of the ILGWU is taking a strike vote as the result of failure of the bosses' association to reach a new contract with the union.

Many Protests

Washington — John Brophy, CIO director, revealed here that a number of CIO unions throughout the country have wired Gov. Merriam of California protesting against the vigilantes' attack on IWA members at Westwood.

Labor's Non-Partisan League announced that it had called for federal intervention to protect civil liberties and prevent further bloodshed in California. Requests have been sent to the Department of Justice, the labor board and the LaFollette Committee.

Ernest T. Weir vs. The U. S. Government -- Hired Thugs Threaten Labor Board Officials

By ROSE M. STEIN

Steubenville, Ohio.—Ernest T. Weir does not like the United States government. He especially does not like the National Labor Relations Board. And with good reason.

For a third of a century Mr. Weir ruled his domain—Weirton and vicinity — with an iron hand, and no one questioned his rule. It was worth anybody's life to try it. Now comes an agency from Washington and tells Mr. Weir that he is unfair. Who cares? Not Mr. Weir. But the Board persists in its claim and it has a way of making its apparently mild charge of unfairness effective.

Mr. Weir is unaccustomed to this method of procedure and he does not like it. He prefers to do things in his own way. The enforcers of his decisions are not bigwigs or greybeards poring over law books. They are thugs and plug uglies who wield a mean blackjack and are not adverse to flashing a gun if and when, in their opinion, the occasion requires it.

His court of final resort is the "hatchet gang" headed by a man named Claude Conway, who learned his trade as a member of Pennsylvania's now extinct notorious coal and iron police.

Weir Losing Case

In the opinion of those who wield power in Weirton, the Labor Board was rapidly becoming a d—— nuisance and was likely to become more so as time went on. For almost a year now it has been probing into Weir methods and it appeared more and more evident each day that these methods are out of accord with the National Labor Relations Act, with constiutional guarantees, and with concepts of plain decency.

In other words, Weir was well on the way to losing his case, and all seven of his lawyers, nor threats of further dismissal, nor the procurement of perjured testimony through the promise of jobs to hungry men could stop the verdict. So Mr. Weir turned to his old reliable again—the hatchet gang.

The incident which served as a signal for increased activity was a decision on the part of the Board's trial examiner, Edward Grandison Smith, to bar the corporation's chief counsel, Clyde A. Armstrong from further participation in the case. It was purely accidental that this was the incident. Any other might have served just as well, for an eruption was long overdue.

Liberty Leaguer

Mr. Armstrong is a law partner of Earl F. Reed, who tried and lost the Jones & Laughlin case; the same Earl F. Reed who headed a committtee of 58 lawyers in their pronouncement immediately upon its passage that the Wagner Act was unconstitutional.

From the very beginning of the hearings Mr. Armstrong and his associates have resorted to this dubious method. He insisted repeatedly that the trial examiner was unfair, that the Board's attorneys were unfair, that the whole procedure was unfair. They objected to every exhibit, to every bit of testimony, and wasted precious hours and days in voicing these objections. Finally he became downright insolent to Trail Examiner Smith. Mr. Smith put up with it for a time, then decided to bar him from the court room.

If the company wanted to fight this ouster it certainly had a right to do so, but to pretend that the incident distressed the workers to the extent that they rose "spontaneously" in protest is incredibly stupid and thin.

Forced Spontaneity

Employes of Weirton Steel Company, like the employes of most other steel companies, are working these days for the most part no more than one or two days a week. Weirton is an unincorporated town and has no municipal government to arrange for WPA projects. Weir himself, would not ask for such projects; he would not touch them with a 10-foot pole. Direct relief is miserably low and hard to get.

Mr Weir would have the country believe that while reconciled to seeing their children starve, his workers simply cannot tolerate the grave injustice of having one attorney barred and leaving only six more to try the company's case before the Board. He would have the country believe further that the business men in the area, who watch the merchandise on their shelves remain stationary while their debts increase, are so aroused over the same courtroom incident that they voluntarily closed their shops and took time off to stake a protest against the Board.

And so the workers and business men of Weirton, W. Va., Steubenville, Ohio, and other towns in the vicinity, dominated by E. T. Weir, prepared to stage a "huge" demonstration. To guarantee its hugeness the "hatchet gang" was put in charge of arrangements. Threatened with broken windows and Chamber of Commerce reprisal the business community promised cooperation, while the workers needed no further threats. A word from Claude Conway is as effective as Al Capone's used to be.

Sensing danger in the situation, the Board decided to move the hearings to Pittsburgh.

The "hatchet gang" was annoyed by this move. It frustrated its plan for a demonstration the following day, a demonstration which might have provoked all sorts of clashes and violence. And so, while the attorneys were peacefully preparing to leave, the hatchet gang hatched other plans.

Small units of the gang, no more than five or six in each, gathered around the Fort Steuben Hotel, where the attorneys stopped, and around the federal building across the street from the hotel, where they worked. The little groups gathered in front of hotel and federal building entrances in the manner made popular by gangster movies. What were their plans? No one quite knew.

Wanted Polier

Experience has shown that when they gather their forces in that way, they mean to slug somebody. It was evident who the somebody in this instance was. The scapegoat this time was Isador Polier, chief counsel for the Board, an able and fearless lawyer, who exposed their brutality, laid bare their machinations, and paved the way for their downfall.

They might not have objected to taking a crack at the other two attorneys, or at Kenneth Koch, CIO organizer in Weirton and frequent victims of their blows, or at this writer, whose name they repeatedly dragged into the record for no reason other than resentment because she occasionaly wrote up the truth about Weirton. We were all marooned in the court room while the gang spread its menacing wings around it. It is no fun being surrounded by a murderous gang and knowing you are its target.

Local police protection, even when proffered, cannot be relied on, and more distant help is hard to get. Fortunately, prestige of the U. S. Government outside of Weirton and Steubenville is still high, and so the call for help was responded to by the sheriff and by state police from Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Forced to Change Plans

When protection began to arrive, designs for individual reprisal had to be abandoned. But they were not content to give up altogether. If they could not express their feelings with blackjacks, they could at least make good use of their vocal chords. The little groups came closer together and formed a gang of about 200. "Yellow!" they shouted. "Let the Jew Polier come down. We want the Jew Polier!" Again the Jew was only a scapegoat, for their hatred for Trial Examiner Smith, a native of West Virginia, a Protestant, who traces his ancestry to America since before the Revolutionary War, was no less pronounced than for Polier. They hung Smith in effigy, snapped pictures of the suspended dummy, yanked it down, had one of their number administer blows upon its head while more pictures were snapped.

The photographer was not an irate worker or business man. He was Weirton Steel's hired photographer.

When that bit of fun was over, they again began to shout for Polier. It was 2 a. m. before the marooned party, escorted by the sheriff, several of his deputies, and state police, left the building and drove off to Pittsburgh via a circuitous route in order to avoid Weirton where another gang was in readiness to overtake the group.

As we drove off, the gang shouted, "Here goes the United States Government, Booooooo! Yellow. . . ."

Sees Wage-Hour Act Aiding South

New Law Will Help End Area's Long Depression

By LUCY RANDOLPH MASON
Public Relations Representative
Textile Workers Organizing Committee

The South and its people will benefit more than any other section of the nation from the Fair Labor Standards Act which will put a bottom to wages and a limit to hours. We saw back in 1932 what happened to hours and wages when millions of workless people pressed on job opportunities. Out of that debacle of sinking standards came the NRA codes with their minimum wage and maximum hour provisions.

The South had its own depression long before the nation was caught in the grip of the Great Depression. For years its impoverished people, who could not make a living on the land, made a reservoir of would-be workers in industry which undermined the wages of those who had jobs. The South's industries suffered from competition based on low wages and long hours, and individual manufacturers were not able to set standards much higher than those of competitors.

Cotton Most Important

The cotton-textile industry is the most important in the South. In 1932, and for some years before that, it had just about dug its own grave with long hours, night work and low wages, resulting in a market flooded with cheap goods. Not all the efforts of the leading cotton manufacturers succeeded in establishing even the pitifully low standards they sought—a 55 hour week for the day shift, 50 hours for night work and no women or persons under 18 on the night shift.

NRA saved the textile industry. Textile workers had more leisure and better pay than they had ever known before. But they soon realized that they must organize if they wanted to get the full benefits of the code.

Seek Industry Committee

Until a few months ago, wages in the textile industry had not been widely or greatly reduced even in the face of an acute depression in the industry. Now there is widespread wage cutting, leading to unrest among the workers. Leaders of TWOC have lost no time in asking for a textile industry committee under the new federal law.

Sidney Hillman, national director of TWOC, and R. R. Lawrence, Director in the Southeast, have started a movement for the appointment of a committee which can make its investigations and be ready to recommend minimum wage and maximum hour standards as soon as the law becomes effective on October 24th. The more intelligent manufacturers are equally anxious to have the committee get under way, as they see the chaos threatened by the wave of wage-cutting.

There is no likelihood that a wage as low as 25 cents an hour will be set. How much higher the minimum will be depends largely on organized labor's power to bargain for workers in the whole industry. The stronger the voice of labor, the more likely that the wage rate will be sufficient to raise wages.

Under the NRA codes, workers found that they got the best conditions and the most effective enforcement where they were strongly organized. They will make the same discovery under the new law, and it will be a direct incentive to organization.

The Garment Industry

In cotton garments and work clothes wage and hour standards will be decidedly improved by the new law. Wages are often extremely low in the unorganized plants of this industry and it is common for hours to exceed 40. The week may run to 50 or 55 hours. In the South there are many garment factories which have run away from higher labor standards in other sections, and which threaten to move on to some other southern state if their employees try to organize. With a federal wage and hour law operative in every state—even in Mississippi—this threat of moving will not be effective.

When a garment industry committee sets minimum wages and maximum hours, the workers in non-union plants will soon realize (as they did under NRA) that they need to organize to get the full benefit of the law, or else their employers will use chiseling practices and the speed-up.

More Purchasing Power

The wage and hour law is going to help a great many other southern workers, in addition to those in the textile and garment industries. As these workers are given shorter hours and better wages, they will be better citizens, and better customers for the merchants of their towns.

Most of those in economic and political control in the South have never learned that real wealth comes from mass purchasing power. They have consistently fought state labor laws, federal labor laws and labor unions. As a matter of fact, every dollar in the pay envelope of southern workers passes swiftly into local trade and helps the community.

Little southern towns and big southern cities felt the influx of more dollars under the stimulus of NRA. They will feel this greater buying power again when wages begin to rise from the solid base built by the federal law.

NMU ON STRIKE

Houston, Tex., — Ships of the Southern Steamship Line were tied up by a strike of the Natl. Martime Union, CIO, this week. The union charged the company with refusal to negotiate a contract.

CIO Marches On

New York — Time, Inc., signed a contract with the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, last week.

Covering some 300 employes of Time, Life, Fortune, Architectural Forum, and March of Time movie and radio, the pact provides minimum weekly pay of $75 for writers and photographers, $20 to $25 for office boys.

Retroactive pay raises are granted to about 150 employes.

Razor Strike In Second Week

New York—Efforts of the American Safety Razor Corp., to break the one-week strike of the United Razor Workers, Local Industrial Union 231, ended in failure this week.

The local called the strike when the company insisted on removing clauses protecting working conditions from the contract before negotiating a new one. The local has received offers of support from a number of other unions. Mediation efforts failed when the company refused to arbitrate its position.

The company manufactures Gem, Ever-Ready, Star, Continetal and Budget razor blades.

UAW Calls Youth Confab

Detroit—Young union members throughout the state of Michigan have been called to a United Automobile Workers youth conference here August 20. All the delegates will be less than 30 years old.

Unions other than UAW locals will be present only as observers, but it is hoped that a broad youth movement may be eventually established.

Women And Kids Hurt As Cops Gas Pickets

North Chicago, Ill—Laying down a barrage of tear and nauseous gas, 250 police deputies slugged their way through a picket line at the North Chicago Hardware Foundry plant here.

Headquarters of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, which has been conducting a strike against the company, were filled with dozens of sick and injured men, women and children.

The attack on the peaceful picket line of 500 was led by Sheriff Tom Kennedy, who, in February, 1937, conducted a similar drive against strikers at the Fansteel Metallurgical Co., whose factory is located diagonally across the street from the foundry.

Pickets Were Peaceful

Gas grenades, night sticks, and clubs were used by the police with telling effect as they charged into the groups of workers. They then arrested scores of strikers on disorderly conduct and inciting to riot charges.

Mrs. Lizzie Dayton, a striker's wife, was knocked down by two cops and beaten as she lay helpless on the ground. The clothes were torn off another woman picket. Two brothers, who rushed to defend their mother as she was being manhandled by the cops, were taken to a local hospital for first aid treatment as a result of the injuries they sustained.

The assault on the pickets followed by only a day the sentencing of 10 strikers to terms ranging from 20 to 120 days in jail on contempt of court charges. The men had refused to obey an anti-picketing injunction.

Ten other strikers and their leaders were handed indictments on conspiracy and intimidation charges. They include Meyer Adelman, SWOC district director in Milwaukee and northern Illinois, and Oakley Mills, SWOC representative in North Chicago and Waukegan.

The strike has been in progress for seven weeks.

Andrews Gets Wage Law Post

Washington.—Elmer F. Andrews, industrial commissioner for the state of New York, was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt last week to take over the complicated task of administering the federal wage-hour law.

Andrews, who received the New York job when it was vacated in 1933 by Frances Perkins' appointment as Secretary of Labor, will start to work at his new position in the next few weeks.

Naming of the administrator will speed activity on the great amount of work to be done before the bill becomes effective October 24.

Andrews will have the responsibility of selecting wage boards for each industry, which will recommend minimum wages for their jurisdiction.

Pay Raise Retroactive 30 Weeks Won By Guild

Philadelphia — Advertising department employes of the Philadelphia Record will receive pay raises aggregating more than $10,000 as the result of a new contract signed with the Philadelphia Newspaper Guild, CIO.

The pay raises are retroactive 30 weeks, to the start of the negotiations with the Guild some months ago.

Individual pay lifts run from 50c to $20 a week.

Editorial and advertising department employes are covered under the agreement, and business office workers will be included if present negotiations work out.

UMW To Operate Mine

Hazleton, Pa. — Until the back wages of $65,000 due to 1,100 miners are paid, five locals of the United Mine Workers in the anthracite district near Hazleton, will operate the collieries where the men were employed.

In a unique decision handed down by the U. S. District Court, the Lattimer Coal Corporation was ordered to reopen the Humboldt, Lattimer, Beaver Brook, Drifton No. 9 and Drifton 11 mines, closed since February, all profits to go to the employes until their wage claims are paid in full.

The mines are operating under the same bosses as before the shutdown, but are under the direct supervision of the UMW locals in the five collieries. A moratorium on other debts amounting to $150,000 was declared until all the miners have been paid the wages due them.

Mass meetings, parades and picnics celebrating the event were held in nearby towns. The mines, formerly owned by the C. Pardee Bros. & Co., Inc., and later taken over by the Lattimer Coal Corp., closed down five months ago when the firm could not meet the payrolls.

TO VOTE ON CIO

Washington—A Natl. Labor Relations Board election will shortly be held among the employes of the Bloedel-Donovan Lumber Mills and its retail subsidiary, the Columbia Valley Lumber Co. at Bellingham, Wash., to determine whether the Intl. Woodworkers of American or an AFL union will represent the workers.

ACA Delegates At Work

The American Communications Assn., stopped it's covention in New York long enough to allow a photographer to snap this scene. Pres. Mervyn Rathborne, who warned the membership to be on guard against wage cuts, is standing at extreme left.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

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REPUBLIC STEEL'S SPY SYSTEM BARED BY U. S.

He Spied For Girdler

Joseph Vamos, stool pigeon for Tom Girdler and the Republic Steel Corp., whose record was exposed by the LaFolette Civil Liberties Committee. Vamos, who has a long strikebreaking career, was hired by W. E. Butler, chief of the Republic Steel police force in Youngstown, Ohio, on recommendation of "Jim" Williams, chief of Republic's Steel's force.

Evidence Proves Claim That Girdler Policies Are "Filthiest Cesspool"

(Full Details on Page Five)

WASHINGTON—Walter Jurgens, alias Malone, alias Kenney, alias Ludwig, a guard employed by the Republic Steel Corp., told the LaFollette Committee this week how he had wormed his way on to the organizing staff of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee by means of a falsely notarized letter.

Helping to show the truth of SWOC Chairman Philip Murray's assertion that Republic Steel's labor policies constitute "the filthiest cesspool in America," Jurgens told of forging names on SWOC membership cards. The Republic Steel stooge, who has a lengthy police record, admitted, too, that he had accused another organizer of turning union members' names over to the company.

"I thought it was a good way to get myself in with other CIO organizers," he explained.

Jurgens got his SWOC job through false letter to Van A. Bittner, SWOC regional director at Chicago, in which he claimed to have been fired by the company for union activity.

He was put on the organizing staff for a probationary period, E. J. Damich, union head at Cleveland, revealed, but was fired when his actions became suspicious.

Busy!

Washington—Headquarters of the American Federation of Labor hummed with activity this week.

In rapid succession Pres. Green and the AFL bigwigs took the following action:

1. Released an attack on the National Labor Relations Board in terms generally used by reactionary manufacturers.

2. Gloated in the defeat of Maury Maverick, outstanding House liberal.

3. Chartered the company union at the Red River Lumber Co. in Westwood, Calif., which had been responsible for vigilante attacks on CIO union members fighting a 17½% wage cut.

U. S. Cafeterias Sign With CIO, Lift Pay

Washington — Twenty-six cafeterias in government buildings here will be operated under a CIO contract in the future, it was announced here by Local 741, United Cafeteria Employes.

Seven hundred workers will gain pay raises totalling $65,000 a year through the new contract with the Welfare and Recreation Association, which operates the eating places.

Minimum wages of 42½c an hour were established for dishwashers and porters, and 55c for head cooks and bakers. All workers will receive time-and-a-half for overtime and twelve days annual leave with pay.

The union has been negotiating with the association for many weeks, during which it had threatened to call for a labor board poll and had warned that further resistance to its demands would be met with a strike.

Working Again!

New York.—George Sokolsky, labor-baiter exposed by the La Follette committee as working for the Hill and Knowlton publicity agency to spread the gospel of the open shop, has been appointed to the "entertainment committee" of the New York section of the American Press Society.

The APS is a would-be competitor to the American Newspaper Guild, CIO.

AFHW Signs Three-Year Contract

Philadelphia (FP)—To meet the competition of low-wage, non-union southern mills, a significant three-year agreement barring strikes and lockouts and retaining present wage scales has been signed by representatives of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, CIO, and the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, CIO.

The agreement, effective Sept. 1, covers 30,000 skilled workers.

To Help Industry

By assuring employers of a constant wage scale for an uninterrupted period of three years, the agreement should "give the manufacturers confidence" and encourage them to buy new equipment to meet the low-cost production of the south, according to Pres. Emil Rieve of the AFHW.

The union may ask for wage increases at the individual mills, and if the request if refused, arbitration will follow. However, no arbitration is provided for if the union refuses the employers proposal for wage cuts. This clause represents the manufacturers' concession in return for the guarantee against stoppage of work during the next three years.

Brophy Raps AFL Attack On Labor Board

Philadelphia—The AFL leadership is "exhibiting stupidity and short sightedness" in its attacks on the National Labor Relations Board. John Brophy, CIO director, told a mass meeting of 5,000 locked out workers at the Philco Radio and Television Co. here.

"The National Labor Relations Act was recognized as a piece of forward-looking legislation designed to establish a balance between capital and labor and to establish in law and in fact labor's right of collective bargaining," Brophy said.

"It is only the top leadership of the AFL, not the rank and file, that is exhibiting this stupidity and shortsightedness. When it criticizes the board's administration, it is committing a supreme folly.

James B. Carey, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, told the Philco employes about the Maytag Washing Machine strike at Newton, Iowa. Following the speeches, members of the UERMW's local negotiating committee left the meeting to attend further discussions with the company.

TWU Kids Attend Classes

A group of children who attend the recreation classes conducted by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Transport Workers Union, CIO, in New York, are shown stepping in some lively dances under the supervision of Mrs. Edna Gallagher and WPA instructors.

Protest Pay Cuts By WPA

New York — Allan Haywood, CIO regional director here, revealed this week that he had asked WPA Administrator Brehon Somervell to arrange a conference with CIO unions protesting recent pay cuts for white collar WPA workers.

Haywood said the CIO "viewed with concern the recent salary reductions affecting clerical, technical and professional workers employed on WPA projects which tend to jeopardize the standards of employes performing similar work in private industry."

New CIO Pact Lifts Pay For 6,000 In Utah

Cheyenne, Wyo. — Members of International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, CIO, throughout the state of Utah have ratified an agreement with principal metal mine operators throughout the state.

Under the contract, which will affect 6,000 workers, rates will be increased 25c and 50c a day, and the union will be recognized as sole collective bargaining agency for the two years the contract has to run.

Only firm in Utah not covered by the pact is the Utah Copper Co. Union leaders expect the contract will speed organization work at the company's properties.

NLRB Bans Weirton Lawyer

Board Upholds Trial Examiner's Report

WASHINGTON.—The National Labor Relations Board in a unanimous ruling, this week banned Clyde A. Armstrong, attorney for the Weirton Steel Company, from any further activity in the hearing being conducted by the Labor Board against the corporation.

By its action the NLRB upheld a previous ruling by Trial Examiner E. G. Smith, University of West Virginia official, who had ordered Armstrong out of the hearing at Steubenville, Ohio, because of "defiant, contemptuous and contumacious" behavior.

The board, in giving its approval to the trial examiner's action, noted the fact that Weirton had four other attorneys who have been working on the case and who are capable of continuing the company's presentation of facts. The board ordered a postponement of the hearing until August 24 to insure the company's having sufficient time to carry on its arguments.

Cites Early Ruling

In its decision the board cited one of its early rulings, which provides that "contemptuous conduct at any hearing before a trial examiner or before the board shall be ground for exclusion from the hearing."

The purpose of that ruling, the decision said, "is not to punish offenses against the Board's dignity, but to assure and defend the control of the Board's hearings by its agents.

"When challenged by contemptuous conduct during hearings, the Board, lacking power to punish for contempt, must have and does have the elementary power to exclude the guilty individual or individuals," the NLRB said.

Armstrong's conduct on the day in question, the decision continued, "was highly contemptuous and improper, and was calculated to destroy the orderly progress of the hearings and to impair the Trial Examiner's control of the proceedings."

Noted Challenging Remarks

The board read from the hearing record a conversation between the trial examiner, Armstrong, and I. Polier, NLRB attorney in the case. Following an argument between the two lawyers, "Armstrong walked rapidly towards Polier. Trial Examiner Smith testified before the board that he then thought Armstrong was about to attack Polier.

"The record then shows that he (the trial examiner) said: 'Take your seats now. Take your seat, Mr. Armstrong.' Armstrong replied in a manner characterized by the trial examiner as defiant and snarling. 'If it is a request, I will, Mr. Examiner, but not an order.' Trial Examiner Smith said, 'It is my requests . . .'and paused. When Armstrong did not respond, he added, 'and it is my order.'

"Armstrong retorted, 'I won't sit down on an order, but I will sit down on a request. I am not going to sit here and listen to charges of corruption of this witness.'"

More Clashes

Armstrong finally took his seat. Later in the day, other clashes marked the proceedings. When Trial Examiner Smith announced adjournment of the session, "Armstrong turned and faced the spectators in the hearing room, whereupon a disorderly demonstration ensued."

The next day the hearing was immediately adjourned, and when it next convened, Armstrong's exclusion from further sessions was announced.

The incidents noted above were not the only ones to sorely try the trial examiner's patience and question his control of the hearings, the NLRB noted. It listed several other similar cases during the course of the 11-month hearing.

Armstrong's attorneys argued, in the appeal before the NLRB at Washington, it was noted, that his "aggressive conduct and his persistence in making objections to rulings were the result of provocation over the 11-month period of the hearings."

"In the course of the argument," the Board said, "counsel saw fit to make highly improper, unprofessional and unsubstantiated accusations against the Board.

"We do not believe the argument was made in good faith.

"Even if the accusations were entirely true, they would not in any way explain, mitigate or excuse the contemptuous conduct to which the ruling under appeal was directed."

His Plaintive Appeal Denied

Emotion in his voice, Earl F. Reed, Liberty League lawyer, asks the Natl. Labor Relations Board to permit Clyde A. Armstrong, (right) Weirton Steel Co., to again take part in the labor board's hearing against the steel firm. The NLRB, however, found that Armstrong's courtroom manner had been "contemptuous," charged that he tried to take the case out of the trial examiner's control, and denied the appeal.

Copper Firm Must Drop Fake Union

Washington—On the basis that the Tennessee Copper Co., Copperhill, Tenn., intimidated employes from voting for the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, and coerced them to vote for the American Federation of Labor, in an election held March 18, 1938, the Labor Board has ordered a new vote to be taken.

The Board's action was taken following charges filed by the CIO union citing specific instances of the company's interference with the March election. In spite of the Copper Company's intimidation, the vote was close—488 for the CIO to 543 for the AFL, with 12 voting for neither.

ANG LEADERS FREED

Hollywood, Calif.—Three leaders of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, were acquitted on charges of illegal hand bill distribution in connection with the strike at the Hollywood News-Citizen.

Expect NLRB Appeal In Fansteel Case

WASHINGTON—Although no formal statement has yet been made, the National Labor Relations Board is expected to file an appeal which will bring the Fansteel strike case directly before the United States Supreme Court.

The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago last week voided an order by the Labor Board which had directed that the company rehire 85 discharged workers and pay $70,000 in back wages to 67 of them. The Board had ruled that the strike was caused by the "company's refusal to negotiate."

The strike was called by the Steel Worrkers Organizing Committee in February, 1937, after the Fansteel management had repeatedly refused to meet with a union negotiating and grievance committee.

In the sitdown strike that followed, North Chicago police used guns and teargas to force evacuation of the plant.

The labor board decision charged that the sitdown strike was only an excuse seized upon by the company as an additional reason for its refusal to bargain collectively.

Expect Reversal

The circuit court of appeals decision against the labor board will probably fail to gain the approval of the nation's highest tribunal in the opinion of many here who have watched the court uphold the NLRB on a number of previous issues.

With one of its members dissenting the court took the position that the discharge of the men was discharged because of their sitdown tactics. In addition, it claimed that the union had no right to call the strike without using NLRB machinery, though the Wagner Act specifically states that none of its statutes may be considered to abridge the workers' right to strike.

The Fansteel company had originally refused to bargain with the union on the grounds that the Wagner Act was unconstitutional.

CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman said the CIO would request the board to take an appeal in the case.

"We consider that it involves one of the most important points in the administration of the labor act for the reason that when a corporation is found by the board to have violated the labor act and to have committed an unlawful and illegal act, such corporation must comply with the order of the board," he said.

"If the workers have committed any wrong, there are other statutes and other laws which affect their activities.

"The court's reasoning furnishes an all too easy method for firms to evade the labor relations act. As the LaFollette Committee has brought out, these companies can maintain their spies and thugs to incite violence among the workers or actually commit while posing as workers, and the corporation could then use this an an excuse for not reinstating the men."

Rail Unions Rap Pay Cut Drive

Chicago.—The railway brotherhoods continued their fight against a 15 per cent. wage cut as negotiations with railroad operators moved into the third week.

"No wage cut is necessary to put the railroads on a sound financial basis," declared George M. Harrison, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Assn., declaring that the brotherhoods would flatly reject any wage cut offer.

The railroads, Harrison continued, "admit the sins of their forefathers, but they don't want to correct them or admit their own sins.

"They operate their books and money in such a way that they are always broke, no matter how low wages are or how high the freight and passenger rates may be.

"In addition they have saved tremendously by laying off men, thus absorbing the wage increases. Since the last increase, last year, 250,000 men were laid off. Since 1922 they have paid out over 14 billions in dividends and interest.

"They tell us we are entitled to a living wage cut they can't help themselves. We know they can if they reorganize their financial structure.

"They don't want to do that because then the shippers and farmers will know they are paying rates far above what is necessary to keep the railroads in sound shape."

IWA Local Ask Aid In Fight

Marenisco, Mich.—Members of the Timber & Sawmill Workers Union, affiliated with Intl. Woodworkers of America, CIO, have asked for support in their fight against the wage cutting program of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.

The men protested a suddenly-announced 15% wage cut by taking a work holiday. Five days later the company closed the camp down, locking out the men without negotiations of any sort.

NLRB Ends Elkland Feudalism

Elkland, Pa.—A vital blow to the feudal lords who control the town of Elkland through the operation of the big tannery where most of the male members of the community work, was struck this week by the Natl. Labor Relations Board in a decision ordering the concern to discard its company union.

Largest sole leather producer in the country, the Elkland Leather Co., was directed to stop interfering with the organizing activities of Local 37, National Leather Workers' Association, CIO union, and to withdraw its support of the Elkland Leather Workers' Association Inc.

The board also ordered the firm to reinstate three workers with back pay and to award remedial back wages to two others.

Vigilantes Active

Last summer during a strike at the plant, trade unionists and sympathizers were shocked by the exposal of the ruthless suppression under which the workers in the town lived. In the early part of August 400 men, women and children attending a mass meeting of CIO strikers in Elkland, were surrounded by armed vigilantes and driven out of town.

"Elkland is the unbelievable nightmare of all unionists," an organizer said. Not only are all the jobs in town controlled by the company, but local officials are also under its domination. The town burgess was a foreman in the factory and one of the members of the town council.

Workers were employed by the leather concern for years, without receiving any money, their wages being deducted for rent, supplies at the company store, and other items.

Pennsy IUC Tells Position On Elections

Harrisburg, Pa. — The Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council, contradicting stories widely published in metropolitan papers, announced this week that it would endorse no candidates for the fall elections until at least the end of August, and then only after leaders of the State's labor organizations have been consulted.

CIO leaders in the State admit the necessity of fighting the return of a reactionary Republican machine to power.

Neverthless, they declare that the administration headed by Gov. Earle, "must institute a whole series of reforms and display a complete reversal of attitude on many points before the rank-and-file of the union memberships will actively and enthusiastically back the State Democratic ticket in November."

Principal CIO demands include labor representation on the boards of a number of State institutions, CIO representation on the State unemployment compensation board, enforcement of merit system to rid the State unemployment compensation division of "incompetents and drones," and less chiseling on relief payments.

CERTIFIED

Smohomish Wis.—Local 15 of the Intl. Woodworkers of America, CIO, was named sole collective bargaining angency at the Bonifas-Gorman Lumber Co. here. The IWA polled 22 out of 34 valid votes cast.

ACA Convention Maps Plans For Union Drive

NEW YORK—Delegates to the annual convention of the Amreican Communications Assn. discussed plans for continuing their organization drive and heard prominent leaders of the CIO praise their progress as the convention adjourned for this week.

John Brophy, CIO director, assailed leaders, of the AFL for their attack upon the National Labor Relations Board.

Commenting on the AFL leader's latest attack on the board, contained in an editorial in the federation magazine, Brophy charged that the AFL leadership is "short-sighted."

Referring to "what's pinching the AFL," Brophy pointed to the NLRB survey showing that the CIO led in the number of election victories. The AFL lost to the CIO, he explained, not because the board is "biased" but because the AFL is "not equipped to do the organizational work and win the confidence of labor."

E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, urged the delegates to return to their communities and help build labor's political strength.

"The decisive thing is an organization that can go into every ward and get out the vote," he said.

"American labor needs political strength. The policeman who breaks through picket lines, the national guardsman who bayonets pickets or shoots them—as they have done too often—the judge who hands down injunctions must be reached by labor and must be reached by labor with political power in its hands."

Smith Speaks

Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board, predicted to the convention that the courts will upheld to board's contention that rulings forbidding employers to distribute anti-union literature to not violate the freedom of the press.

Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel; Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union; James Carey, president of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Len De Caux, CIO publicity director; and M. Thomas Tchou, representative of the Chiness trade unions, were among the other speakers.

The union's constitution was tightened during the convention in a move to consolidate the gains which have been won in the last few months, and to help in the fight against a $4,500,000 wage cut which ACA charges is being planned by the communications companies.

Many Resolutions

Other resolutions voiced support of the CIO legislative program, of the boycott of Japanese goods and the demand for passage of the O'Connell neutrality law. Another resolution called for labor representation on the Federal Communications Commission.

The convention called for unity of labor's defenses against the attacks of Ford and Girdler, and called for cooperation with other agencies to halt the spread of Fascism in this country.

The 1939 convention will be held in Chicago.

Union Is Active

While the convention was still in session, the Natl. Labor Relations Board announced the conclusion of its hearing against the Western Union Telegraph Co., which has been charged with supporting a company union.

At the same time the Board's Washington office that a poll will be held among all technicians of radio station owned by the Columbia Broadcasting System, with the exception of KMOX in St. Louis, to determine if the ACA should be the sole collective bargaining agency.

Maytag NLRB Case Opens Under Guard

NEWTON, Ia. — Labor Board hearings on charges of unfair labor practices brought by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, against the Maytag Washington Machine Company, have been resumed under military guard.

The mayor called in the National Guard and placed the city under martial law when a back-to-work movement sponsored by the company threatened to cause bloodshed. The employes went on strike May 9, in protest against a 10% wage cut.

Murray Asks U.S. To Fix Steel Pay At 62½c Minimum

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

WASHINGTON—In a lengthy statement filled with criticism of the labor relations and wage policies of the Bethlehem and Republic Steel Corps., Chairman Philip Murray of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee this week called upon the federal government to order a minimum wage of 62 1-2 cents an hour for workers in the vast majority of steel plants holding government contracts.

"The entire policy of the Walsh-Healey Act is at stake in this determination of wages," the SWOC leader declared.

Under the Walsh-Healey Act, the government can determine fair wage standards for plants holding Federal contracts of $10,000 or more. If 62½c an hour, the wage set in the great majority of SWOC contracts, is adopted at the prevailing wage, contracts will be withheld from companies which pay less than this amount.

Bethlehem Chisels

The Bethlehem Steel Corp., Murray pointed out, pays as much as six and seven cents an hour less than the usual rate, and as a result "is taking the business away from the corporations that comply with the law for the land, engage in collective bargaining, and attempt to keep high wage standards for the benefit of their employes."

Murray urged the government to establish three steel wage areas trroughout the country.

The Eastern Region, bounded on the west by the western bordsr of Minnesoto, Iowa and Missouri, and on the south by the southern borders of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia, manufactures 94.2% of the Nation's steel. Under Murray's proposal, it would have a minimum pay rate of 62½c an hour.

The Western Region, with 2.4% of the Nation's steel output, and the South, with 3.4%, would have minimum pay rates of 60c an hour and 45c an hour respectively.

Hits Republic Policies

"It should be distinctly understood that in recommending the wage differentials for the several regions, the SWOC does not recognize the desirability of such differentials," Murray hastened to point out.

"We merely recognize certain outstanding wage problems in the industry which we hope to eliminate through the process of collective bargaining."

Though Republic Steel pays the 62½c-an-hour minimum in the North, its Southern mills undercut competitors by as much as

(Continued on Page 5)

Seek Floor For Steel Wages

Philip Murray, (center) chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, this week appeared before a Dept. of Labor hearing and asked that the U. S. set a minimum of 62½c an hour for the great majority of steel workers, under terms of the Walsh-Healey Act. Murray, shown at the hearing, is flanked by Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, (left) and Clinton Golden, director of the SWOC's eastern region.

Heywood Broun

Mr. Sokolsky

One of the interesting features of the work of the LaFollette Committee has been the light it has brought upon the practices of certain newspapers. There is, for instance, the case of George E. Sokolsky. Mr. Sokolsky writes a column once a week for the New York Herald-Tribune. It is syndicated to a few other papers including the Nashville Banner, owned and operated by Mr. Bitsy Stahlman, the president of the Publishers' Association.

Mr. Stahlman makes a good many speeches. At least he makes the same speech many times. It is the one about the freedom of the press and the obligation to keep the channels of the news from corruption. Mr. Stahlman has fought against the Newspaper Guild because he says that unionization would impair the impartiality of reporters.

George E. Sokolsky, in his weekly column of comment, has been the bitter foe of the CIO. Indeed he has been called "the foremost advocate of the open shop." And the gentleman has been glib in devising high sounding moral reasons for his stand against collective bargaining.

But now it turns out that his journalistic activities have been only a side line. All the time he has been under salary from Little Steel or the National Manufacturers Association. More than $30,000 has been paid to him. By a happy chance his untrammeled views have been just what Mr. Girdler has wanted. Mr. Sokolsky has justified his double role and calls himself an "industrial consultant." In newspaper offices we have a shorter phrase for the sort of role which he has played. Indeed it is a single word.

And yet in spite of the public record the New York Herald-Tribune has not cleaned house nor have I seen a single editorial in any paper condemning the practice of turning over editorial space to the paid press agent of big business.

Over and over again the lesson comes home. Labor must build a labor press.

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AFL Voters Disregard Green, Says Maverick

San Antonia, Tex. — Maury Maverick, leader of the Congressional liberal bloc, who lost renomination in the Texas primaries by 475 votes, charged this week, "that more money was poured into the opposition campaign than was ever used in any Southern campaign."

Maverick, who said he would seek renomination in 1940, pointed out that "one must understand machine politics here. We have exactly the same situation as Jersey City.

"I ran independently with such organization as I could muster in the few weeks after adjournment of Congress."

"I did not lose any American Federation of Labor votes in spite of President William Green's stand against me" Maverick declared.

In Washington, Green, fresh from a bitter attack on the National Labor Relations Board, took time out to rejoice in Maverick's defeat and the election of the anti-labor candidate whom the AFL president had given his indorsement.

Maverick, who had given no indication of preference between the CIO and AFL while in Congress, neverthlss fell under Green's ban, despite his liberal voting record in the House.

"Lincoln was beaten four times," Maverick commented. "I guess I can take it once. I'll take a good two years' rest and be back up there."

Connecticut CIO Plans Convention

Bridgeport, Conn.—A state CIO convention will be held during the first part of October to form a Connecticut Industrial Union Council, according to plans set forth at a conference attended by delegates from CIO unions in the state.

It is expected that the convention will meet in Bridgeport, although the place is not yet definitely decided. Further plans will be made at a meeting of the arrangements committee in New Haven, July 30.

Speakers at the meeting reported that the drive to organize the unemployed in Connecticut was progressing. Alex Cashin organizer for the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, presided.

FASCISM UNPOPULAR

New York—American are overwhelmingly anti-fascist, a poll by the Gallup Institute of Public Opinion, reveals.

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Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
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Charles P. Howard

American labor lost one of its outstanding champions when Charles P. Howard passed away.

Howard had a distinguished record as president of the International Typographical Union. His services to the printers are reflected in a strong and substantial organization and in many improvements in their wages and conditions.

But Howard will also live in the memory of millions of other workers throughout the country as a pioneer and founder of the CIO, whose secretary he was.

Although he headed a craft union which chose to remain in the AFL, Howard never faltered in his conviction that industrial unionism was essential for the unorganized mass-production industries.

Unlike William Green, who foresook his earlier convictions on the subject and turned against his industrial union associates when the craft leaders cracked the whip, Howard had all the courage of his convictions.

He began years ago at AFL conventions to advocate industrial organization of the mass-production industries, and he continued this advocacy through thick and through thin.

Coming from a craft union, he risked more, so far as his personal standing was concerned, than did other founders of the CIO. But he never flinched or faltered.

Howard was a man of princple, a man of intellectual integrity and a man of courage. He was responsible for some of the most closely reasoned expositions of the CIO point of view. His logic was like a rapier in debate. He was not afraid to confront a whole hostile AFL convention alone.

In the CIO councils, Howard was always a tower of strength. Others might doubt or hesitate, but Secretary Howard's loyalty and conviction could always be relied upon. He stood by his guns.

Charles Howard has no need of a monument of stone to keep alive his memory in the ranks of labor. The CIO itself, with all its great membership and magnificent achievements, is a monument to its first secretary. He was a man who foresaw, preached and planned the movement for industrial organization which has swept the country. And when the time was ripe for it, he had the courage and ability to carry through unfalteringly, at no matter what cost to himself.

Fooling The Public

During the Little Steel strike last year, the CIO was the victim of one of the most extensive and highly-financed propaganda campaigns ever launched in peace times.

Every newspaper reader and radio listener felt the effects of this campaign. CIO efforts to obtain a fair hearing ran up against a stone wall of publisher hostility. Reactionary papers became hysterical in their denunciations. Usually liberal papers rebuked and criticized. Radio commentators and politicians spread the anti-labor catchwords far and wide.

Casual readers and listeners were fooled by the campaign in considerable numbers. Its absurd and lying catchcries still reverberate in many minds and are regularly used to combat union organization.

Now at last, thanks to the LaFollette civil liberties committee, we are privileged to read in detail how this campaign was financed by anti-union employers and what methods were used to put over this gigantic hoax on the public.

One publicity firm alone, Hill & Knowlton, received $248,654 in a few years from three steel companies. As much as $314,000 was spent on one full-page ad in 375 papers at the start of the CIO steel campaign.

Advertising was used for all it was worth to influence newspaper policies. And most of the anti-CIO ads, though paid for by employers' associations, were printed over the signatures of citizens' groups, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs and even such organizations as women's and music clubs.

In the calling of public meetings and the sponsoring of radio programs, the fact that the employers were paying the bills was similarly concealed. Mass meetings and "educational programs" were organized in the name of some civic committee or club to give the impression that they reflected public opinion.

The Natl. Association of Manufacturers secured the publication of editorials opposing "outside unions" in local papers. And every trick of high-pressure publicity was used to get anti-CIO propaganda into the press.

George E. Sokolsky, the newspaper columnist and magazine writer, was paid large fees by Hill & Knowlton and the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers to get their views before the public through lectures and articles.

Only a small part of the mechanics of the great anti-CIO propaganda campaign has so far been exposed by the LaFollette committee. But it is enough to indicate how the public can be fooled by the power of reactionary wealth. And it should be enough to warn those who don't want to be fooled again, to examine into the source of all current anti-CIO propaganda, and to consider who is paying for it and why.

"Green" With Envy

Looking Ahead

By *Len De Caux*

Sour Grapes

THIS at least can be said for William Green, that he has done much to popularize Aesop's fables.

He and his AFL executives first made the story of the dog in the manger a household word in labor circles. With their refusal to allow industrial unions to organize those whom the crafts could not reach themselves, they furnished an exact parallel to the dog who claimed exclusive jurisdiction over the hay he couldn't eat himself.

Green has also provided many modern instances of the fable of the fox and the grapes.

When CIO won its agreement with General Motors and U. S. Steel, Green insisted with valiant mendacity that the grapes of the workers' victory were sour as they could be.

Now he has capped these instances with his comeback to the reports showing CIO the victor in most labor board elections.

The Wagner act gives workers the right to choose their union representation by democratic vote. Because they have exercised this right by voting overwhelmingly for CIO unions, Green has joined forces with the anti-labor enemies of the act by violently attacking the board which administers it.

The substance of his latest statement is that freedom of workers to choose their own unions is only real freedom when they choose the AFL.

Green's attack on the NLRB was featured at length on the front pages of all the most reactionary papers, alongside a not dissimilar attack by Michigan's misfortune, anti-labor Congressman Hoffman.

It was also hailed editorially as fitting in neatly with the campaign of anti-labor employers and tory politicians for revision of the labor relations act.

Reactionaries of every stripe are looking for any and all pretexts to revise the act. Every attack on it and the board is grist for their mill. For if they can get Congress to throw the act open for revision, they hope to slip over amendments which will cripple it as an instrument for protecting labor's rights.

The CIO has resolutely refused to play the reactionaries' game. It continues to stand stanchly in defense of the labor act against all attempts to amend and cripple it.

But Green and his associates have been so blinded by their spite against the CIO and their jealousy at its repeated election victories, that they are willing to sacrifice the interests of all labor for a chance to deprive workers of their right to vote for the CIO when they so choose.

Maverick's Defeat

This sorry kind of spite politics is being carried over into many of this year's elections.

Outstanding progressives and friends of labor are being opposed by leaders of the AFL (but not by its rank and file) if they see any chance of thereby hitting at the CIO.

Few men in Congress had a better labor record than Maury Maverick. He won a national reputation by his aggressive fights for liberal labor legislation. He championed the cause of all working people, whether in the AFL or CIO.

Maverick's narrow defeat in the recent primaries was a defeat for the New Deal, for liberalism and progressivism, as well as for labor generally.

Yet Green had the shameful and unmitigated gall to crow over Maverick's defeat as a victory for the AFL!

It was nothing of the sort, of course. For all reports indicate that the labor vote, both AFL and CIO, went almost solidly to Maverick. Green's treason lent comfort only to the highly-financed reactionary machine which rallied the anti-labor forces against him.

A New Alignment

Green's attitude on Maverick is not an isolated instance, unfortunately. For there appears to be a growing tendency on the part of the spite-blind leaders of the AFL to back anti-labor and reactionary candidates in other states as well.

This tendency, unless checked by increasing revolt among the AFL rank and file, is bringing about a new political alignment.

As in the case of the Wagner act, this alignment shows all the liberal, progressive, New Deal, CIO and rank-and-file AFL forces on the one side; while on the other is the army of old guard tory reaction with its new-found camp followers from among the discredited craft leaders of the AFL.

A Phony Argument

One of the phoniest and most dishonest arguments against the Wagner act is the contention that it is one-sided, giving rights to labor which are not enjoyed by the employers.

The act was passed to give working people the right to choose their representatives for collective bargaining without employer interference and intimidation.

The right of employers to choose their representatives for collective bargaining has never been questioned. Workers have never had the power to interfere with their bosses' rights in this respect, even if they should have the disposition to do so.

It would be superfluous and absurd for the act to set about protecting a right of employers which they have always exercised without let or hindrance, though they have denied it to their employes.

CIO Sets Up Farm Machine Campaign

Chicago—Plans for an organizing drive among the 250,000 workers in the farm equipment industry were made at a conference in Chicago, called to set up the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee of the CIO.

Van A. Bittner, western director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, opened the conference with a speech in which he gave CIO authorization for the establishment of the new organizing committee, as a step in the direction of an international union for all farm equipment workers.

He wished the delegates all success in conducting their own affairs and spreading union organization throughout the industry.

59 Delegates Present

The conference was attended by 59 delegates representing some 50,000 workers in plants where the SWOC has established organization. The delegates came from the International Harvester and other big plants in Chicago, from Milwaukee, Peoria, Rock Island, East Moline, Waterloo and Des Moines, Ia., and from other centers of the industry.

Fraternal delegates were also present from some locals of farm equipment workers organized in the United Automobile Workers.

CIO authorization for setting up the committee was expressed in a wire from Director John Brophy to Bittner.

"Acting upon the petition of various CIO locals and lodges in the farm equipment industry and with the approval of the executive officers of the SWOC, the Committee for Industrial Organization herewith authorizes the establishment of a Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee," Brophy said.

"Farm equipment lodges affiliated at present with SWOC will constitute the initial group. Transfer of farm equipment locals from other national unions will have to be a matter of conference and agreement between the parties affected before they can affiliate with the Farm Equipment Organizing Committee."

Oakes Is Chairman

Grant Oakes was elected chairman of the FEWOC; Frank Miller, vice chariman; and Gerald Fielde, secretary-treasurer.

Frank Sliva was elected director, after Joseph Weber had declined the nomination, and the conference voted to ask Director Bittner for the release of Weber, of the SWOC organizing the serve the committee. George Kitka and George Skinner were elected to the office of publicity and educaional director.

Resolutions were passed commending the assistance given by Director Bittner and other officers o fthe SWOC organizing the farm equipment workers; in support of President Roosevelt's recovery program; and backing the CIO 100% in its fight against wage cuts.

Pay Last Respects to Howard

Leaders of the union movement, including CIO Chairman John L. Lewis, journeyed to Colorado this week to attend funeral services for Charles P. Howard, president of the Intl. Typographical Union and secretary of the CIO.

Ask U. S. Set Steel Pay Rate

(Continued From Page 3)

8½c, paying only 36.5c an hour, Murray's statement charged.

Neither the wage-cutting policies of Bethlehem nor Republic have any "economic or moral justification," Murray said. The two firms, however, "fatten themselves on lucrative government contracts" because of this wage-cuting policy, he added.

"It is the policy, under the Walsh-Healey Act, to bring up to the preailing level the wages paid by the corporations that have sub-standard conditions," the SWOC leader declared. "Otnerwise, the Bethlehem Steel Corp., which in several of these localities is the only steel-producing corporation, could fix any wage regardless how low, and be able to maintain that it is entitled to maintain its self-created wage differential as against its competitors, even though bidding for the same government contracts."

Republic Steel Forced to Admit Use of Spies

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

WASHINGTON—Senator Robert LaFollette this week led James F. Williams, superintendent of the Republic Steel Corp.'s force, step by step into an admission that his company had maintained an elaborate espionage service to report the union activities of its employes.

While Girdler's No. 1 gumshoe man floundered around in the trap in which he had been unsuspectingly caught, Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee listened to Williams' testimony. Republic officials had flown into a rage when Murray, from the witness stand, had described Republic Steel's labor policies as "the filthiest cesspool in America."

Led on by apparently harmless questions, Williams advanced boldly in his testimony, sure that he was on firm ground, and assured the Senator that it was not the custom of his department to put reports on labor undercover work in writing.

Produce Evidence

When LaFollette had had entered on the record from witnesses under oath that Republic's police department did not make written spy reports, that copies of newspaper clippings were the only item in the files, he proceeded to read a number of detailed spy reports on union meetings, labor organizers—including the names and ages of members of their families— lists of employes seen at union meetings and other information concerning CIO activity.

Concealing his confusion and embarrassment as best he could, Williams admitted that he had seen the reports before.

The LaFollette committee had obtained the spy reports from the files of the Natl. Metal Trades Assn., strike-breaking agency, and had identified them as the property of the Girdler firm only by accident. The reports were submitted to the G-men for comparison with other documents prepared by the corporation, and analysis showed the reports were prepared on Republic Steel typewriters.

The reports, far and away superior to the usual run-of-the-mill snoop letters, included a description of the organization plans discussed at a closed meeting of 60 SWOC organizers called by Van A. Bittner, SWOC regional director.

Firms Pooled Reports

Williams told the committee that Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Jones and Laughlin, the Natl. Steel Trade and other companies had pooled their spy information during the early days of the SWOC organization campaign.

One of Williams' operatives, Harold Vargo, had been financial secretary of an SWOC lodge until the 1937 steel strike, when his resignation was requested.

Asked by LaFollette to tell of his labor spy career, Vargo admitted that his jobs "have been numerous." They included work for two detective agencies, in addition to his Republic snooping. Both Vargo and Joseph Vamos, another witness, testified that they had been hired directly by Williams.

Spied on 1935 Strike

Republic's spying extended back to the Berger Manufacturing Co. strike in 1935—an episode which the committee probed in the early days of the hearing.

Edward C. Ray and Kenneth Sudders, both stool pigeons, served on the union's strike strategy committee at that time, and were paid $12 a day and expenses by the company for their efforts.

"I never let my conscience bother me," Ray declared. Asked if the $12-a-day fee caused him to forget his conscience, Ray replied, "It probably helped."

The audience, which has filled every seat at the daily hearings, is looking forward to the appearance of Girdler himself on the witness stand when the other finks have ended their recitals. T. F. Patton, Republic's lawyer, promised that his chief's language would be "strong and picturesque" in answer SWOC Chairman Murray's description of the company's policies.

Those who remember the profanities and obscenities with which Girdler, at a press conference last year, characterized President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Lloyd Garrison, one time labor board chief, and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, are awaiting his appearance with anticipation.

Delegation Returns

Shown on shipboard are members of the American delegation to the World Coal Conference at Geneva, Switzerland. Left to right, A. D. Lewis, representing the United Mine Workers; Dr. Ralph Watkins, representing the United States government; and D. C. Kennedy, representing the coal mine operators.

A. D. Lewis, Back from Geneva, Tells Of World Coal Confab

WASHINGTON. — The World Conference on Coal has recommended adoption of the forty-hour week by the International Labor Office, A. D. Lewis, United Mine Workers delegate to the Geneva meeting this spring, declared upon his return here this week.

Lewis, brother of CIO Chairman John L. Lewis, pointed out that he had called for the adoption of a 30-hour week convention. Because of the fact that in many European countries mine workers must keep even longer hours, he felt the adoption of the 40-hour week agreement was a step forward, Lewis declared.

Under the Geneva procedure, the conference may recommend its proposals to the Intl. Labor Office. If two-thirds of the delegates to the ILO favor the suggestions, the matter is turned over to the various nations for ratification. When two-thirds of the national Congresses and Parliaments have voted favorably, the agreement becomes international law.

Representing the United States at the meeting besides Lewis were Dr. Ralph Watkins of the University of Pittsburgh, sent by the government; and D. C. Kennedy of Charleston, W. Va., the mine operators' delegate.

Most Nations Represented

Every important coal producing nation with the exception of the Soviet Union and Germany were represented at the meeting in Geneva.

Although the 40-hour week proposal was finally passed, Lewis commented on the fear by many of the delegates that the Nazi coal mine operators, whose employes work as much as 10 and 12 hours a day, would flout the agreement and seek to extend their markets through unfair competition.

The conference's recommendation to the ILO called for the matter to be discussed by that body at the 1939 session, to be held next June.

The ILO's 1938 meeting, held shortly after the coal conference had ended, approved the conference decision, and placed it on the 1939 agenda. Lewis attended the ILO convention as well as the coal confab.

Other matters to be considered by the 1939 ILO meeting include: 1. Hours of work and rest periods in road transport; 2. Technical and vocational education and apprenticeship; 3. Contracts of employment of indigenous workers; 4. Recruiting, placing and conditions of labor of migrant workers.

Lewis revealed he had found a lively interest in the activities and program of the CIO among the labor delegates at Geneva.

"They are largely sympathetic with the ideals of the CIO," he said. "They see the program of the CIO reaching down to help the workers in the lower economic brackets, and they see the organization attempting to do something for them."

Chicago---A Health Problem

SWOC Auxiliary Leader Exposes Conditions

By FLORENCE GREENBERG
Educational Director, SWOC Women's Auxiliary
Chicago, Illinois

Yesterday Mr. West of Chicago extended an invitation to the delegates present at the National Health Conference, to visit the American Medical Association office in Chicago to see its accomplishments.

I, too, want to extend an invitation to the delegates present here to visit Chicago—but I want to show them another picture. I want to show them a sick Chicago, a Chicago of dirt and filth and tenements. The people I represent live in this part of Chicago. Many of them have never seen any other part.

I speak to this health conference as the representative of the organized wives of workers. My people are asking that our government take health from the list of luxuries to be bought only by money, and add it to the list containing the "inalienable rights" of every citizen.

We deeply appreciate the work of experts and specialists in the field of medical science who have brought before the public something which every worker and member of a worker's family knows by bitter experience—it is that "Poverty and sickness go together."

Only a few years ago, my people—the steel workers, the packing house workers, the International Harvester workers, did not know what it meant to demand that their needs, their lives, their happiness be considered. They were only half-Americans with no voice in the government, with no part in planning this democracy.

But now these men and women are organized and they have learned how to ask for what they want, how to demand what they need.

They Did Not Die in Vain

It was not for nothing that they battled to get the Wagner Labor Relations Act. It was not for nothing that 10 men in Chicago died on Memorial Day—to make that Act live.

In my city of Chicago, which is one of the largest industrial centers in the world, the workers in the steel mills, in the stockyards, in the South side Negro Community are crowded into dirty unsanitary slums. When the big factories go at full power, they often become sick because of the dangerously bad conditions found in many plants. No wonder pneumonia is so common around the steel mills, when the workers who sweat in the heat of the furnaces, must rush out into the cold before they can cool off. If life were as important as high production and speed up, perhaps the pneumonia rate could be reduced.

When "Frenchy," who works in the grinding department and in the sand blast room starts to spit blood, his doctors find large quantities of dust in his lungs. He is too sick to work, yet he receives no compensation. Other men in the same department have the same experience. Often they are not given masks to wear. Even when masks are available this company does not provide one for each grinder, but insists that two or three men use the same mask in rotation. This mask is never cleaned so that the spreading of communicable disease is not prevented.

Joe who works in the stockyards has chronic "hog-itch"—so has Olga and Lil and many other "yards" workers. Joe received medical attention only while working and no compensation for the disease when he was forced to quit the job.

T. B. in the Damp Room

Aggie got T. B from working in the "damp room" in the stockyards. It is one and one-half (1½) years that she has been in a T. B. sanitarium. Her compensation lasted only for a short time. When she gets out of the sanitarium where will she get a job, since she cannot go back to work at the old trade?

Aggie is lucky to be able to get into the sanitarium. When most Chicago workers get T. B., they must try to cure it at home, as best they can, because there is only one T. B. Sanitarium for the city of four and one-half million.

If these are the health conditions among the working people when times are good and men can find work, what are they like when unemployment comes? Cold statistics can only reflect the depths of misery and wretchedness in which Chicago's workers live when an industrial depression hits the city. Coupled with the dark, damp, ugly homes, you will find bad, inadequate food, and little or no ability to pay for medical care.

The Mexican family whose little girl got double pneumonia twice, and finally died of an abscessed lung after three years of suffering knows what lack of hospital facilities for the poor means. She was taken out of Michael Reese Hospital because the relief authorities would not pay for her care any more. I attended her wake, and remember very well the hopeless look on the father's and mother's face. They were surrounded by their other little children who were still living in the same damp basement flat in which their sister had died.

And what about the old couple who are slowly starving to death because the relief does not give a full food budget to childless people, and the old man who can't see but has no carfare to go to the Public Hospital for eye treatment or glasses?

Condemned to Invalidism

Then we have the woman with diabetes who is using her meagre special diet and insulin money to pay rent so that the family will not be evicted. You can easily see why sickness is a major catastrophe to a working man's family. Especially if the wage earner is unable to work through sickness, because then who is to earn the money to take care of the family, let alone buy the medical treatment so that he can get his health back.

Many sick workers are condemned to become permanent invalids because medical services are so beyond their reach that they either do not get them at all, or not until it is too late. Surely these life-long invalids are a much greater drain on the community, than free health service would be.

Negroes' Health Is Bad

Although the health status of all workers in Chicago is tragically poor, the health of the Negro worker is especially bad. There is six times as much T. B. among Negroes as among white people, and the proportion of other diseases is also very high. Still there is only one over-crowded private hospital to serve the Negro Community. Life, it seems, is cheaper in Chicago than hospital beds.

It is disgraceful that in our city of 4½ million people, there is only one public hospital, only one public T. B. sanitarium and only one public hospital for contagious diseases. Even these hospitals are situated too far away from the industrial centers for the workers to use them conveniently.

The 3,300 beds at the Cook County hospital are in an institution whose service to the people is greatly reduced because of notorious mismanagement. Workers are afraid of going to Cook County. They look upon it as a sort of a "death house." What is a desperately sick person's chance of survival when he is taken to the county hospital in a patrol wagon? Yet it is true that for most public hospital cases, patrol wagons are used—not ambulances.

And what do you think of the attitude of the City Board of Health towards the children of the city when it is accused of being involved in a conspiracy to raise the price of milk?

In the field of maternal and infant care some good but very limited work has been done by the city. Raymond, a ten-year old boy, is blind because his mother did not have a doctor to attend his birth, but had a midwife who did not know enough to put a silver solution into his eyes.

No one doubts that communicable diseases are within the responsibility of government, yet very often I see little children with mumps, scarlet fever or measles, infecting other children. Tacking up a sign in front of a door is not enough. When four or five or six people are crowded into a small flat the sick person must be taken away and put into a contagious disease hospital.

While it is almost impossible for a very poor family, living in an overcrowded flat, to take good care of a sick member, it is also very difficult for them to care for one who is recovering from sickness. An expansion of public convalescent homes is an absolute necessity in order to relieve some of the burdens of sickness which fall so heavily upon working people and to make sure that the sick person gets an even chance to get well.

A Real Health Program

In summary I want to say, that we feel that an effective health program must be government-supported and not subject to the whims of philanthropy and charity; that Chicago's health today is in an emergency situation and therefore we should use emergency measures as well as have a long range perspective; that a real health program for Chicago must include the following items:

1. Slum clearance and housing projects as well as adequate relief so that sickness which comes because of a lack of decent food, clothing, and shelter, can be prevented.

2. Health insurance (to be included in the Social Security Act).

3. Provision of adequate hospitalization and convalescent care for all the people. This should include use of P. W. A., W. P. A. and other funds to build health centers in neighborhoods where they are most needed. There should also be some cooperation between the government and private hospitals to make immediate use of the empty beds in those hospitals.

4. A complete investigation and re-organization of the county hospital.

5. Expansion of all clinic and dispensary services, with a concentration of medical care in the district health centers to be situated in areas where they are most needed.

6. A program for the early detection and treatment of syphilis, T. B., and cancer.

An Inclusive Program

7. An all inclusive program of vaccination for pre-school as well as school age children against small pox, whooping cough, and diphtheria.

8. Enough modern ambulances for the free hospitals in order to do away with the use of patrol wagons.

9. Well enforced laws to do away with occupational diseases and hazards.

10. An effective program of popular health education.

11. A special health program for the Negro Community, because of its extraordinary needs.

12. A thorough research into the health status of Chicago.

We feel that this program of government-supported health gives us the alternatives as to whether the American worker's family is to be healthy or sick.

Aid For Doctors And Nurses

We women who are relatives of industrial workers have learned that the problems of our industrial workers are closely tied to the problems of the farmer and the white collar worker—and we are willing to go to the front for the common solution of them.

I want here to make special reference to the fight of the Hospital Workers Union of the CIO which is trying to make the lot and the life of the average hospital worker — both doctor and nurse—come up to a decent American standard.

We feel, if only in our own interests, that our health cannot be safeguarded when the doctors and nurses who attend us are often living under such conditions I think would make workers shudder. We see no reason for this useless and sometimes harmful sacrifice on the part of the medical worker.

We women who organized to make our lives and those of our families happier, greet this conference in its efforts to formulate effective health legislation, and promise that not only are we willing to back these efforts verbally, but intend to go home and organize to see that the laws and recommendations passed upon here, actually will go into effect.

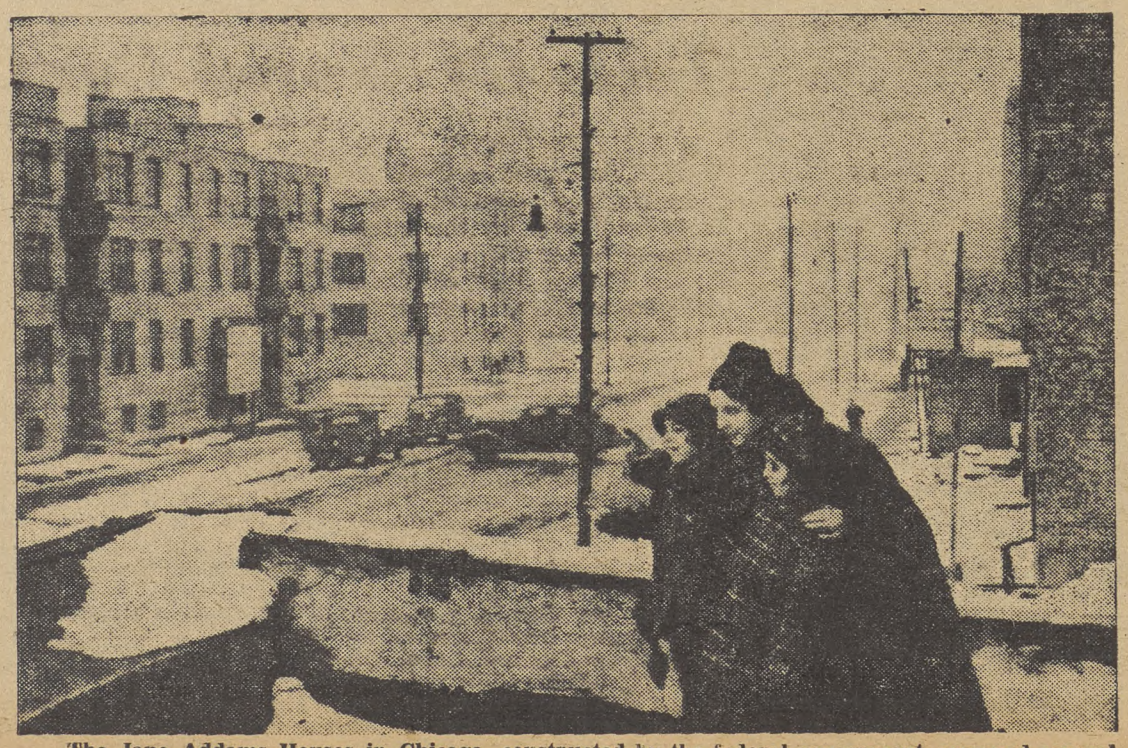
I want to leave with you the knowledge that already in Chicago some action has taken place on this question and that directly after this conference we are planning to initiate a Chicago conference on health to bring the Technical Committee's recommendations for a National Health Program to the Chicago people, so they can act.

Reports

Miss Florence Greenberg, whose report to the National Health Conference at Washington last week described miserable health conditions existing among Chicago's low-paid workers.

Faulty Public Service

Just A Bare Start



The Jane Addams Houses in Chicago, constructed by the federal government, removed several blocks of slums—but hundreds more exist where sickness and disease cause suffering and hardship.

LABOR *And The* LAW

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

When the American Bar Association at its annual convention comes out with a committee report attacking the National Labor Relations Act, it only proves that the lawyers who dominate this association are the same lawyers who defend employers in Labor Board cases. Their report is simply another instance of their special pleading on behalf of their clients.

They are the same group of lawyers who, under the disguise of the Liberty League, tried to prove that the Labor Act was unconstitutional. Apparently the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Labor Act makes no difference to these lawyers, because their present attack on the Act is just the same as their previous objections when they unsuccessfully attempted to show that the Act was unconstitutional.

Judicial Attack

The chief danger to the National Labor Relations Act does not come from such reactionary lawyers, as much as from reactionary lawyers who have been made judges, and who are given the power to decide cases.

Recently the federal Circuit Court of Appeals sitting at Chicago, Illinois, in a 2 to 1 decision, reversed the ruling of the National Labor Relations Board in the Fansteel case.

The facts of the Fansteel case are by now well known. In 1937 the company announced that it would not obey the Labor Act and engaged in unfair labor practices of the most flagrant character. When the men went on a sitdown strike to stop the attacks upon the union, the company secured an injunction in the state courts, and with the help of tear and nauseating gas, the sheriff finally evicted the men from the plant.

Subsequently the Fansteel Company took back all of the sitdown strikers who were willing to give up their rights under the Act and to forsake the union. It refused to reemploy the others and carried through contempt proceedings against them with the result that 39 union men are now facing severe jail sentences and fines. These sentences are being appealed to the Illinois Supreme Court.

In its decision, the National Labor Relations Board found that the strike was due to unfair labor practices and that in taking back the strikers who were willing to give up their rights under the Act, the company proved that it really did not object to the workers because they went on a sitdown strike but because they were members of the union. The Board therefore ordered the company to dis-establish the company union, cease from interfering with the rights guaranteed by the Act, and to reinstate 92 strikers.

Admit Law Violation

The two judges who decided against the Board admitted that the employer had been guilty of unfair labor practices. But they said that when the sitdown strike took place, the men were discharged by the company and were no longer employees, and were not entitled to reinstatement.

Judge Treanor, who dissented, clearly shows that this decision dsiregards the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act. He held that under the Act employes who go out on strike remain employed. Hence the sitdown strikers were still employes and since they were discriminated against because of their union activity, they were entitled to reinstatement.

The real basis of the decision of the other two judges as Judge Treanor points out, is that they violently object to sitdown strikes. But the answer to this is likewise given by Judge Treanor, who says that the company was just as wrong in violating the Labor Act. The striking employes are subject to punishment under the state laws for any of their illegal acts, and the National Labor Relations Act punishes employers who violate the law.

While the reactionary interests opposing the labor law try to use the Fansteel case to show that the Labor Act is one-sided, the fact of the matter is that under the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, the employer is allowed to violate the law with impunity while the workers are left remedyless. This federal court at Chicago is known for its anti-labor attitude. During the last winter, the United States Supreme Court reversed a decision made by these same judges in which they disregarded the Federal Anti-Injunction Act.

The Fansteel case will undoubtedly be taken to the Supreme Court. It is to be hoped that the Supreme Court will uphold the Board and enforce the Wagner Act just as it enforced the Anti-Injunction Act.

LNPL Active In Rocky Mountain States; Thomas Gets OK

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Sen. Elbert D. Thomas won indorsement for re-election from Labor's Non-Partisan League as the Salt Lake City section of the league, meeting in convention, praised his liberal record and his activities as a member of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee.

Two Congressmen, J. W. Robinson and Abe Murdock, also received league indorsements.

Will Back Liberals

"The league contemplates and plans a vigorous campaign to return to office those public servants who merit recognition" declared State Senator E. M. Royle, head of the LNPL county organization.

"We shall defeat those who have betrayed the trust of the people," he continued. "Pres. Roosevelt must not be let down in his purge from political officialdom of those persons who speak for the golden calf; the hypocrites in their dens of deliberate deceit; the element irretrievably set against labor and all that honest labor stands for."

The convention called for more equitable state tax laws, agricultural legislation to encourage extension of co-operatives and prevent middlemen from speculation on farm product prices; and more adequate labor laws.

CIO Or AFL-- Which Shall Be At Shelby?

Washington — Workers at the Shelby Shops, Inc., Shelbyville, Ind., will vote at a Labor Board election to be held within 45 days, to determine whether or not they want to be represented by the United Furniture Workers, CIO, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, AFL, or neither.

The Board also ordered the company to reinstate three workers without prejudice, to disband its company union, and to agree to recognize the union winning the election as the bargaining agency.

IMPORTED THUGS

Morrisville, Pa. — The United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, CIO, presented evidence to the Department of Justice here charging the Kings Farm Co., with importing strikebreakers across state lines in violation of a federal statute.

Political As Well As Economic Democracy Follows In SWOC Wake

By MEYER BERNSTEIN
SWOC Field Representative

In many places the Steel Workers Organizing Committee brought with it not industrial democracy alone, but political and social democracy as well. This is especially true of Pittsburgh Crucible Steel's Midland in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, about 40 miles down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh.

Midland was a company town that was intended to remain closed. It would not repeat the mistake of growing too large for effective control. No outsider was permitted to disturb seriously the well-planned arrangement of shacks and frame houses in the lower end of town for the "Hunkies" and Negroes, and neat brick dwellings on paved streets in the upper end of town for the Americans, bosses, highly skilled workmen, and company favorites.

Residence in a company house was a reward and condition of good behavior in the mill. The benefits were real. Crucible Steel would see to it that you got coal in the winter even if you were laid off and could not pay for it. And you were not evicted if you were behind in your rent. But the chances are that your name is not even high on the waiting list, for the three mills have a full strength force of within a few hundreds of 6000 population of the town.

A Tough Town

Midland was tough. It had a police force larger than that of East Liverpool, a city many times its size and only six miles away.

CIO organizers have been arrested for distributing leaflets at the plant gates, and CIO men picked up on other charges have had their union cards taken away from them.

Once on finding an SWOC dues card in the pocket of a worker, the desk sergeant bellowed, "So you belong to the Union! Do you know what happens to your dollar? John L. Lewis gets it and you go without food." "Oh," answered the man, "I know that; but what I want to know is what happens to my $8.75 fine?"

The political set up of the town looked more like a company union than a democratic boro administration. Mill foremen and supervisors held all the important positions and to oppose them was like running against the official slate in the mill. It just wasn't done. Besides, everybody was registered Republican.

SWOC Lodge Formed

Six months after the CIO campaign began, SWOC Lodge 1212 was organized with Bert Hough as president. Under his straightforward and eloquent leadership 90 per cent. of the mill were dues-paying members by May, 1937. The company signed a contract rather than risk a fight.

Suddenly a great change came over the town. Instead of workers cowering before plant officials, the plant officials became afraid of Bert Hough. They couldn't stand his sharp tongue and withering logic. After a few encounters with Bert, foremen began settling grievances directly with committeemen, begging them "to keep Bert the hell out of it."

Company in Good Faith

The company has recognized the union in good faith and after a few trying months of adjustment to these new and strange relationships, has accepted wholeheartedly the principle of collective bargaining. The company is fair and forthright on grievance procedure. Its acceptance of the seniority and vacation with pay sections of the contract is among the most liberal in the valley.

Vacations with pay are given to all employes who have five years of service with the company even, though they may have been laid off a good part of the time and are now on relief or WPA.

Then, too, it moved back this year's deadline from June to July, thus giving vacations to 144 men who otherwise would not be entitled to them. The cost to the company for this interpretation was $6000.

Social Headquarters

The local opened an office in the center of town, and soon this became social and political as well as union headquarters.

The hall is thronged from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. daily. While some are playing checkers or dominoes or cards or reading others are listening to the radio.

Frank Fernbach of the Workers Schools conducts periodic classes in trade unionism in a corner reserved for him, and in the front office Vice-President Anton Russ is helping an average of ten men a day fill out and secure data for citizenship papers. One evening each week an SWOC representative comes down from Ambridge to give advice or to handle workmen's compensation cases (if it goes to a referee he will plead for the employe), social security, relief, naturalization, and a score of other subjects, not excluding domestic relations. If he does not know the answer to a legal question himself, he has made arrangements to get it from a Pittsburgh SWOC lawyer. Nothing is charged or accepted for these services.

Leader

Bert Hough, leader of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee lodge at Crucible Steel's Midland plant.

Racial Equality

Here for the first time the Negro finds some place outside of his own quarter in town where he is welcomed and accepted as an equal. John Thornton has been elected Recording Secretary of the lodge and Democratic Committeeman for his precinct.

Twice a month the men surrender the Union Hall to the Ladies Auxiliary, which deals with its members' problems in the same forthright manner as its brother lodge. Woe to the merchant who has been unfair to any auxiliary lady! The women discuss everything from recipes to political candidates. Every so often they have a social to which they invite the men. Major Bowes never saw anything like the talent called forth here.

Last November the lodge made its first bid for political influence in the town. The odds were against it for most of its members lived outside of Midland, and most of the non-members - salaried men, bosses, their relatives, etc.—lived in town. Yet, it was worth trying.

Political Success

The union candidates were elected as tax collector, auditor, member of council, and member of the school board. George Wilson, running on the SWOC ticket for Burgess was defeated by only 35 votes. The other unsuccessful contestants lost by similar margins. There will be many times that number of newly-naturalized citizens to turn the balance next time.

In the Democratic primaries of 1938 Midland produced probably the best record for the Kennedy CIO slate than any other community in the commonwealth, putting it over by better than 16 to 1.

Yes, Pittsburgh Steel still owns Midland, but it no longer controls it.

League Meets In Wyoming

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Uniting under the banner of Labor's Non-Partisan League, delegates from Wyoming's 20,000 unionists prepared to take an active role in state politics.

Pres. John Ross of District 22, United Mine Workers, CIO, chairman of the League, told the meeting that "all forces of organized labor are united on political issues in this state."

"The American Federation of Labor, the Railway Brotherhoods, the CIO and the Workers Alliance are together in this," he said.

Other officers elected by the convention: Dan Clifford of the brotherhoods, first vice-president; Paul O'Brien, AFL, secretary; Virgil Wright, CIO, treasurer.

Harlan Trial Nears Finale; Defense on Run

London, Ky.—The government's trial of Harlan County coal operators accused of using criminal means to defeat the Wagner Act, neared its end this week.

Closing arguments by counsel for both sides were expected the latter part of the week, and the jury will probably receive the case the

The trial, which opened May 16, brought out 569 witnesses, whose testimony filled more than 12,000 pages in 48 volumes of transcript.

The defense case was seriously dented in the final days of the trial by charges that some of its witnesses' testimony had been perjured.

Leila Bartley and Esther Farley, who testified for the government in the rebuttal period, told the court they had been promised $25 a day and expenses to accuse Belton Youngblood, United Mine Workers official, of murdering a man. The government has attributed the killing to the former deputy sheriff.

Beg Pardon

Through an error The CIO NEWS last week omitted the name of Cong. John T. Bernard,, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite, from the list of Representatives who received an "A" rating from Labor's Non-Partisan League. Bernard is one of labor's best friends in Congress.

CIO, AFL Join For Fight Against Injunctions In New York City

New York.—Fighting "government by injunction," leaders of the CIO, the AFL and the American Labor Party have formed Labor's Anti-Injunction Committee. Pres. Samuel Wolchok of the United Retail & Wholesale Employes Union, CIO, heads the new body.

The committee grew out of New York labor's protest against a sweeping injunction issued by Justice Salvatore Cotillo which banned picketing in front of the stores of the Busch Jewelry Co. Two CIO unions are on strike against the chain store group.

The new committee announced a giant mass meeting for August 4, at which prominent leaders of the city's labor movement will speak.

Senator to Speak

Principal speaker, it is expected, will be State Senator Elmer F. Quinn, co-author of the Quinn-Neustein Anti-Injunction Law which the Busch strikers have accused Justice Cotillo of violating.

"All of organized labor is outraged by the lawless act of Justice Cotillo's injunction," Pres. Wolchok declared.

"The anti-injunction committee has not found a single union or union leader that has not been ready and willing to aid our fight against Cotillo's nullification of labor's right to peaceful picketing.

"We have some very definite plans on how to lick the Busch company and its ally, Justice Cotillo, and unless some relief is brought to the strikers before August 4, we are ready to put those plans into motion."

Meanwhile the city-wide picketing that followed the injunction still continues.

Last weekend an airplane flew over the throngs at Coney Island, carrying a tail kite calling for public support of the strike. A motorboat with a similar sign toured other beaches.

HIGH PAY

Detroit. — Adolph Germer, CIO regional director here, revealed this week that sluggers for the Kroger chain of grocery stores, who have been attacking CIO pickets, receive $15 for each job.

In addition, Germer charged, their fines are being paid by certain employes of the company who act as go-betweens.

Spies In Bible; Firm Wants Them, Too!

Washington — An ingenious Arkansas lumber company cited the Old Testament as argument for its use of labor spies, the National Labor Relations Board revealed here.

The company, however, lost its case, and was ordered to discontinue its employment of an espionage system.

The Crosset Lumber Co. of Crossett, Ark., the board found, had made use of stool pigeons furnished by the Southern Lumber Operators Assn. to fight the growth of the AFL carpenters' union at its plant.

"Necessary Evil"

In its brief before the labor board, the company attempted to defend labor spying with the claim that espionage "has always been used by the government and by persons on whom the burden of great responsibility is made to rest.

"Whatever may be said of the practice, it seems to have been used by mankind since the time when Moses sent spies into the land of Canaan and Jehovah, under whom he directly acted, did not appear to disapprove of the act," the brief asserted.

MUST REHIRE TWO

Chicago Heights, Ill. — An intermediate report by the Natl. Labor Relations Board has recommended that the Calumet Steel division of the Borg-Warner Co. rehire with full pay two workers fired late in 1936.

AFHW Plans 3 Summer Institutes

Philadelphia.—Three educational institutes will be conducted by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, CIO, this summer to train members in the handling of union problems. Lawrence Rogin, educational director of the AFHW will direct the program.

During the week of August 13 to 20, the first of the institutes will be held at Pendle Hill School, Wallingford, Pa. for twenty-five members of the union from Eeastern Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, who have been active in the locals and shops of the area.

They will study the history and economics of the hosiery industry, parliamentary law and public speaking; the handling of grievances, and current labor developments.

Two Southern Schools

Two shorter institutes will be held in the South, where the hosiery union is now conducting a widespread organizing drive.

The week-end of August 20 and 21, and intensive session for active union members in North and South Carolina will be held at the Southern Summer School for Workers, meeting at the Asheville Normal and Teachers College. Several scholarships for the full six weeks' term at the school have also been provided.

The weekend of August 27 and 28 a group of hosiery union members from Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, will go to the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn.

MET MUST BARGAIN

New York — The billion-dollar Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., has been ordered by the New York State supreme court to bargain collectively with Local 30 of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO. The union recently won a state labor board poll among the company's industrial insurance agents.

Attack Pickets

Armed with tear guns, clubs, gas masks and other military paraphernalia, North Chicago, Ill., police attacked women and children as well as strikers of the SWOC on the picket line at the North Chicago Hardware Foundry Co. Scores were badly injured by the charge on the peaceful picket line.

260,000 Hours Overtime Too Much; SCMWA Raps Empire State Body

New York. — Two hundred sixty thousand hours of overtime is too much.

For that reason, 1,400 members of the interviewers and clerical staff at the New York State Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, will work no extra hours, the State, County & Municipal Workers, CIO, warned this week.

The quarter of a million hours of overtime have been worked since January 1. The staff has worked an average of from two to four hours overtime a day, but despite frequent pleas for relief from the situation, no action has been taken by the state department, Gilbert Seldin, local leader, declared.

Overtime work, he said, had plagued the employes ever since the state started its employment service and started handling unemployment insurance benefits.

Office Force Cut

Recently, he charged, the central placement office staff had been reduced from 221 to 80, with 141 being transferred to various district offices to work on insurance benefits.

"There has been much criticism of the division from within and without, from employers and employes, from trade unions and from other organizations. Unemployment insurance and state supervision of placement are outstanding social accomplishments. The reason these necessary social services are not functioning properly and the reason for all the criticism visited upon the department in recent weeks is due wholly to its inadequacy of staff."

Where Shall We Sleep Tonight?

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Saba tried a new form of picketing when they marched in front of their landlord's office in Philadelphia to protest against an eviction notice.

U. S. Housing Agency Signs With FAECT

WASHINGTON—The United States Housing Authority, in charge of the federal slum clearance program, this week signed a contract with the Federation of Architects, Engineers & Technicians, CIO, granting the union sole collective bargaining rights for all architects in the employment of the agency

The agreement is the first between a technical workers' union and employer architects on the USHA.

FAECT officials said the contract provides for time and half for overtime, full seniority rights and grievance machinery. The FAECT has been negotiating for recognition of the union salary scale. Under terms of the housing act, prevailing wages must be paid to all draftsmen, architects and other techincal employes.

Hails Agreement

Philip Salaf, FAECT representative, declared that "it is fitting that today when ground is being broken for an outstanding project in New York City, the first in the new federal program, that our union, which so steadfastly advocated slum clearance and new low rental housing, should be recognized as the union spokesman for the men engaged in the planning and designing of these much-needed New Deal dwellings."

Launch Radio Programs

Meanwhile the FAECT announced it had launched a series of educational radio programs dealing with the housing subject. Catherine Bauer, USHA research director, will speak on a New York station under the union's auspices, while a dramatization of the housing problem will be presented in "March of Time" style from Washington.

In connection with the educational program, the next issue of "Technical America," FAECT monthly magazine, will be devoted entirely to housing articles. The issue, when published, "will be available as a guide for unions of the CIO throughout the country," union officials said.

Pennsy CIO Raps Sweat-Shoppers

Harrisburg, Pa. — "Employers who continue to pay average wages of 21c an hour, condemning women to prostitution as a means of livelihood, force young women to depend on crime for comforts and necessities and generally constitute a menace to the morals of this Commonwealth."

This declaration was made by John W. Edelman, regional director of the CIO, at the State hearing here on the proposed minimum code for women and minors in the Pennsylvania laundry industry.

About 25 laundry owners testified that they would go out of business if a minimum hourly rate of 30c was promulgated by the State Department of Labor and Industry for females and minors, together with a guaranteed wage of $10.80 for laboring between 20 and 36 hours in one week.

Several laundry owners volunteered the information that they are now paying wages as low as 17 and 18c an hour, while one respectable employer announced that a group of 26 laundries in western Pennsylvania are paying average wages of 21c an hour.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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CHARGE LITTLE STEEL COERCED CHURCHMEN INTO OPPOSING CIO

(See Full Details Page Three; Editorial, Page Four)

WASHINGTON—How Little Steel endeavored to force the church, as well as the press, the government and the public, to wage its fight against union labor was revealed by the LaFollette Committee this week.

As the hearings went into their third week, Rev. Orville C. Jones of Youngstown, Ohio, charged that officials of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. tried to coerce the local ministers' asociation into opposing the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Rev. Jones said that he felt so much "pressure" from members of his congregation asociated with the steel firm that he felt compelled to resign his position. He told the committee that in his opinion the church should serve both sides, but that a company official had refused to accept his suggestion that he talk things over with Elmer Cope of the SWOC.

When he preached on the subject of the churches' relation to labor, families of steel company officials dropped out of his congregation.

The chairman of the church's finance committee warned him, the Rev. Jones recounted, that "if I ever spoke at a labor union meeting either he or I would have to leave the church."

Little Steel Chiefs Testify

President Frank Purnell of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company (left), and J. C. Argetsinger, vice-president, as they appeared before the LaFollette committee. A Youngstown, Ohio, minister charged that they had tried to enlist the aid of the churches in their fight against the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Predict Defeat Of Davey In Ohio

Columbus, Ohio. — Labor's Non-Partisan League late this week called upon the LaFollette Committee to investigate the relationship between Gov. Davey, the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith and "certain lawless industrialists." Smith has been an active campaigner for Davey.

Columbus, Ohio — The forces of organized labor this week predicted the defeat of strikebreaking Gov. Martin Davey at the Ohio primary elections August 9.

Unions from the CIO, AFL and the Railway Brotherhoods have joined forces against Davey, and are lending active support to the candidacy of Charles Sawyer in the Democratic primaries.

Pres. William Green of the AFL who has tacitly pledged his support for Davey, has been almost completely repudiated by the AFL unions of the state. Together with Labor's Non-Partisan League the AFL groups have assailed Davey's record, not only on labor but on his record as chief of the state administration.

Charges of Graft

Charges of graft have been frequent during the campaign.

In a statement issued this week, John Owens, chairman of the League in Ohio, pointed out that the Ohio primary is a matter of "national concern."

"The electorate," he added, "must decide whether our state is to be counted on the side of honest and constructive administration of public affairs or on the side of reaction, political intrigue and corruption."

Pritchett Gets New Entrance Permit

Seattle, Wash. — Harold Pritchett, president of the International Woodworkers of America, CIO union, has been granted an additional extension of time by immigration officials, permitting him to remain in this country until October 1.

For more than a year, the president of the Woodworkers has been trying to win the right to permanent residence in the United States. Action on his appeal to Labor Department officials in Washington for a permanent immigration visa is still pending. Several times he has been forced to go to Canada and make a new application for a visa to return to this country. He is a Canadian citizen.

CIO Urges Ickes Probe Violence In Hawaii

WASHINGTON.—Protesting police brutality against dock workers and seamen on strike in Hilo, Hawaii, Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, urged Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes to start an investigation "looking toward immediate punishment of perpetrators of such lawlessness and to prevent recurrence."

Immediate cause of the protest was the shooting and bayonetting by police of 36 workers and bystanders by Hilo police during a peaceful demonstration by strikers, who have been out since May 26. The strikers are members of the Inland Boatmen's Union and the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, affiliated to the CIO.

Conditions on the ships of the Inter-Island Co., against which the men are striking, have been described as "similar to those on American ships of 50 years ago." The men are worked 18 to 20 hours per day, no overtime is paid, and food and quarters are "almost unfit for human beings," according to Edward T. Berman, CIO representative in Hawaii.

Local cops have been escorting scabs for the Inter-Island Co., which is a subsidiary of the Matson Line. The Matson Line is one of five big corporations that control the economic and political life of the Island Paradise.

Racial Solidarity in Union

In spite of this tight control, the strike has secured support from all workers and progressives on the island. Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Portugese and Hawaiians march on the picket lines together, and AFL and CIO locals have cooperated from the beginning of the strike.

Strikebreakers, imported from the Philippines to work at coolie wages of $1.00 and less per day, have been forced to work straight 24 hour shifts, and are not allowed off the ships or the docks in their rare rest periods.

Two were carried off recently and sent to the city hospital, exhausted from overwork and under-nourishment. Though none of them is qualified seamen or dock workers, they are given certificates by an obliging steamboat inspection official who works with the companies.

Deny Pay Cut

Mansfield, O. — Rumors published by a Wall Street paper that the CIO had agreed to a 25% wage cut at the Empire Sheet & Tin Plate Co. here were firmly denied by leaders of the Amalgamated Assn. of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers lodge here.

Calling the story "ridiculous," union leaders pointed out that the present contract does not expire until February, 1939.

Victory For Green

San Antonio, Tex.—Statements by President William Green of the AFL that he will support candidates for public office on the basis of their labor records make interesting summer reading—but have no other significance—union leaders here point out.

Green recently rejoiced in the defeat of Maury Maverick, leading Congressional liberal, and hailed the nomination of his opponent, Paul Kilday.

Kilday won the nomination on a platform calling for amendment to the Wagner Act in order to help employers.

Kilday's campaign manager was his brother, Owen. Owen is the chief of police whose cops clubbed Mexican pecan strikers when they struck last spring against $5 a week wages.

$10 A Week Too Much; Firm Shuts Down

Richmond, Va.—Following a walkout of about 200 Negro workers in the stemming section of the Export Leaf Tobacco Co., here the management has announced that the plant will be closed indefinitely.

The strike was called by the Tobacco Stemmers and Laborers Industrial Union, CIO affiliate, after the company refused to meet the terms demanded by the local in negotiations for a signed agreement.

Francis Grandison, union business agent, said that the workers were asking for a wage increase which would bring the minimum pay up to the standard set by the federal wage and hour bill which becomes effective in October.

At the present time the average pay for stemmers is $4 to $6 a week. The union asked $10 minimum weekly pay, a week's vacation with pay, check off of dues and a union shop.

COOP LEAGUE TO MEET

Kansas City, Mo.—The Co-operative League of the U. S. will hold its 11th biennial congress at the municipal auditorium here Oct. 12-14.

New Orleans Officials Bar NLRB From Buildings

NEW ORLEANS, La.—City officials in New Orleans are continuing their defiance of Federal law in their efforts to break the CIO organization of waterfront workers here, union leaders charge.

Latest move in the long campaign is an attempt to deny the National Labor Relations Board a chance to hold its hearings here, through a refusal to permit any of the city hall rooms to be used by the board of examiners.

Local federal officials are joining the anti-CIO crusade, with a refusal to permit the board to hold its hearings in Federal government buildings, according to Yelverton Cowherd, CIO regional director in this area.

Director Cowherd has written to all CIO national an international presidents, urging them to protest to their Congressmen and to leaders of the Federal government against this attempt to hamstring the New Orleans hearing.

WPA Buys Again

New York.—Continuing its program of distributing surplus good to unemployed, the WPA announced here that it will purchase sweaters, skirts, jackets, raincoats and utility dresses valued at $2,000,000.

The project, arranged by Pres. David Dubinsky of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union, CIO, will help provide work for thousands of union members.

Strikers Place Gem Blades On Unfair List

New York—Workers at the American Razor Corp. are urging CIO members and friends of labor not to buy Gem razor blades or other products of the corporation, now being made under scab conditions in the plant here.

The 800 workers, members of the CIO United Razor Workers, LIU 231, have been on strike for four weeks against the refusal of the company to arbitrate wages and vacations or to renew the old contract which expired July 1.

The corporation demanded elimination of the preferential shop, a rigid no-strike clause, a levelling of night rates to equal day rates, and a general wage cut of six cents per hour.

U. S. Asks New Harlan Trial

Hill Farmers' Jury Disagrees On Evidence

London, Ky. — Government attorneys announced this week they would petition for a new trial as the 12-week case against 55 Harlan county coal operators and former deputy sheriffs ended with a divided jury.

Federal Judge H. Church Ford said he would hear the government's motion at Lexington, Ky., on Sept. 17.

Five of the jury stood for the conviction of all the defendants on the government's charges of criminal conspiracy against the Wagner Act. Three were for acquittal, and four felt that some of the defendants were guilty and some innocent.

The jury was composed entirely of farmers.

Until a week prior to the ending of the case 11 of the jurors were prepared to vote for a conviction, one of the jurors revealed. Then, he said, "something happened," and further division of the ranks occurred.

In asking the court for another trial, U. S. Assistant Attorney-General Brian McMahon pointed out that "we feel that this case is of nation-wide significance and that the cause of justice will be advanced if the issues raised here are speedily determined. This is by no means an ordinary case. We therefore ask for a retrial at the earliest possible moment."

The three-month trial, which is estimated to have cost the government several hundred thousand dollars, brought more than 500 witnesses to the stand and produced a court record of the proceedings which ran to more than 2,000,000 words.

Three People Shot

During the course of the trial three people connected in one way or another with the case were shot in Harlan County—this despite the contention of the defense attorneys that Harlan is a peaceful, law-abiding area.

They strenuously objected to the government witnesses' picture of shootings, beatings and blacklistings as a method employed by the coal operators to thwart the organizational campaign of the United Mine Workers, CIO.

Bribe Offers Told

In the final days of the case the federal government's legal battery placed on the stand a number of rebuttal witnesses who told of offers to commit perjury. They had been promised substantial sums of money, they told the court, if they would agree to place the blame for one of Harlan's multitude of murders on representatives of the United Mine Workers.

Another sensation developed shortly before the case was ended when a U. S. deputy marshal told the court that he had seen three citizens from Clay County parading with their arms around Merle Middleton, a deputy sheriff who was one the defendants in the case. The three men, prominent Clay County citizens, paraded with Middleton where they could be seen by the jurors.

It developed later that six of the jury members were natives of Clay County, and that all but one of them had voted for acquittal.

Welly Hopkins, U. S. attorney who summed up the case for the jury, charged that the defendants' "materialism" had turned Harlan county, one of the nation's richest mining areas, into a "sinkhole" where tyranny and corruption flourished.

"Facts Are Brutal"

He urged the jury to tell the defendants "who have served Mammon for so long that their kingdom is finished."

"The facts are too brutal and too many to justify any verdict but a conviction," the young government lawyer pleaded.

Conviction of the men who "flouted" the law would bring justice to men whose blood had been spilled and whose rights had been "trampled under the iron heel of the coal operators and their mercenaries."

The LaFollette Committee, Hopkins said, had "lifted the veil from the black scar on civilization in the United States" in first revealing the reign of cruelty in "bloody Harlan."

SIGN TWOC PACT

Minetto, N. Y.—The Columbia Mills here have signed a contract with the Textile Workers Organizing Committee. Present wage rates are maintained, and the five-day, 40-hour week is established.

G-Men Probe Westwood Vigilantes

San Francisco—G-Men will investigate the violations of civil rights in Westwood, Calif., where armed vigilante mobs forcibly deported 700 CIO lumber workers on strike against a 17 per cent. wage cut, it was announced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation office here.

The lumber workers, who are members of the CIO International Woodworkers of America, were driven out of their homes with their families by company organized mobs and members of the Industrial Employes Union, a company outfit.

The company union has since received AFL blessing, through a charter granted from AFL headquarters in Washington.

"We intend to go clear to the bottom of the trouble," Nat Pieper, head of the FBI bureau in San Francisco, said in revealing that the investigation had been ordered by United States Attorney General Homer S. Cummings.

The investigation is the outcome of sharp protests from the national office of the CIO and from the International Woodworkers, which sent messages to Cummings and to Governor Merriam, of California, as well as to the United States Labor Department and the Lafollette Civil Liberties Committee.

U. S. Probes AMA Fight Against Group Health

WASHINGTON—A new phase in the war of the American Medical Association's reactionary leadership against community and government health projects opened here this week.

The anti-trust division of the U. S. Department of Justice, through Thurman Arnold, its chief, ordered an investigation of the AMA's battle with Group Health Association, Inc., a Washington organization, to see if violation of the anti-trust laws has occurred.

Group Health furnishes low cost medical care to Federal employes for a nominal monthly sum. It has thousands of members in the District of Columbia.

The investigation was ordered on complaints against the Washington branch of the AMA, accusing it of expelling or threatening to expel doctors employed by the Group Health Association.

The Washington branch has denied Group Health doctors the use of hospitals which it controls, and started an unsuccessful suit in the D. C. Supreme Court to dissolve the organization.

The statement of the Justice Department hinted that health legislation along the lines of the Health Conference report would be put up before the next Congress, and that such legislation may be modeled along Group Health lines.

WITHDRAW PROPOSAL

Sacramento, Calif., (FP) — A dangerous anti-picketing initiative measure sponsored by the Women of the Pacific, Tory outfit, has been withdrawn and will not be on the November ballot.

Have Same Aims, CIO, Churches Brophy Declares

Chicago.—The CIO is the basic force in the labor and progressive movement in this country today, John Brophy, national CIO director, told an audience of priests at the Social Action Summer School for Clergy in this city.

"With its record of achievement in less than three years of its existence, its present struggles for material and social welfare, and its promise for the future the CIO offers a measure of hope to the working people of this country that has not been offered to them before," Brophy said.

"Today the county is suffering from another of the recurrent economic depressions that have marked our industrial history since its beginning," he declared. "Millions are without jobs, mass layoffs are continuing, and a concerted wage cut drive is on in scores of industries.

"Workers today have a strong and well established organization of their own to fight for them. They are not helpless, as they were in previous depressions," he added.

Cities CIO Agreements

Brophy cited the renewal of all contracts held by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in support of this claim, pointing out that none of the agreements contained wage cuts or worsening of conditions. He described the fight of the rubber workers in preventing a 17.5 per cent. cut and a virtual doubling of the work week as another example of what the CIO is doing to help the workers and the nation out of the depression.

"These are the achievements and the objectives of the CIO" he declared, after briefly outlining the work of the CIO in maintaining and extending the gains it has already won.

"They are achievements and objectives that have the approval of our Church," he added.

Brophy also quoted from a statement of the Bishop of Amarillo, Texas, in which the Bishop said: "Now in the Providence of God a better day has dawned for the teeming masses of the people. By enormous effort the Committee for Industrial Organization is lifting labor from its lethargy.

Calls For Church Aid

"It is the duty of working people to join a bona-fide labor union for mutual protection and progress," Brophy continued in his quotation from Bishop Lucey. "They must organize for their own sake and for the welfare of their families, their community and the nation. The CIO has taken a long step in that direction."

Brophy concluded his speech with a call to all Catholics to support the workers of America in their struggle for decent living and working conditions, carried on today under the banner of the CIO.

TWOC Signs Pact With Celanese Corp.

Cumberland, Md.—A new contract between Local 1874, Textile Workers Organizing Committee and the Celanese Corp. of America has been signed. In answer to the proposed contract submitted by the union, the Celanese firm brought forth another drawn up by the corporation, whittling down the points specified in the union's draft.

No reduction of wages was proposed in the agreement submitted by the company, but the clause providing for a 40-hour week is qualified to permit workers in some parts of the plant where operation is continuous, to work an extra shift every four weeks. The company claimed this would amount to a five per cent. wage increase in those departments.

Boss' High Salaries

Pointing to the high salaries received by the company's officials, the union said that workers should receive an increase. Dr. Samille Dreyfus, president of the company, and Vice President Henri Dreyfus, together pulled down nearly half a million dollars in 1936, in salaries and bonus.

President Dreyfus received $130,756.84 salary and $105,106.84 bonus "out of the toil and sweat of workers" the union declares, and Dr. Henri Dreyfus got $130,106.84 salary with $105,106.84 bonus.

In addition eight other officials received sums ranging from $47,000 to $20,000 each.

Lumber Boss Admits Favoritism For AFL; Even Foremen Joined!

Laona, Wis. — William "King" Connor, boss of a big lumber mill here, this week admitted that he had favored an AFL union over the CIO and that he had actively helped the AFL's membership campaign at his plants.

Connor, testifying at a Natl. Labor Relations Board hearing growing out of a company-inspired anti-CIO riot at the plant several months ago, was on the stand for several hours.

His brother, Richard Connor, who shares the management of the concern, confessed to the NLRB that company foremen were well aware of his pro-AFL leanings, and that the workers were aware of the foremen's anti-CIO sentiment. The foremen, it developed, were AFL members and wore AFL buttons.

Men Wanted CIO

Connor admitted also that CIO sentiment was strong among the men. He did not want a labor board hearing before the vote, he explained, because such a hearing would be "harmful to the morale of the men."

"King" Connor Sr., patriarch of the company's owning family, also had his turn on the witness stand. He made it explicitly clear that foremen were never under orders to instruct the workers how to vote.

"If you tell the workers how to cast their votes," he said with a tinge of sadness in his voice, "you don't always get the result you want.

"I was fooled twice that way," he explained.

Supt. George Britten similarly denied any attempt to influence the men.

Just "Crazy"

All he did, Britten explained, was to let the men know that, "anybody who voted for such a communistic union as the CIO was crazy."

The AFL is charged with maintaining a company union at the plant. A brother of the superintendent who had a position as a foreman of the sawmill, was a charter member of the AFL local.

SARDINES STILL AT LARGE

San Francisco—Opening of the sardine fishing season will be delayed this year util the employers association and the United Fishermen's Union agree on a wage scale. The union wants $11 a ton; the bosses offer only $9.

Kids Learn How

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Youngsters 10 to 16 years of age picketed the Bloomfield Playground here last week to protest what they considered over-severe discipline.

Their sports equipment was withheld pending settlement of a difference between the playground director and erring users of the playground.

Picket signs read: "On strike, unfair to playgrounds," "No Balls, No Bats, So What?" "Unfair to Local 9999."

Lewis Asks For CIO Voice On Conference Delegation

WASHINGTON—CIO Chairman John L. Lewis this week asked Secretary of State Cordell Hull to include a CIO representative on the American delegation to the eighth Intrnational Conference of American States, to be held at Lima, Peru, Decmbr 9, 1938.

Lewis pointed out that the "entire program has an interest for labor."

Lewis's letter follows:

"The agenda announced for the eighth International Conference of American States, to be held at Lima, Peru, December 9, 1938, includes consideration of the 'Adoption of Labor Regulations.'

"It is also obvious that the entire program has an interest for labor, that the objectives sought by this Conference can be more easily attained with the understanding, approval and aid of labor, and that the exchange of culture, development of trade and establishment of instrumentalities for peace, among the American States, is a task to which labor may well be invited.

"May I, therefore, Mr. Secretary, ask that among the many delegates you name to this Conference, a representative of the Committee for Industrial Organization be included?"

NLRB Reopens Maytag Hearing

NEWTON, Ia. — The United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, called off its strike against the Maytag Company this week, and union members silently returned to work through lines of heavily armed National Guardsmen.

A union resolution declared the men were returning to work "under compulsion of military force," adding that "under these circumstances of military coercion and intimidation and rather than risk injury or loss of life," the union was bowing to the "armed force of the state."

Natl. Labor Relations Board hearings in the Maytag case will be reopened, according to a Board order issued here.

Hearings on the company's tactics against the union, a local of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, were postponed earlier in the week when Governor Kraschel of Iowa threatened to use troops to prevent the Board taking further testimony.

The plant has been closed for three months by a strike of 1600 UERMW workers, who were locked out May 9 when they refused to take a 10% cut. The company refused to arbitrate, and ordered the men out of the plant.

After a short period the Maytag Co. announced the reopening of the plant, at reduced wages. A number of union men went back to their jobs, demanding arbitration on the cut. The company again refused and had the workers evicted a second time.

Injunctions Used

Picket lines were set up, which the company managed to have limited by court order to three men. The company was aided in its anti-labor right by Tom Girdler's attorney, Edward A. Ford of Chicago.

Next company move was the arrest of three union leaders on charges of contempt of court, and their sentence to six months in jail. These men were James B. Carey, president of the UERMW, William Sentner, vice-president, and Hollis Hall, vice-president of the Maytag local.

The judge who sentenced the three men tried to bribe them with an offer of acquittal if they would promise to call off the strike. This was indignantly refused, and the union leaders are now out on bail pending an appeal to the Iowa Supreme Court.

In Dispute

The National Labor Relations Board has defied an order by Governor Nelson Kraschel of Iowa forbidding it to continue hearings on the Maytag case in his state, while martial law prevails.

The company next tried the old "back-to-work" trick, assembling a collection of floaters, professional scabs and finks and attempting to herd them into the plant.

This also was a flop, though company agents whipped up a fracas outside the plant gates in the hope of securing state police help. Governor Kraschel responded with troops who imposed martial law on the town, and who have kept the plant closed to date.

Labor Board hearings against the company are expected to vindicate completely the union's case, according to UERMW officials.

Board's Statement

The Board, in ordering hearings resumed in Des Moines, stated:

"The Act under which the Board operates charges it with the duty of investigating

(Continued on Page 6)

Attention, Mr. Hague

Trenton, N. J.—What the anti-union despotism of Frank Hague means—in terms of dollars and cents—to the workers of New Jersey came to light this week in a survey made by the state's department of labor.

It reported:

1. That 35,000 New Jersey women earn less than $5 weekly.
2. That women and girls have been discovered working for less than 5c an hour.

State Labor Commissioner John Toohey, Jr., estimated that about half the women workers in the state are receiving less than the bare subsistence wage, which, for survey purposes, was set at $588 yearly for women living with a famil yand $663 for women living alone.

More than $1,000 a year is required for an "adequate" annual wage, the commissioner declared.

Little Steel Pressured Churches For Anti-CIO Alliance, Is Charge

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

WASHINGTON — Tactics used against the CIO steel union ranging from fierce warfare to pious pressure on the church kept the atmosphere at the hearings of the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee keyed to a high pitch this week.

The Senate committee which is investigating interference with the right of workers to organize as provided in the Wagner Labor Act, has been examining the methods used by two of the major "Little Steel" companies, Republic Steel and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

The beginning of the strike trouble of 1937 caused by refusal of Republic and other "Little Steel" companies to sign a contract, was brought out at the hearings in the testimony of Clinton Golden, regional director for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in the eastern area.

Golden told the Committee last week that at a conference held in the office of Republic Steel before the strike, the company attorney informed him that Republic would not sign a contract with the union even if 95% of its employes voted for the SWOC.

In April, 1937, a meeting was held between Youngstown Sheet & Tube and SWOC officials, Golden testified, at which J. C. Argetsinger, vice-president and general counsel of the company, said that the Sheet & Tube would not sign a contract because it never had signed any agreement with a union.

"Form Subsidiary"

When Golden called the attorney's attention to the fact that it had signed two contracts with the United Mine Workers, the SWOC director said that after a whispered consultation with other company officials, Argetsinger replied that these UMW contracts were signed by a subsidiary which he admitted was owned entirely by the Sheet & Tube.

"So I suggested," Golden told the committee, "that they organize another wholly owned subsidiary and sign a contract with SWOC." The suggestion was ignored.

According to testimony and documents brought out at the hearings, Sheet & Tube was at one time ready to sign a contract, but was talked out of the idea by Tom Girdler, head of Republic, at a meeting of the Iron & Steel Institute in New York.

Pressure on Churches

A strangely mixed array of witnesses which included "finks," detectives, and spies of all kinds; a minister; high officials of both Republic and Sheet & Tube; a munitions salesman from Federal Laboratories; a mayor; union organizers; and a confusing number of police in the pay of the two

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Name Fremming

Washington—President Harvey C. Fremming of the International Oil Workers Union has been named chairman of the CIO's Social Security Committee to succeed the late Charles P. Howard, former CIO secretary and head of the committee.

Mine & Mill Union At 35thConfab

Butte, Montana—One hundred delegates, representing more than 50,000 workers, opened the 35th annual convention of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, here this week.

First act of the convention was to pass a unanimous resolution commemorating the death of Frank Little, union organizer, murdered 21 years ago by Anaconda Copper Co. gunmen during the strike of 1917. The same resolution also commemorated the killing of Thomas Manning and James Sullivan, shot down in 1920 on an Anaconda Co. picket line.

Brophy Speaks

John Brophy, national director of the CIO, brought greetings to the convention from Chairman Lewis. Brophy recalled the role the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers had played in the formation of the CIO in November, 1935, noting that President Reid Robinson had been one of the original founders of the CIO.

Since that time, Brophy pointed out, the CIO has grown to its present position as the leading body of the organized workers in this country, with 4,000,000 members organized in the basic mass production industries.

Touching on the question of unity between CIO and AFL, Brophy declared: "We want organic unity. We want enlarged unity through organization. We want to match the power of labor everywhere, so as to get for labor the full desert it is entitled to."

Blue Card Busts

President Robinson reported that the Blue Card union, company inspired outfit recently chartered by the AFL, had been completely liquidated within the past few months. He added that the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers had grown in spite of severe lay-offs designed by employers to break the organization. Special progress was noted in the gold industry, where the union has been conducting an intensive organizing drive.

David Fowler, CIO regional director for Oklahoma and Arkansas, pledged full support to the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in their drive in the southwest.

On its third day the convention unanimously voted for permanent affiliation with the CIO.

Heywood Broun

Labor in Politics

Labor groups are criticized by high-minded independents at times on the ground that some of the candidates who get endorsements do not altogether rank with the mightiest of American statesmen. "Is that the best you can find?" is the query flung at those who seek to build a labor party. Often I think the fair and proper answer should be a simple, "Yes."

If labor is to sit on the sidelines and moan because it is impossible to find a star triple threat man in every single district, it will never score a first down this side of utopia. Bit by bit standards can be raised, but a successful fight along the political front should not be based on the strategy of setting up only pure-minded martyrs intent on having their heads blown off.

It goes without argument that the best available representative should be chosen but it is foolish to assert that his chances for victory should have no part in the preliminary considerations. Labor ought never to think of itself at any time as a lost cause. There are spots where defeats may be inspiring and glorious because they constitute preliminary steps to final conquest.

But I do not side with those who would enter into absolutely hopeless contests just for the sake of a record to show posterity. As George S. Kaufman, the playwright, once said, "Posterity is just around the corner."

Labor cannot wait that long. It wants its political gains to be scored here and now. A labor party cannot be built in a week or in a year, but it can succeed and it deserves to succeed only if it shows plain and palpable progress every day in rearing the temple of its triumph.

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ANG Wins Strike In West

Hollywood, (FP)—The Hollywood Citizen-News strike has been won by the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild, CIO, as the result of the most successful boycott in the history of guild strikes.

While the Guild was completing plans for a mass picket line against stores that participated in the paper's semi-annual Dollar Day, on August 1, Publisher Harlan G. Palmer caved in.

He agreed to reinstate the five Guild members whose dismissal precipitated the strike and to sign the contract to which he had once agreed, only to change his mind later. All staff workers are to get a two-week vacation with pay.

Movie stars, screen writers and directors aided the Guild in its fight. Police and courts sided with the publisher to prevent distribution of handbills and secondary picketing of advertisers. The strike lasted three months.

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COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

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Girdler's Idea

When an American commission was proposed to study British labor legislation, CIO Chairman John L. Lewis had good grounds for the suspicions he expressed.

The whole idea had been bandied about for sometime in anti-labor circles as a flank attack on the Wagner labor relations act.

Testimony before the LaFollette civil liberties committee has now revealed where and how the idea originated.

It came from none other than American labor's Public Enemy No. 1, Tom Girdler.

John W. Hill, senior partner of the firm of Hill & Knowlton, which handled the steel companies' anti-union propaganda campaign during the Little Steel strike, told the Senate committee that Girdler first suggested to him a study of British labor laws.

Charles R. Hook, president of the American Rolling Mill Co. and of the National Association of Manufacturers, was then approached to help finance such a survey by the firm.

It was after Hill & Knowlton got busy on the idea that the agitation started for a government commission; and when the President's commission was finally appointed, Hook became a member of it.

It is not the main body of British labor law and practice, under which collective bargaining has long been taken for granted, that appeals to American anti-union employers. What catches their fancy is some particularly repressive features of the trades disputes act imposed on British labor after the national general strike.

The Wagner act was passed to confer on American workers collective bargaining rights which their British brothers had long enjoyed without let or hindrance. But American employers, who have been denying their employes such rights, hope to muddy the discussion of the subject by calling attention to foreign legislation that has no bearing on the American situation.

The CIO therefore feels justified in continuing to regard this brain-child of Tom Girdler with extreme reserve. It will continue to stand adamant against any and all attempts to modify the minimum rights to organize and bargain collectively which are embodied in the Wagner act.

Labor's Concern In Public Health

Through social security and relief legislation, the principle has at last been recognized that unemployment is a matter of public concern; that it is the government's duty to see that no one in this country shall starve.

But we have been more backward in securing legislative recognition of the principle that it is a matter of public concern that no one should go sick for lack of adequate medical care.

Uncertain private charity failed miserably to meet the relief needs of depression years, until the government had to step in.

Private provisions for public health are similarly failing today to give proper medical care to the millions who are ill-clothed, ill-housed and ill-fed.

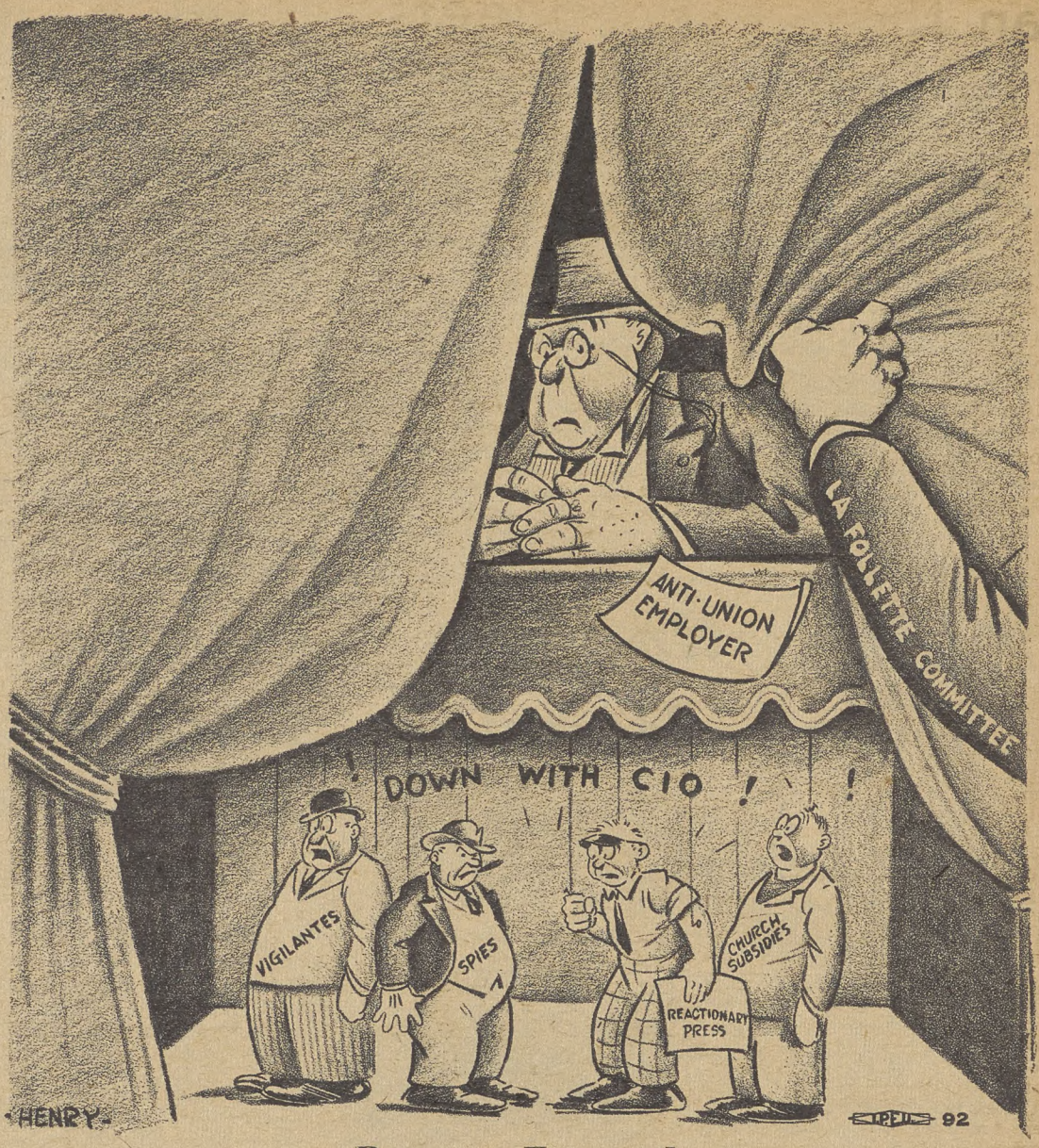
The labor movement, as representing those who have most at stake in the issue, took the lead in demanding unemployment insurance and other social security and relief legislation.

It is similarly a matter of first concern to labor that it take the lead in demanding health insurance and adequate governmental provisions for the health of the nation.

That is why the CIO took an active part in the recent National Health Conference at which a program was proposed for expansion of federal public health, maternal and child health services; for expansion of hospital facilities and of medical care for the needy; to lighten "the economic burdens created by sickness;" and for insurance against loss of wages during sickness.

The enactment of such a program at the next Congress will be a first step in the direction of making health the birthright of every American child, in so far as medical science can guarantee it.

It should have the support of everyone who believes that health is an essential part of the inalienable rights of our citizens to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.



Puppets Exposed

Looking Ahead

By *Len De Caux*

Money Talks

Money talks with many voices.

It talks in the rip-roaring oratory of the red-baiting politician.

It talks in the mellow tones of the radio commentator.

It talks in the pious phrases of the boss-fearing preacher.

It talks in the headlines, cartoons and editorials of a venal press.

It talks in the Harvard accent of the lecturer just as well as in the slum lingo of the plug-ugly.

Edgar Bergen has only one Charley McCarthy. But Big Money has so many!

A strikebreaking governor like Martin Davey.

Arm-waving windbags like Congressman Hoffman and Gerald L. K. Smith.

Chowderhead Cohen and his kind.

Writers and lecturers like George E. Sokolsky, paid by the Natl. Association of Manufacturers to write and speak against the CIO.

Mayors like Frank Hague who trample on labor's liberties.

Publishers without number who fight like lions for the rich and spit on the poor when they ask justice.

Political Ventriloquism

Big money is not much good at talking with its own voice.

When a J. P. Morgan, or a Tom Girdler, or a Henry Ford says his own say, people listen but are not convinced.

When a Manufacturers' Association or a Chamber of Commerce issues a statement in its own name, people recognize it as the opinion of a small wealthy group with its own axe to grind.

So Big Money prefers to talk through the voices of thousands of hirelings.

The money invested in million-dollar publications; the money poured into political campaigns; the money paid to publicity agencies, citizens' committees and countless other channels for influencing and misrepresenting public opinion—all of this money serves a similar function to that of the sound waves that carry the voice of Bergen to the lips of McCarthy.

These millions and billions of dollars carry the voice of the few to the ears of the many, with fully as much dispatch and control as the most skillful ventriloquist can command. And the way they do it is far more deceptive.

Speaking With One Voice

But Big Money's ventriloquistic control of "public opinion" is suffering some rude exposures nowadays.

Popular scepticism grows, for instance, when all the dummies keep repeating the same thing too much, for the same purpose.

Big Money's anti-New Deal campaign in the last presidential elections did more to discredit its Charley McCarthys than it did to defeat Roosevelt.

And now the Sokolskys, the Hagues, the Daveys, the Hoffmans the Coughlins and all the other puppets of press, radio, pulpit and politics, have been repeating "Down with the CIO" for so long and with such monotonous sameness, that people of intelligence have come to detect one and the same voice—the voice of money—talking through all their different lips.

Puppets on the Stand

The LaFollette civil liberties committee has done the best job to date of confirming these growing popular suspicions.

It has put the puppets on the stand one after another and painstakingly revealed the mechanics of the money-strings that make them jump.

It has shown who pays a Sokolsky to write and lecture against labor.

It has revealed the arts whereby some who call themselves men of God are persuaded to preach the gospel of Mammon.

It has exposed so-called citizens' committees as bought and paid for by anti-union employers.

It has shown how high-priced publicity firms bring money-pressure to bear on the press.

It has put on the public record the venality of mayors and other public officials who have used their powers to break strikes at the employers' behest.

* * *

The lessons of the LaFollette committee hearings should be remembered in the coming elections.

Money talks through many Charley McCarthys. But when they vote, the people have a chance to talk back—and to replace these McCarthys with men without strings.

Harvester Plant Closes; 10,000 Jobless

Chicago — The International Harvester Company has suspended operation in several plants in the Chicago area, throwing about 10,000 men out of work without consideration of length of service, according to the newly formed Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee, CIO.

Employes have been receiving short pay ever since Octobr, 1937, when the plants were put on a part time basis.

Appeal to WPA

An appeal has been made by the committee to WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins, asking him to back a government project for jobless International Harvester workers which would put them to work by August 15.

Union members in the plant formerly belonged to Lodges 1320 and 1899, Steel Workers Organizing Committee, before the formation of the FEWOC.

SSB Will Tell Old-Age Credits

Washington. — The Social Security Board this week announced that it is now prepared to tell workers how much they have accumulated towards their old-age benefit accounts.

Application cards for getting the information are available at the regional offices of the Federal Social Security Board. When filled in with the worker's name, address, date of birth and social security account number and mailed to the SSB, the cards will bring a reply from the Federal agency giving the amount accumulated.

Plan Three Labor Meets In Latin America

By NATHANIEL WEYL
Federated Press

Three important international conferences of trade unionists and progressives will be held in Latin America during the next two months with the double objective of building a Pan-American organization to crush fascism and organizing labor throughout the hemisphere for united action.

These congresses are regarded as significant symptoms of the fact that the German-Japanese-Italian drive in South America has suffered crushing setbacks of late. The fascist uprising in Brazil this spring was defeated, and following that came the debacle of the Garman-inspired Cedillo rebellion in Mexico.

The Argentine government is reestablishing democratic rights and moving vigorously against the German schools which serve as focal points for Nazi activity. The pro-fascist dictatorship in Uruguay has been swept out of the saddle and recent events in Ecuador has brought that little republic into the group of socially-progressive and democratic American nations.

Uruguay Meeting

First congress to be held will be the Continental Congress of Democracy, called by the Batillista Colorado Party of Uruguay. This meeting—scheduled for late August or early September—will represent American governments, progressive political parties, anti-fascist groups, and virtually the entire trade union movement of South America, with the exception of Brazil.

The objective is to unite these powerful forces around Thomas Jefferson's ideal that this hemisphere "be dedicated to freedom." At Montevideo plans will be drafted for economic and political defense against fascism.

Mexico is planning two great international labor meetings beginning September 5. CIO Chairman John L. Lewis has been invited to attend the Latin American Labor Congress called by the Mexican Federation of Labor (CTM). In addition to fraternal delegates from the U. S., Canada and other countries, the congress will have representatives from every big labor federation in Spanish America, including the new labor movements of Jamaica, Trinidad, Puerto Rico and British Guiana. The Mexico City meeting will result in the formation of a regional trade union federation for Latin America as an integral part of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions.

Mexican Congress

Right after this meeting, a world congress of labor organizations and other progressive groups will meet in Mexico City to formulate an international program of action against fascism and war. This urgently needed congress was decided on as a result of President Cardenas' recent plea for the protection of civilians against aerial bombardment.

Leon Jouhaux, leader of the French trade union movement; Dr. Harold Laski, member of the executive committee of the British Labor Party; a representative of the CIO; and official delegates from the Scandinavian trade union movements in addition to Latin American labor men have been invited.

"Dead Ends" On Down Grade As U. S. Housing Drive Gains

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

WASHINGTON.—"Today, in 37 cities in the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, approximately 68,000 persons who formerly lived in dilapidated slums are now living in attractive, airy and well-equipped homes" provided by the government, the United States Housing Authority pointed out here this week.

In a bright new publication entitled "New Cities, New Citizens," the USHA outlined the steps which Uncle Sam is taking to help the nation root out its slums. The magazine may be obtained from the USHA at Washington.

Since the USHA program was inaugurated in November, 1937, more than 178 local housing authorities have been created to cooperate with the federal agency's program. The USHA had, by the middle of this year, earmarked $506,871,000 of its funds for loan contracts to 123 local authorities, and had signed contracts for $154,528,000 with 28 other local groups which are ready to break ground and begin construction.

"Today, in a number of cities, land acquisition, slum elimination and construction preparation are already underway on a large scale," the magazine points out.

The Problem

What is the problem that local housing authorities and the USHA are attempting to solve?

"Briefly, it is this; first, there is a growing shortage of homes, especially of homes that low-income families can afford; second, literally millions of our low-rent dwellings are unfit to live in."

The shortage has led to an increase in rents, the USHA asserts, and has led to overcrowding—which, in turn, "facilitates the spread of social evils, of sickness, juvenile delinquency, immorality, etc., and does away with much of the privacy essential to normal living."

Slum Removal Needed

At the present time, it is pointed out, there are some 3,000,000 slum homes which should be torn down at once. The general condition of American housing is illustrated by a Department of Commerce survey conducted in 64 typical cities.

It found that: "Eighteen per cent. of the million and a half structurers visited were either unfit for use or in need of major repairs; 17 per cent of the dwellings were crowded; 14 per cent. had no indoor toilets; 20 per cent. had no bathing facilities."

The USHA program, government officials point out, provides for building new homes and removing slums at the same time.

The USHA, the magazine shows, "offers to lend funds to local communities which want to build low-rent homes and are ready and willing to eliminate—through demolition or repairs—an equal number of slums."

Double Results

Those cities and towns which take part in the USHA program are "killing two birds with one stone," it shows. "They are striking at the root of the slum problem by building decent homes for low-income families; simultaneously, morever, they are stimulating private industry and private employment."

Wages spent under the USHA program will create 270,000,000 "man-hours" of direct labor, and almost three times that amount in various other affected industries.

As Nathan Straus, USHA administrator explains in the new publication, "the very reason why housing is so important is because it is fundamental. . . it cuts across almost all the traditional activities of local government."

Straus advises community cooperating in each project, an adequate technical staff to handle it, and public discussion of the issues involved in preparing for a public housing development.

Benefits Are Great

For the 160,000 families who will dwell in the new housing project now in construction, the benefits will be great.

"Most of the projects are large enough to be complete neighborhoods, with streets and walks laid out for quiet and safety, and with playgrounds, public lawns, private gardens, community services and social rooms, all carefully planned and 'built in' for permanent usefulness and efficiency. These new neighborhoods can never 'run down.'

"Every home has been planned to allow a maximum of sunlight, fresh air, privacy, and cross ventilation. All are equipped with modern kitchens and bathrooms. And basement laundries equipped with hot plates and ironing boards are open to every resident in the project."

Drop Cases Against CIO Office Employes

NEW ORLEANS — The recent strike of CIO truck drivers and taxi cab men echoed sharply in criminal court here when Judge Frank T. Echezabal reversed the conviction of six girls seized at CIO headquarters and delivered a stinging rebuke to the lower court judge who had sentenced them to 29 days in jail and $25 fines.

Judge Echezabal took note of the fact that the girls had been convicted of being "dangerous and suspicious characters" when there was "absolute absence of evidence against them."

The recorder who found the defendants guilty, accepted the recommendation of a police officer whose statement amounted to nothing more than "hearsay based on hearsay,," the judge charged.

Commenting on the conduct of Albert T. Thompson, lower court magistrate who heard the case, Echezabal said:

"The proceedings in this cause in the recorder's court may not disturb those abiding in a sense of seemingly invulnerable security, but the vigilant and judicious will be startled by the knowledge that they occurred in an American court."

The women were arrested June 22 during one of the many raids on the CIO headquarters in the course of the strike.

Beg Pardon

The CIO NEWS last week erroneously reported that the Federation of Architects, Engineers and Technicians had signed a contract with the United States Housing Authority. The FAECT agreement with USHA actually covered only the Queensbridge Housing Project in New York City.

The Old Gives Way To The New

City slums, like those on the left, make way for bright, new low-cost homes as Uncle Sam's housing program gains momentum. Progress of the housing drive is described in a publication, "New Cities, New Citizens," just issued by the United States Housing Authority.

Pictures Courtesy U. S. Housing Authority)

Steel Barons Fight Steel Workers

LaFollette Hearing Shows Thousands Spent In 'War'

(Continued From Page 3)

companies filled many pages of the records with their stories.

The Rev. Orville C. Jones, former minister of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Youngstown, a pleasant-faced, soft spoken man, was one of the witnesses whose testimony was received with breathless interest.

Pastor of a church to which several Sheet & Tube officials, as well as many steel workers belonged, Dr. Jones told quietly of the "subtle pressure" to which not only he but other Youngstown ministers were subjected.

Believing that workers had a right to organized, he said, he spoke out frequently in defense of that right, and aroused the intense antagonism of Frank Purnell, president of the Sheet & Tube, and William B. Gillies, vice-president of the same company, both of whom belonged to his church.

After he had addressed a union meeting, Dr. Jones said, a steel official told him that "if I ever addressed another union meeting, either he or I would have to leave." So much antagonism was aroused against him, the minister testified, that finally he was forced to resign.

In contrast with efforts to hold anti-union policy of "Little Steel" the church in line with the fierce was the amazing tale of the preparations for a bloody warfare, brought out by documents, vouchers and testimony concerning the munitions purchased by both companies.

Armament Purchases

Purnell, Sheet & Tube official, was forced to admit when confronted with the evidence, that the company had $10,000 worth of tear gas and nearly 1,000 revolvers, pistols and shot guns on hand when the 1937 strike began.

Republic had about $50,000 worth of sickening gas and some 800 guns, pistols and rifles, as well as nearly 5,000 gas grenades and projectiles, and other arms.

Jack Baxter, munitions salesman for Federal Laboratories in Pittsburgh, admitted that he had received $20,000 in commission for sales of arms to Republic.

Violence at Munroe

Turning its attention more closely to the activities of Girdler and his assocaitions in the Republic Steel Corp., the Committee brought out a story of violence, espionage and strike-breaking at the Newton Steel Co. in Monroe, Mich., a Republic subsidiary.

From James S. Torbic, a bull-necked gentleman who nervously puffed on a cigar, Sen. LaFollette gained an unwilling admission that the company had used spies against its workers.

Torbic, industrial relations director at the plant, aroused the Senator's ire as he parried questions about expense vouchers for traveling. The Republic straw boss said he had sanctioned the spending of some $2,300 for information of a general sort, but had failed to receive anything worth listening to.

Safety Group On Spot

Torbic was questioned closely about the activities of the safety committee at the plant, and though he denied the SWOC had ever been discussed, he was forced to admit that the formation of an independent union was under consideration at several meetings.

Torbic, it was revealed, was the man who distributed a back-to-work petition in which the CIO and its chairman, John L. Lewis, were criticized in a wide variety of flossy terms. Torbic, too, had traveled to Cleveland headquarters of the company with members of the safety committee to present the petition to Vice-Pres. Charles White.

The audience laughed when White's pleasure at receiving the petition was recounted. White, present in the hearing room, appear sheepish.

The audience, which has packed the hearing each day, laughed again when Torbic admitted that the "safety committee" had been paid for its services until the Wagner Act was declared constitutional. LaFollette pointed out that the Act does not prohibit payment to safety committee members, and broadly hinted that the committee had other functions in addition to promoting safety devices.

Forgot Their Preachings

More laughter filled the room when an SWOC leader testified that during the strike members of the safety group drove their car at and around pickets in a manner scarcely suggestive of a burning desire to avoid accidents.

Cooperation between the company executives and Monroe officials came under the Committee's scrutiny as events during the strike in June, 1937, were described from the witness stand.

It was shown that the city police marched down on the picket line and without provocation unloosed a barrage of tear gas. Simultaneously, Republic guards, concealed in the rear, also fire tear gas shells.

"Are you accustomed to ordering company police to fire gas at people standing on the public highway?" Sen. LaFollette inquired of Torbic. The Republic official said it was the first time he had given such an order.

Torbic, the records showed, had spent $1,566 of Republic money to buy tear gas and baseball bats for the local police force. The money, paid over to Robert Neis, Monroe city director, was never entered on the city's books. Republic, during the summer of 1937, spent $18,363 for 473 guards at its Monroe plant.

New evidence of how Little Steel used the "law and order" slogan to mask its anti-union violence came from the boastful lips of Roy Thomas, leader of the Youngstown back-to-work movement.

As head of an "independent" union, Thomas advised the company to purchase large quantities of munitions, and he saw to it that his thugs were heavily armed.

Thomas then advised his strong-arm men to shoot their way through the picket lines.

Firm Gave Arms To City

$1000

James S. Torbic, industrial relations chief at the Newton Steel Company, Munroe, Mich., might well be saying "excuse it, please," as he appeared before the LaFollette committee. Actually, however, he admitted hiring espionage agents, and incidentally, getting stuck for $1000 on a fake stool pigeon.

The NAM—They Also Serve

While the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee delves into the anti-labor practices of Little Steel, the Natl. Association of Manufacturers helps to furnish new evidence of its high-powered nation-wide propaganda campaign against bona fide unionism.

An elaborate brochure just published by the NAM lists and describes all the activities on the open shoppers list.

Comments the Guild Reporter, official organ of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, which has been fighting for greater freedom of the press and removal of coloring of the news by big business:

"Publicity experts may be critical of certain aspects of the program, but on the whole they say it shapes up like an efficient job which creates insidious results.

"It is at least a $500,000 a year job; reports among publicity men say it comes closer to $750,000," the Guild Reporter noted.

Here are the highlights of the NAM'S services offered in the brochure, in the brochure's own words:

YOU AND INDUSTRY LIBRARY: Eight attractive and authoritative booklets presenting industry's story in interesting, reliable form. . . . More than **2,000,000** copies distributed . . . to schools, colleges, ministers, women's clubs and other key groups.

ON THE AIR: George S. Sokolsky, author, lecturer and commentator, in weekly fifteen-minute discussions of current economic problems. Used from coast-to-coast, through electrical transcription, by more than **240** stations.

MOTION PICTURES: . . . featuring Lowell Thomas and John S. Young (in such "screen editorials" as "Let's Go America!" and "America Marching On!") Top quality . . . is the first requirement of a movie that "plays" in New York's Radio City Music Hall. One of the newest . . . NAM productions had its premiere there. For all four pictures—an audience estimated at **15,000,000** people. . . . Also shown by more than half the schools in the country equipped to show sound motion pictures. . .

NAM SERVICES TO NEWSPAPERS: Industrial Press Service (a clip sheet) . . . Reaching truly back to the grass roots, Industrial Press Service goes every week on request to more than **6,000** weekly papers. Cartoons subscribed to by **3,500** papers. Pocketbook of Knowledge (cartoon feature) by more than **2,200.** The Pocketbook of Knowledge, newest IPS feature, drawn under the pen name of Topps by Robert Pilgrim, well-known syndicate artist. Washington Snapshots is written by a former Washington correspondent (James Preston) of wide experience. The IPS cartoon, drawn by Nate Collier, well-known cartoonist and syndicate artist, for years associated with national publications.

YOU AND YOUR NATION'S AFFAIRS: .Popularizing economics for millions of readers daily . . . written by six leading economists . . . subscribed to by **265** daily newspapers, one of the largest syndicated features in the country. While NAM defrays the costs . . . opinions expressed by the writers are their own, without restriction.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY ROBINSON: America's most widely used program. On **273** stations. Twice or more each week, through electrical transcription, brings to radio listeners sound thinking and basic facts about industry and the American system.

COMMUNITY PROGRAM SERVICE: Through this . . . service NAM offers expert assistance and guidance in setting up local Public Information units . . . offers you . . . ready prepared—movies, radio programs, slide films, speakers, booklets, newspaper advertisements, etc.

SOUND SLIDE FILMS: Nine productions ("Profits and Progress," "Every Day Is Tax Pay Day," "There Goes an American," etc.) explaining economic questions in simple, dramatic form — two others dealing with safety. Shown to thousands of employes in more than **500** manufacturing organizations, and as part of community public information programs.

SERVICE FOR PLANT PUBLICATIONS: . . . Contains factual material, editorials and cartoon feature. Sent each month on request to 1,000 plant publications and house organs.

VOICE OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY: Carries expression of industry's viewpoint to the editors of every daily paper in the country . . . It places in the hands of the nation's editorial writers factual background material.

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING: One of the largest outdoor edvertising campaigns ever conducted . . . seen by millions on **45,000** billboards covering every city of over **2,500** population. (The "What is Good for Industry is Good for You" series.)

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING: Used from coast-to-coast by **550** newspapers. Locally underwritten, they presented little known facts about industry to millions of Americans. (The "Prosperity Dwells Where Harmony Reigns" series). These ads helped build better understanding of local industry in **396** communities. A total of 3161 full pages of advertising.

SPEAKERS BUREAU: Heading the . . . bureau is one of America's most forceful platform speakers, **DR. ALLEN A. STOCKDALE:** Educated at Boston University and Oxford, Dr. Stockdale has held pastorates in Boston, Toledo, Chicago and Washington. . . .

SPOT NEWS RELEASES: Sent to newspapers, press associations and press radio news whenever the associations or its officers make a public statement of industry's attitude on current problems.

NATION-WIDE SURVEYS: Elmo Roper and Paul T. Cherington, well known survey experts, have been retained by NAM to make surveys of public opinion and employe opinion. MR. ROPER CONDUCTS THE "FORTUNE" QUARTERLY SURVEY WHICH FORECAST THE RESULTS OF THE LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION WITHIN ONE PER CENT OF ACCURACY. . . . Facts revealed by these surveys serve as basis for public information activities . . . help to determine misunderstandings that NAM seeks to correct.

NLRB Case Reopens At Maytag

(Continued From Page 3)

proper complaints of unfair labor practices and of holding hearings to place the facts on public record.

"The Board cannot permit its orderly processes, conducted under Federal authority, to be arbitrarily suspended by action which the Board deems both illegal and to constitute the substitution of state military authority for Federal civil processes."

American Can Strike Ends

San Francisco. — Workers in four west coast plants of the American Can Co. went back to work this week on the basis of an agreement between the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and the company, settling the strike.

Employes returned on the terms that all seniority rights were to be restored and strikebreakers discharged. At the San Francisco and Oakland plants, the company agreed to take the men back at once; in Sacramento and Los Angeles they will be given work by August 15. Workers at the San Jose plant returned to their jobs two weeks ago.

Mayor

Daniel A. Knaggs, mayor of Munroe, Mich., who admitted at the LaFollette committee hearing that special police officers had been armed with baseball bats to help Tom Girdler's Newton Steel Company fight the union.

LABOR *And The* LAW

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

The American Bar Association and Civil Liberties

At the same time that the lawyers in the American Bar Association attacked the Social Security Act and the National Labor Relations Board at their recent convention, they set up a committee for the "defense of liberties."

The cause of civil liberties needs many defenders, and it may be that the American Bar Association can help to protect civil liberties. However, there are some facts on the record which make the ringing tones of the Liberty Bell, which the Bar Association is clanging, sound a little hollow.

Bill of Particulars

We would like to present the Bar Association and its lawyers with a Bill of Particulars.

Item 1.—The Mooney case. The record shows that the American Bar Association, at its convention in August, 1936, turned down a resolution requesting it to investigate the injustice committed in the Mooney case.

Item 2.—Industrial Espionage. The record shows that certain lawyers prominent in the American Bar Association have been counsel for firms that engage in industrial espionage; certain of these lawyers serve on the board of directors of firms that sell tear gas and ammunitions to anti-labor employers. A leading member of the Bar Association has urged that the reports of industrial espionage agencies to employers be confidential so that they cannot be investigated.

Item 3.—The Sacco-Vanzetti case. The record shows that the American Bar Association did nothing to aid in the investigation into this case, but instead almost passed a resolution condemning the defence of these two workers.

Item 4.—The record shows that a number of prominent Bar Association lawyers were members of the National Committee of Lawyers of the Liberty League which issued the now notorious statement declaring the Wagner Act unconstitutional, and directly counseling violation of the law.

Item 5.—The record shows that the American Bar Association in its application blanks for membership requires the applicant to state whether he is White, Indian, Negro or Mongolian, and that all those who cannot say they are White are excluded from membership.

What Do They Mean?

In the fact of this record, it is pertinent to ask what the lawyers of the American Bar Association mean by "civil liberties."

Do they mean the right of corporations to be free from social legislation?

Do they mean the right of corrupt officials to be free from investigation in their dealings with the government?

Do they mean perhaps that the right to work is sacred only when it means the right or a scab to break a strike?

Do they mean that freedom of press only refers to the right of a newspaper to print false and distorted news, and keep from its readers news of events of which the editor disapproves.

Surely this past record of the American Bar Association is a challenge to the high sounding phrases which have accompanied its announcement as a protector of civil liberties.

There are some members of the American Bar Association who are genuinely concerned with civil liberties for the masses of the American people; but it remains to be seen whether these lawyers or the lawyers representing the Girdlers of the country will determine what cases the Bar Association will defend in the name of liberty.

Police Have Their Hands In Soup Company's Anti-Union Fight, CIO Officials Charge

CAMDEN, N. J.—Charging that police are interfering with the rights of union workers at the plant of the Campbell Soup Co., telegrams from CIO officials asking for a Federal investigation were sent to Senator Robert M. La-Follette, chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee, and to Attorney-General Homer E. Cummings.

Six organizers for Local 80, United Cannery, Agricultural Packing & Allied Workers, CIO, were arrested recently on "disorderly conduct" charges and fined $10 each for distributing union literature to Campbell workers, the telegrams stated.

On notice by union counsel of appeal to a higher court, the police court judge suspended sentences on the fines.

Police Told Different Story

The wires, signed by William Pommerer, chairman of the Camden CIO Industrial Union Council, and John W. Edelman, CIO regional director in Philadelphia, also pointed out that the city commissioners had informed the union previously that no permits were needed.

Edelman and Pommerer declared that the police intimidation began when it became evident that the union's drive on Campbell's was showing results.

Owned by the $150,000,000 Dorrance estate, the Campbell plant is the largest soup manufacturing concern in the world.

PENETRATE STRONGHOLD

New York — Workers at the swanky Banker's Club here have voted overwhelmingly in favor of union representation.

Need For Farmer Labor Alliance Seen

CHICAGO—The need for close ties between farmers and workers in the United States was explained in a speech here recently by F. R. Lenox, secretary of the Ohio Farmers Union.

"It seems to me," Lenox said, "that it should be apparent to both farmers and industrial workers that their economic interests are inevitably linked together as a unit in our economic life—that in reality they go up or down together."

Blasting assertions that farmers and workers have no common interest, the Farmers Union official declared:

"As a matter of fact neither farmers nor wage earners have received a sufficient return for their labor over a given period of time to properly balance the supply and demand of consumable goods as the machine process gradually displaced hand labor by mechanical mass production.

"Always at varying periods this great mass of farmers and workers have found themselves without purchasing power in the form of money or credit, and it is surely a sane conclusion that some part of the value of their effort has found its way into hands to which it did not rightfully belong."

Lenox cited recent farm-labor alliances as a forward step toward the goal of the greatest possible "cooperation between farmer and worker," which he said, "is essential to the advance of all society."

Chicago League In Drive

Chicago—With more than three-quarters of Chicago's 50 wards represented, Labor's Non-Partisan League of Cook County last week mapped plans for an intensive city-wide organization to function as an independent force in the Windy City's congressional and senatorial elections this November, and at city voting contests next spring.

The meeting was attended by members and officers of AFL, CIO and railroad unions, as well as numerous other citizens representing veterans and church organizations.

George Patterson, representing the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, CIO, pledged the support of the city's numerous steel lodges. Other delegates from the teachers' union and the elevator operators, both AFL affiliates, also promised to help build the League.

The Chicago League will function as an independent group of voters within the major parties for the time being, with some exceptions being made for certain congressional districts.

FALSE TEETH FOR 22,000

New York—Some 22,000 home relief clients will receive false teeth through a contract arranged between the city Department of Public Welfare and nine private laboratories.

Tomorrow $4,000,000, UOPW's New Movie, Ready For Showings

New York.—An insurance agent threatened with the loss of his job after 15 years service; a stenographer forced to break her date because she has to work late, and a manuscript reader who falls asleep at her desk from weariness are among the characters shown in the film, "Tomorrow—Four Million," recently completed by the United Office and Professional Workers.

The first motion picture to be released by this CIO union, the 16-M silent film of 30 minutes duration will be shown before the UOPW's 80 locals throughout the country, according to an announcement made by the educational department.

The title indicates the hopes of the UOPW for 100 per cent. organization, as there are four million workers eligible for membership.

The UOPW, which has grown from 8600 at the time of its first convention in May 1937, to the present membership of 45,000, takes in office employes of all kinds, including insurance agents, social workers, bank and brokerage clerks, artists, and publishing house employes.

FAKE UNION DIES

WASHINGTON. — A company union supported by the David Strain Company, Inc., Philmont, N. Y., to interfere with the activities of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, CIO, has been ordered abolished by the Labor Board.

ACW Signs With Stern, Ends AFL Reign

Rochester, N. Y.—A closed shop contract between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO union, and Michaels Stern and Co., covering 900 employes, has just been signed.

The agreement ends the control which the United Garment Workers, AFL, has had over the company's shops in Rochester for nearly 20 years, in the form of a closed shop pact.

The contract, which was ratified unanimously by the workers, provides for a 36-hour week, time and a half for overtime, arbitration machinery, and exclusive hiring through the union.

Last spring, Michaels Stern reorganized, formed a corporation and joined the Rochester Clothiers Exchange, which has union relations with the CIO clothing workers exclusively.

The company has announced that it will re-open another plant in Rochester closed since March, and employ 200 workers making overcoats.

SUGAR STRIKE ENDS

EDGEWATER, N. J. — A strike of 900 workers at the National Sugar Refining Company against a wage cut ended with a truce between the United Sugar Workers, CIO, and the company, in which the firm pledged to maintain present wage rates pending the signing of an agreement.

"Sweetheart of the CIO"

Wisconsin Workers Name Ideal Girl

Milwaukee.—What qualities should the ideal "CIO Sweetheart" possess?

Gunnar Mickelsen, editor of the Wisconsin edition of The CIO News, last week announced the findings of a questionnaire survey conducted in the paper to discover just what qualities she should have.

"She is, in the first place, intelligent," the poll disclosed. "The men were unanimous about that. An office worker emphasized it with three exclamation points!"

The president of one union local chimed in to remark that "brains make a better union worker of her."

If it is necessary to support herself or her family, or if she has some special talent she enjoys working at, she holds a job," the balloting revealed.

"But she doesn't work merely to supply herself with little luxuries. Not one of the men could see his 'Dream Girl' doing that."

She listens with interest when a man wants to talk about his union, "but she doesn't try to get bossy," as one steel worker put it.

She's Not Naive

Her own conversation is about her own union, politics, international affairs, and the movies, but she never mentions her other boy friends.

The indication of early questionnaire returns—that no clinging vines need seek to twine around CIO shoulders—was sustained by the final answers. The ideal girl of the CIO men is definitely self-reliant—and she goes on the picket line with her man. "Puts more pep in the gas when the girls come on the line" was one comment.

CIO men respect the girl who boycotts all Fascist-made goods, even though that means she must go dancing in cotton stockings.

They don't, in general, object if she drinks, but they all object—most strenuously—to her getting drunk! "Don't care how much she drinks, so long as she drinks like a gentleman—or I should say like a lady," was the answer of one mine worker. "Prefer that she doesn't drink at all, but wouldn't object to her taking two or three for sociability," was another answer.

Most disagreement developed 'round the question: "Would you break off with her if she refused to join a union to which she was eligible even if you were crazy about her?"

Only one outright "No" was received to that. The majority answered that they wouldn't break off with the girl, but would try to convince her to join. One said, "Don't think I'd be interested in her in the first place if she were opposed to unions."—she wouldn't be my 'ideal girl.'"

Almost as much controversy developed over "Would you ask her for another date—even if you were nuts about her—if you saw her pass through a picket line? Some of the men could find no excuse for that. Other would "raise hell with her," "give her a good talking to," or "try to explain the social undesirability of her action."

For the rest, the CIO dream girl is no glamor girl. "Just nice-looking" was the choice of the majority.

Boo Red Nails

The ideal girl, it developed, uses a moderate amount of make-up though several men balked at eyeshadow, mascara, and red finger nail polish.

There was a variety of opinion about woman's worst fault in dressing. Wearing too many doodads and constantly fussing with them was the pet gripe of most men, and croked stocking seams was second. Shoulder straps showing and the silhouette effect produced in sunlight when a girl wears no slip annoyed a few.

Brunettes had a slight edge over blondes and red-heads though all received some votes. As for height—as long as she's a little bit shorter than he is, the man apparently doesn't mind. Five-feet-three was the minimum chosen; five-eight the maximum.

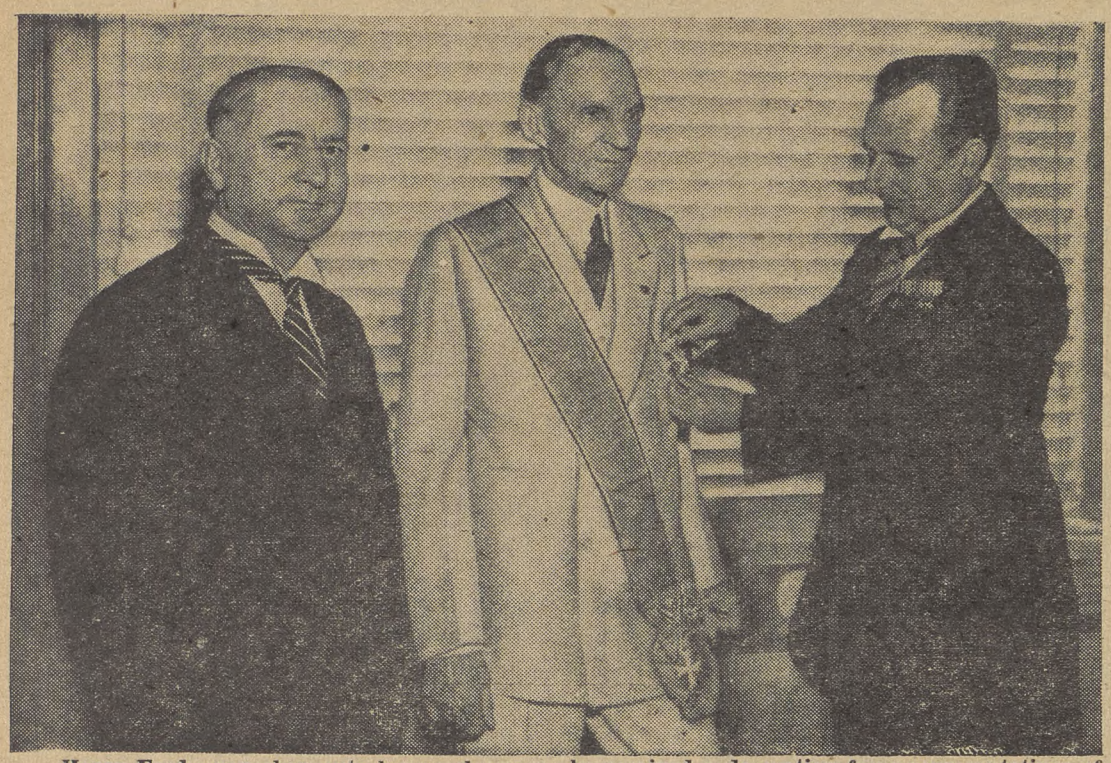
Can Be Winner

In general the men didn't consider it essential that the girl be either a good dancer or an outdoor girl though both, a number of replies indicated, would add to her charms. They didn't mind being beaten at games. "Been defeated so often that I'm reconciled. "Okay, if she beats me on the level."

Blue was the favorite color of the men who answered that question, but many expressed no choice. Only one man said he objected to a girl's smoking. And every one thought it was okay for a girl to listen to slightly off-color jokes, but very few conceded her right to tell them!

Should she be a good housekeeper? The vote was overwhelming that she should, with the exception of one man who's be satisfied if she could "boil water mithout burning it."

Flivver King Gets Nazi Tribute



Henry Ford, open shop auto baron, shown as he received a decoration from representatives of Hitler's Nazi government. On the same day, the National Labor Relations Board told Henry to quit violating the Wagner Act at his Buffalo plant.

Labor Board Knocks Ford Policies Again

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Henry Ford received awards of two kinds this week.

In Detroit a representative of the Nazi government bestowed upon the auto king a decoration from Adolph Hitler bringing Ford into the limited group who have received the "Grand Cross of the German Eagle."

Meanwhile, in Buffalo, a trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board charged the flivver king with violations of the Wagner Act on eight charges, ordered the rehiring of 50 workers, discontinuance of a company union and an end to interference with the organizing activities of **the United Automobile Workers, CIO.**

Francis M. Shea, NLRB examiner, asserted that the Ford management in Buffalo had fired 17 men for their union activities, and had refused to rehire 33 others after a layoff because of similar interest in the union.

List Charges

In addition, the NLRB held that Ford had violated the Wagner Act by:

1. Distribution of anti-union attacks.
2. Intimidation and threats by foremen.
3. Spying on union meetings and on union workers inside the plant.
4. Use of Ford "service men" to discourage union activity and help fire union members.

The written attacks on the union were contained, Shea said, in the Ford Almanac for July, 1937 and in pamphlets entitled "Ford Gives His Viewpoint on Labor."

The almanacs and other publications, Shea said in his report, constitutes a "direct appeal to the working men to avoid labor organizations and a threat that the consequences of organization would be that their wage level would decline."

Distribution of the propaganda, he held, "was a deliberate effort on the part of the management to interfere with and restrain employes in the exercise of the rights guaranteed by Section 7 of the National Labor Relations Act."

ALP NAMES SLATE

New York—The American Labor Party, affiliated with Labor's Non-Partisan League, has named its own candidates for Congress in all but two of Mahattan's Congressional districts. Included among those named are Eugene Connolly of the Transport Workers Union, and Jacob Rosenberg, president of Local 802, American Federation of Musicians.

CIO Official Shatters AFL Claims

Mobile, Ala.—Claims of the AFL to represent longshore workers in this city were completely punctured by evidence produced by Yelverton Cowherd, CIO regional director here, at the recent Natl. Labor Relations Board hearing.

Cowherd produced cards at the hearing showing 2029 workers signed up, out of a total of 2100 employed on the waterfront. Efforts of AFL attorneys to secure these cards were blocked by Cowherd and the NLRB examiner, who refused to allow them to be turned over.

Ed Rhone, president of the AFL Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. local, admitted under cross-examination that he had been president of two dual unions, rivals to the ILA, before going over to the AFL.

It was also shown that Rhone was attempting to build a blacklist system on the waterfront, whereby all workers showing CIO sympathies were prevented from securing work through collusion with the bosses.

LAUNCH DRIVE

New York—The Federation of Architects, Engineers & Technicians has formed a Marine Draftsmen's Organizing Committee and will launch an organizing campaign.

Wisconsin CIO Asks Unity in Fight Against Pay Cuts

Milwaukee.—The state executive board of the Wisconsin Industrial Union Council last week called upon all AFL city central bodies in the state to cooperate with the CIO in a fight against pay cuts.

"No greater danger faces organized labor today, AFL and CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods alike, than the mass drive of big business to lower the living standards of the American people," the IUC statement warned.

"By uniting in common determination that there shall be no wage cuts, organized labor can prevent the current depression from deepening into a crisis more serious than that of 1929-33," it continued.

"Differences of opinion on jurisdictional lines fade into insignificance in the face of the big employers' threat against the very foundation of the labor movement. AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhood unions are in duty bound to stand shoulder to shoulder on this issue. Through such action all stand to gain, and none to lose."

Small Business Men, Too

The board suggested that small business men and farmers be drawn into the wage-slash fight.

"It is the department store, the grocer and the shoe merchant who immediately suffer when wages are cut," the statement explained.

"These business men must be made to realize that they are cutting their own throats if they allow Big Business to put through their 'economics of scarcity' program."

TWOC Maps Pay Cut Fight In Northeast

Boston.—Union delegates from woolen and worsted mills throughout the northeast, will attend a trade conference to be held at the Hotel Bancroft in Worcester the week-end of August 6 and 7.

Called by the Textile Workers organizing committee, the conference will lay plans for an organizing drive to restore wage cuts and to stabilize the textile industry.

TWOC Leaders to Attend

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and national TWOC chairman; Emil Rieve, TWOC executive director and president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, and other TWOC national leaders will attend.

Two other trade conferences, one in velvet and plush, the other in carpets have already been held by the TWOC, which plans eventually to call similar parleys in every branch of the textile industry.

Unorganized mills as well as organized have been invited to send delegates.

STAGE PROTEST STRIKE

New York—More than 500 cab drivers for the Parmalee Corp., members of the Transport Workers Union, staged a short strike to protest the company's attack on its TWU contract.

PUMP SLUMPS

Waterloo, Ia. — The Viking Pump Co., Cedar Falls, Iowa, has been ordered in an intermediate report made by a Labor Board examiner, to cease interfering with the activities of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee local in the plant, and to reinstate two workers with back pay from August 25, 1937.

FIGHT CRIM-SYN BILL

Des Moines, Ia.—Labor forces in this setate are renewing their fight again the criminal syndicalism bill in this state.

Hub ILGWU Boosts Shops With Pacts

Boston.—The Boston joint board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, CIO, is taking advantage of an employers' display of merchandise being shown during "Boston Market Week" to boost manufacturers under contracts with the union.

The union advertising stresses the fact that "labor conditions in the Boston market are such that only companies operating under collective agreements with the union can be certain of guaranteeing their accounts uninterrupted deliveries."

The joint board declared that the prosperity of Boston was being menaced by a comparatively small group of sub-standard manufacturers of women's ready-to wear who "mistakenly think that the sweatshop attitude in industrial relations will help them obtain a competitive advantage over manufacturers upholding American standards."

Arkansas Auxiliary Leads The Way In Education Work

Ft. Smith, Arkansas—Women are doing the pioneering for progressive workers education in the Ft. Smith labor movement. Since its organization last winter the Ladies League, auxiliary of the Central Labor Council has steadily encouraged and developed educational and recreational activities among union people.

The Ladies League is the first union in Ft. Smith to use the charts of the Visual Education press. These charts, union songs from the Commonwealth College Songbook, and educational contests are regular features of the league meetings. The women thmselves have been stimulated to creative activity; posters are made, and lectures and contests are compiled by the members.

Most of these women are new in union activity. Many of them have had no other experience in work with organizations. Parliamentary law was a problem very successfully solved by using the Visual Education chart and holding "True-False" contests on parliamentary practice and democratic procedure.

The League has pioneered in showing the effectiveness of mimeograph work and was instrumental in the purchase of a mimeograph machine by the Central Labor Council. A monthly mimeographed bulletin brings news of the League's activity to the women of the working class districts.

The need for industrial unionism has been well analyzed by the League, and a series of programs on "OIC Why We Need the CIO," have made it possible for the Ladies League members to resist the propaganda that several of our unions fell for.

The Central Labor Council here is a unity council; when the CIO sets up a women's auxiliary organization the Ladies League wants to join it to a member.

Runs In Ohio

Charles Sawyer, who has labor's support to beat Governor Davey in the Democratic primary next week.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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DAVEY'S DEFEAT IN OHIO GIVES CIO MAJOR VICTORY

Sullen, Sleepy, Defiant

No wonder Sen. Robert LaFollette looked haggard as the senate civil liberties committee's hearings drew to a close. On the final day he had to look at Republic Steel's Big Three: left, Charles White, vice-president; center, bleary-eyed Tom Girdler, enjoying a little catnap; and T. F. Patton, Girdler's legal counsel. *(See Story Page Three)*

Ohio Voters Show Resentment At Strikebreaking

(See Story Page 3)

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The progressive voters of Ohio, led by the CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League, this week brusquely removed from power a tin-hatted strikebreaker who had broken his trust with labor to align himself with the entrenched greed of Tom Girdler and his Little Steel cohorts.

From the industrial strongholds thousands upon thousands of votes for Charles Sawyer, progressive New Dealer, wrote finis to the political hopes of Gov. Martin Davey. The voters renominated Sen. Robert Bulkley, New Dealer who has supported labor's program in Congress and was endorsed by Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Davey had sought to build his campaign on the basis of keeping John L. Lewis "out of Ohio." The CIO and other progressive organizations ridiculed his charges and exposed them as shabby tricks designed to get the voters' minds off the real issues at stake.

Lewis declared in Washington that Davey's "prostitution of his public office at the behest of these corporate interest and his flagrant disregard of labor's rights during the little steel strike last summer have received an appropriate response from the electorate."

E. L. Oliver, LNPL executive vice-president, asserted that the primary results were a "smashing success for labor and progressives."

In addition to securing the nomination of Sawyer, labor-endorsed candidates gained victory in all the contests for state executive officers. Moreover, a large number of seats in the state and local government were won by CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League candidates.

"The voters of this state have, by their vote, expressed their overwhelming disapproval of the lawless action by which the National Guard was used to break the strike in Little Steel," said John Owens, LNPL chairman in Ohio.

"No man who uses troops to thwart collective bargaining can be governor of Ohio."

CIO Helps Beet Workers Lift Pay Rates

WASHINGTON. — Beet sugar workers will get their wages in full before the operators get their government benefit checks, the U. S. Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced here.

In 1937, wages due some sugar beet workers were deducted from the checks because of delay in issuing new rates. Rates this year were raised considerably over 1937, and were set after consultation with the CIO United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America.

About 50,000 workers will be affected. Close to 30,000 of them are members of the Cannery and Agricultural Union, spread over six states.

Held "Satisfactory"

Commenting on the new rates early last month, J. Austin Beasley, president of District 3 of the UCAPAWA, described them as "satisfactory."

"We regard the 1938 wage allocations as fair and all that could reasonably be expected," he said. "Growers, in prices for the 1938 crop, did not get relatively as much. Processors will get the best end of it."

However, even with the new rates, a family with three workers will only receive an annual income of less than $400. Union officials of the UCAPAWA have announced plans to complete the organization of the beet workers 100%, so that this meagre income can be increased to a level that will permit decent living.

Girdler Tales!

The statements made by Tom Girdler when he attacked the CIO at the Senate Post Office Committee hearing in 1937, make strange reading when contrasted with the testimony and evidence heard by the LaFollette Committee this summer. For a long list of Girdler's lies, turn to the story on page Two.

G. M. PAY SKIDS

New York — Payrolls of the General Motors Corp. dropped faster than sales warranted, Labor Research Assn. charges.

Brought Protest From Labor

Use of National Guardsmen in Iowa to break the strike of Maytag CIO workers against wage cuts brought protests from unions throughout the nation. E. L. Oliver of Labor's Non-Partisan League charged that Gov. Kraschel's action must serve as a "a warning" to the nation. Militia failed to break the union, however. *(See Story Page Three)*

IUMMSW To Take CIO News

Butte, Montana — One hundred delegates attending the 35th annual convention of the Intl. Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, heard Jerry O'Connell, progressive Congressman from Montana, warn against the danger of fascism in this country and call for a vigorous defense of American liberties.

O'Connell further warned against red-baiting in unions, pointing out that this played into the hands of labor-hating employers and other reactionary forces opposed to organized labor.

The convention went on record endorsing THE CIO NEWS as official organ of the international union, in a roll call vote of all the delegates.

Resolutions Passed

Unanimous endorsement of a national health program along the lines laid down in the recent report to President Roosevelt by the Natl. Health Conference was expressed by the delegates.

Endorsement was also voted for Labor's Non-Partisan League, and delegates were urged to build the league in their communities as a vital force in labor's struggle for political and democratic rights.

In addition, resolutions were passed urging the formation of a national conference to fight wage cuts and backing the railroad workers in their struggle against the threatened 15 per cent. cut in their wages.

A third term for President Roosevelt was also endorsed by the convention.

Heat Wave Hits AFL Leaders

Green, Woll Steam At NLRB But Company Union Charters Remain

WASHINGTON — —Using vigorous language, Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board this week criticized the latest attack on the board by Pres. William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

"To keep the record clear, I think I should comment on that part of William Green's attack on me, made at the convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, in which he said, 'He (Smith) has gone so far as to declare that the crafts are nothing more than company unions.'

"This is reckless and untrue.

"Mr. Green would be completely unable to support his statement, because I never made any such declaration.

"No intelligent student of the American labor movement would refer to the craft unions of the American Federation of Labor as company unions."

Green, in a bombastic and perspiring mood, had charged that Edwin Smith and Donald Wakefield Smith should be removed because of their "perversion" of the Wagner Act.

To "Ignore" NLRB

Further evidences of the heat wave's effect on the AFL leadership were seen at Cincinnati, Ohio, where Lewis G. Hines, Green's representative, and one of the federation's champion charter lifters, boasted that the Labor Board "will henceforth be ignored by the American Federation of Labor."

At Chicago. AFL Vice-Pres. Matthew Woll, who had been called to the Republican party's "brain trust" meeting in the capacity of an expert on labor affairs, also paid his compliments to the Wagner Act and the board.

Different Approach

Woll, however, used arguments diametrically opposite those employed by Green and his followers.

While the AFL president has said that the AFL was responsible for the passage of the Wagner Act, Woll took the position that it was business which brought the government into the employer-labor relations field.

Woll joined with President Louis K. Comstock of the Tory Merchants Assn. of New York to wage his attack on the law. The state, the AFL executive council members asserted, "which in the past has proved a buttress for the employer and oppressor of labor, has now become a buttress for labor and an oppressor for the employers."

While the Republican bigwigs nodded in assent, Woll said the law — which AFL and CIO members have termed Labor's Magna Charta—was one-sided.

Woll's speech to the Republicans was titled "Labor Will Cooperate."

Workers Favor CIO

Cause of the AFL big-wigs' anguish was largely the NLRB's recent poll summary, which showed the CIO leading in number of elections won. The AFL, nevertheless, had won a number of elections from company unions.

Green, while frothing at Board member Smith's alleged remark, is not known to have criticized the chartering of the vigilante company union at Westwood, Calif., which was responsible for the eviction of several hundred CIO lumber union strikers and their families from the town when they battled against 17½ per cent. wage cuts.

G-Men are now investigating the AFL union's part in the attack.

Blue Card Union

Another AFL company outfit—the Blue Card Union in the Tri-State area of Missouri, Arkanas and Kansas—is practically dead, Pres. Reid Robinson of the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, CIO, told his union's convention this week. The Blue Card Union, whose membership rolls listed company guards and strawbosses, was responsible for a lawless attack on CIO union headquarters more than a year ago.

At Laona, Wis., evidence of the activity of still another AFL company union came to light in the NLRB hearing on the Connor Lumber Mills case. There it was revealed that a plant superintendent was one of the early members of the union, and that company officials had indicated their preference for the AFL subsidiary which they were nurturing.

Laona, too, was the scene of an AFL wave of violence against the CIO.

Didn't Want Crafts

Recent AFL company union activity traces back to early in 1937 when John P. Frey, a leading AFL official, extended an invitation to a so-called "independent union" at U. S. Steel to affiliate with the federation. He was turned down on the basis that the company unionists did not want c craft union.

Lewis Backs USWA Plan For WPA Jobs

Washington — John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, declared that the CIO would support the request of the United Shoe Workers of America, CIO affiliate, for a WPA project to manufacture shoes for distribution to relief clients in New York City.

Lewis's expression of support was given in response to a telegram from Powers Hapgood, president of the United Shoe Workers, which pointed out that the project was planned by a committee of unemployed members of the USW, who estimated it would provide jobs for 500 workers.

Additional support has come from Parent-Teacher organizations and educational groups in New York, Hapgood declared, which pointed to an especial need for children's shoes in view of the opening of the schools in the fall.

Precedent for requesting the project was seen in recent WPA appropriations for the manufacture of men's and women's clothing for similar distribution.

Charge Frame-Up In Hawaii

Honolulu.—Police and shipowners have added frame-up to the bag of tricks they are using in the attempt to break the strike of marine workers in this city.

Three union members, Colin McKay, Edward Jennings and Henry Keb, were arrested on charges of plotting to dynamite the S. S. Waialeale, one of the struck ships manned by imported Filipino strikebreakers. The three men were held incommunicado while cops announced their "confessions" to the local press, released rogue's gallery photographs of them, and very publicly took credit for nipping a dangerous conspiracy in the bud.

Immediately after their release the three men issued a statement in which they denied all knowledge of any plot, and described a clumsy attempt by one Charles Wilson, leader of the "Waterfront Workers Association," to trick them into carrying dynamite for him.

This attempted frame-up is the latest in a long series of provocations during the strike here, which has been under way since May 26. The strikers belong to the Inland Boatmen's Union and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO.

Conditions on the docks and boats of the Inter-Island Co., against which the men are striking, have been described as worse than those on American ships of fifty years ago.

Leather Union Wins Strike

Irvington, N. J. — Members of the CIO National Leather Workers Union here have won their strike against the Williams Leather Company, with a signed contract in their pockets as a result of a five-week walkout.

The contract gains include 15 to 22 per cent. wage raises, holidays with pay, the forty-hour week and a preferential shop.

AFL, CIO Join, Win Maritime Strike

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Intl.-Longshoremen's Assn., AFL, helped the Natl. Maritime Union, CIO, to win a three-day strike on the Canada Atlantic Transit Co. here.

Impressed by the results of the joint action, company officials reinstated John M. Kovacek, Jr., NMU member, whose discharge had caused the walkout.

Under the settlement terminating the dispute, the NMU won back pay for Kovacek, as well as exclsive bargaing right for the twenty-two unlicensed seamen on the ship.

In addition, the CIO union forced the company to pay the longshoremen for the time they lost while refusing to walk through the maritime union's picket lines. Under the arrangement worked out, the ship was brought back from Chicago for unloading here.

"This is one of the most splendid examples of what AFL and CIO unions can accomplish together, when an AFL union refuses to be stopped by the labor-splitting top leadership of their organization," declared Meyer Adelman, secretary-treasurer of the Milwaukee CIO Industrial Union Council.

New Evidence Reveals Lies Of Girdler

By HENRY ZON

WASHINGTON, (FP) — One of Tom Girdler's pet gags about labor unions is that they are "irresponsible." He speaks, of course, as a "responsible" person in business and he cites his dealings in the purchase of materials as shedding light on the subject.

Girdler's dissertation on the subject reached its height last summer when he testified before the Senate post office committee in an effort to get the Post Office Department to reneg on its refusal to act as his personal strikebreaker by carrying food and clothing into his steel mills.

During the hearing Girdler showed his responsibility by calling Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, a "liar," by presenting pictures of the weapons taken from the hands of the pickets, and by pounding the table and roaring at the committee.

Interesting Reading

Girdler's testimony before the Senate committee that day makes interesting reading today when contrasted with testimony presented to the Senate Civil Liberties Committee. For instance, Girdler told the post office committee that his guards did not have rifles.

"No, no rifles that I know anything about. I am quite sure there are no rifles," is the way the official record reads. Senate Civil Liberties Committee evidence shows the company had 64 rifles, 285 shotguns and 552 pistols.

Girdler was asked if Republic increased its armed force in preparation for the strike or while it was in progress. "I don't think so, sir. Nor have they (the guards) been increased in number."

Lied About Arms

J. L. Williams, chief of Republic's police force, told the Civil Liberties Committee that he increased his force from about 350 before the strike began to 1100 when the walkout took place.

Girdler said: "The amount spent for arms and ammunition and so forth is absolutely infinitesimal." The committee evidence: Williams said the company spent more than $50,000 for tear gas in 1937.

Girdler said: "We have no machine guns." Committee evidence: Walter Koellner, a Canton police officer and former Marine machine gunner, told the committee that one of the Republic guards poked a machine gun in his stomach and that inside the Republic plant he saw other machine guns.

Girdler said that after passage of the National Labor Relations Act the "infinitesimal support" previously given the company union was entirely stopped. The committee evidence: Between June 1933 and April 1937, over $392,000 was spent on its company union by Republic and contributions were made up to the time the Supreme Court upheld the labor act.

Lied About Dicks

Girdler said: "We have no connection with any outside agency, detective agency, police organization or any other kind of organization." Committee evidence: Reports from undercover agents of Republic were found in the files of the National Metal Trades Association and identified as Republic documents by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Police officials in Canton, Monroe and Youngstown as well as company officials testified Republic supplied them with gas and munitions to fight the strike.

Girdler said: "Answering questions about Republic's method of hiring police officers—we hire reputable citizens of the community." Republic officials told the committee that they imported guards and stool pigeons from out of the state and that, in some cases, these persons had police records.

Girdler said: "Thousands of these (CIO) invaders entered or attempted to enter the city armed with rifles, shotguns, revolvers, and even dynamite to attack our employes." Youngstown police officials told the committee they arrested 164 persons after the "stop 5" battle and found only 42 were from out of town. One hundred and thirty-nine were released for lack of evidence. The sheriff arrested 63 including 37 non-residents, and 25 had to be released.

Lied About Pictures

Girdler said: "I will hand you pictures duly attested by the chief of police of Youngstown showing the weapons of war taken from these CIO forces by the public authorities." Chief Carl Olson of the Youngstown police testified he had never seen the pictures until they were published. Other evidence showed they were made by Republic's publicity outfit, Hill & Knowlton, from a collection in the possession of a gun collector who had a large number of odd pieces in his collection. Pictures of "dynamite" turned out to be phoney stink bombs.

Strike Cost $5,000,000

Washington — The 1937 strike cost Republic Steel almost five million dollars, according to a survey here. This figure represents the drop in the firm's profits from the first quarter of 1937 to the second quarter. While competitors' profits rose from 8 per cent to 86 per cent. in the same period. Republic's earnings dropped 52.4 per cent.

RAI Faces Ban

NEW YORK—Whether the Railway Audit and Inspection Co., major fink and spy agency, should receive a license to continue its activities in New York state will be discussed at a public hearing August 23.

Called by A. S. Wechsler, chief of the state division of licenses, the hearing will enable labor representatives to voice their objections to the strikebreaking detective outfit.

The RA&I's old license expired July 18, and renewal was delayed because of the protests from unions and liberal organizations.

UAW Fights Runaway

DETROIT—Six hundred members of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, this week picketed the McCord Radiators plants in Detroit and Wyandotte to prevent the company from moving to a sweatshop paradise in London, Ohio.

The company has set up a "dummy corporation" at London, officers of UAW Local 210, said, for the purpose of moving its manufacturing to a non-union city where it could pay sweatshop wages."

Girdler Fails To Whitewash Spies And Thugs

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

WASHINGTON.—Tom Girdler, goggle-eyed chief of the Republic Steel Corp. and king of American strikebreakers, took the stand at the La Follette Committee hearings this week, in an effort to give his company a clean bill of health. He failed.

While movie cameras whirred and a packed audience craned eagerly forward, the man who boasts of his hate for unions and his love of "law and order," was forced to listen to the testimony of half a dozen thugs and strong-arm men who make up the inner circle of Republic's police force. They described once again their espionage and labor-bating activities.

If Girdler had expected another opportunity to use Washington as a public sounding board—as he was permitted to by the Post Office Committee last year—he must have been a badly disappointed man.

From the start Senator LaFollette made it clear that he was conducting the hearings. The Senator permitted Girdler the same right to express himself that a multitude of Republic spies and thugs had been given. But there was no grovelling before the chief public enemy of the American labor movement.

Surrounded by his finks and spies and strong-arm men — whom Senator LaFollette called to the stand as rebuttal witnesses—Girdler showed by his statements that he was either a liar or woefully lacking in knowledge about the concern which pays him close to quarter of a million dollars a year.

Mournfully, the $175,000 a year Little Steel Baron complained to Senator Robert LaFollette that "there are some things you could do in 1919 that you can't do today.

"In 1919 we had close relations with our men, but if you say anything to them now it is an unfair labor practice under the Wagner Act."

Girdler was kept from reading a prepared statement into the record when the hearing opened, but Senator LaFollette promised him an opportunity to do so before he left the stand.

Attacks CIO Again

The statement contained the usual assortment of Girdlerisms; it attacked the New Deal, the CIO, the National Labor Relations Board and the LaFollette Committee itself.

Girdler, who once was a high official of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., recounted his fight against "professional" unionists at Aliquippa, Pa. Aliquippa, until recently known as one of the tightest company towns in America, he described as a paradise of high wages and fine housing. Only "outside agitators" called it a "Little Siberia," he whined.

The spectators laughed and LaFollette rapped for order.

Girdler's idea of ideal industrial relations came to light as he harked back to the open shop days at Aliquippa.

Asked if he employed coercion to keep men from joining

(Continued on Page 6)

Lewis Hails Ohio Victory

Washington—John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO and of Labor's Non-Partisan League, this week hailed the nomination of Charles Sawyer for governor and Robert Bulkley for senator in Ohio's Democratic primaries.

"The progressive forces in Ohio, led by the CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League, have defeated Martin L. Davey and nominated Charles Sawyer for governor and Senator Robert J. Burkley in the Democratic primary.

"Governor Davey presented a clear cut issue," Lewis stated.

"He campaigned as the puppet of the most reactionary corporate interests in Ohio. His prostitution of his public office at the behest of these corporate interests and his flagrant disregard of labor's rights during the little steel strike of last summer have received an appropriate response from the electorate.

Chance For Progress

"The defeat of Gov. Davey and the nomination of Senator Barkley in Kentucky constitute a complete vindication of the progressive policies of the CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League.

"These organizations can achieve real unity among all progressive forces to elect candidates to public office who will represent the people against the great and autocratic privileges of such corporations as Republic Steel."

Defeat Of Davey Is Victory For CIO And League

COLUMBUS, Ohio—An overwhelming flood of votes mobilized by the Committee for Industrial Organization and Labor's Non-Partisan League has swept strikebreaking Gov. Martin Davey and "Little Steel" from their twin control of Ohio politics.

Reports from final precincts in heavily-industrialized areas around Akron and Cleveland boosted the lead of Charles Sawyer, New Deal candidate in the primary, to more than 30,000. The state gave Sen. Robert J. Bulkley, a strong New Dealer during his last Senate term, a more than 2-to-1 lead over his reactionary opponent.

Mahoning Valley and other areas affected by the Little Steel strike gave Sawyer strong majorities, Ted Silvery, secretary of the Ohio Industrial Union Council, CIO, pointed out.

Twenty-one counties with CIO strength, he added, overcame Davey leads in the rest of the state, despite the fact that "the Ohio Federation of Labor and AFL officials worked openly for the re-election of Davey."

Labor leaders took note of the fact that Congressman Mosier, an Anti-New Dealer, had been defeated by labor-endorsed candidates.

The Ohio primary contest proved to be a victory for organized labor and for clean government.

Davey, one time tree surgeon who was elected to office on the strength of his promises to labor, turned against the people during the steel strike last year. At the behest of Tom Girdler of Republic Steel and officials of other Little Steel plants in the state, he used the national guard to break the strike.

Attacked CIO

Since that time he had continued a malicious, false attack on the CIO and its leader, John L. Lewis.

Davey sought to base his

(Contnued on Page 5)

Gets The Gate

Gov. Martin L. Davey, who was snowed under in the Ohio Democratic primary elections this week when he sought renomination. Labor votes kept Davey from another term.

CIO Plans New York Council

New York—Plans for a New York State Industrial Union Council, CIO, under consideration for months, moved rapidly forward this week as Allan Haywood, CIO director in the city, issued a call for a convention Sept. 15.

The meeting, which will bring together hundreds of delegates from the Empire State, will be held at the Hotel Center in New York City. The meeting, Haywood's call declared, will form a state-wide organization to "carry out the economic and social objectives of the CIO."

Important Matters

With a similar meeting planned for New Jersey about the same time, the CIO will have powerful central organizations in two of the nation's most important industrial states.

"Many important matters

(Continued on Page 4)

SWOC Files NLRB Charges Against Youngstown

CLEVELAND — Renewed charges of unfair labor practices were filed this week against the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO. The charges were filed in the regional office of the Natl. Labor Relations Board in this city.

In its petition, the SWOC asks not only for a cease and desist order against the company's anti-union practices, but also for an order directing the company to sign a contract with the union, after recognition as collective bargaining agency.

The charges accuse the company of maintaining company unions, of blacklisting approximately 225 strikers after the Little Steel strike, of discrimination against other CIO workers, and of use of threats, espionage and violence against union members, of refusal to bargain collectively, and of conspiring with public officials and vigilantes in an attempt to break the SWOC.

Basis of Charges

The present charges against Youngstown are based on evidence brought out at the LaFollette Committee hearings, which showed Youngstown Sheet and Tube joining with Republic and other Little Steel companies in a frantic attempt to destroy the steel workers union.

Charges are detailed against the company for anti-union activities in its plants at South Chicago, Ill., Indiana Harbor, Ind., and Youngstown, Ohio.

The charges describe a company union set up as far back as 1919 at Youngstown in the Campbell plant, tracing its history briefly through a change of name to the Independent Society of Workers. During this period—18 years—the company supported the union, gave it places to meet, saw that the right men were "elected" as officers, and required all workers to join as a condition of employment.

Similar stooge unions were set up in the company's plants at South Chicago and Indiana Harbor, though without the long and dishonorable history of the Campbell plant outfit. At Brier Hill Works, another plant in Youngstown, the company union was set up in 1924, known as the Employes Representation Plan, after the model made notorious by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.

The SWOC charges ask the Natl. Labor Relations Board to order the dissolution of these dummy organizations, to "cease and desist" from supporting them, and to stop trying to force work-

(Continued on Page 4)

League Raps Gov. Kraschel

Washington. — Sharp denunciation of Governor Nelson G. Kraschel of Iowa was expressed by Eli Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, in criticizing the governor for opening the Maytag plant in Newton, Ia., with the bayonets of the State National Guard.

"Should Be a Warning"

Referring to the opening of the plant and to the other anti-union acts of the governor, Oliver said: "The use of the National Guard to force the settlement of the Maytag strike should be a warning to the American people.

"Governor Kraschel has forfeited the backing of labor throughout his state and of all true supporters of democratic rights. The National Guard, financed in part by Federal funds, is supposed to protect and safeguard the property and rights of all the people.

"In the Maytag situation there had never been any question of danger to property," he added. "The strike was conducted with such firm moderation by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers that even the Des Moines Register Tribune, the state's largest newspaper, commented several times editorially in praise of the strike leadership.

"The problem of the uses to which the National Guard is put is one of the gravest moment to labor and to believers in democratic principles everywhere," he concluded.

"It is a problem with which Congress will have to deal."

Brophy To Attend California CIO Meet

Washington — The forthcoming state CIO convention in California was called by Harry Bridges, CIO west coast director, at the request of the CIO national office, John Brophy, national director, announced here.

John L. Lewis, CIO chairman, has designated Brophy to attend the convention as national CIO representative.

"The ill-advised action of several Los Angeles locals in withdrawing from the city Industrial Union Council and criticizing the calling of the state convention, has already been emphatically repudiated by the officers of two of the international unions concerned," Brophy said.

"Sherman H. Dalrymple, president of the United Rubber Workers, and Powers Hapgood, president of the United Shoe Workers, have both communicated with their local representatives to this effect, urging them to participate in the convention which the CIO has called.

"The convention will be held in Los Angeles August 20-21, and reports from California indicate that it will be fully representative of the CIO unions in the state," Brophy added.

Action Repudiated

He also made public a statement from President Dalrymple of the Rubber Workers, wired to the CIO national office. The statement follows:

"The United Rubber Workers is completely loyal to the CIO. It was not officially represented in the movement to withdraw from the CIO in Los Angeles and California and the international representative who did partake in these meetings did so entirely on his own responsibility without sanction or approval of international union. Because of his action this representative (George B. Roberts has been reprimanded and instructed to take no further part in factional disputes.

"I am also communicating with our California locals immediately, advising them to elect delegates to the California CIO convention.

(Contnued on Page 5)

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Official Weekly Publication of the

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Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-Chairman
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CIO State Councils

CIO unions in New York, California, New Jersey, Connecticut and Washington will meet in convention in the near future to establish state industrial union councils.

The purpose of these councils will be to unite all the CIO unions of these states for the furtherance of their common industrial, legislative and political aims.

The CIO in its brief existence has been so engaged in the heat and struggle of its primary organizational work, that it has been slow in developing the state and city councils which logically follow once union organization is established.

A good start has been made with twenty state and 150 city industrial union councils. But the state and city movements which do not yet have such councils are failing to utilize to the full the power which might be theirs through combining their efforts for the common purposes.

Recent primaries in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, West Virginia, Montana, Tennessee and other states where CIO councils have been organized, bear witness to the great political influence which these councils can wield when they act in an organized fashion for the whole progressive labor movements of their respective states.

The forthcoming conventions in New York, New Jersey, California, Connecticut and Washington, are called at the instance of the national CIO. Every union participating will be assured of democratic representation in proportoin to its membership.

Every CIO union in these states owes it to its membership and to the general labor movement to send delegates, and to play its part in building the structure of the great democratic and progressive movement which is coming into being to represent, on a local, state and national basis, the interests of the millions of workers organized by the CIO.

SWOC Files Charges Against Youngstown

(Continued From Page 3)

ers into membership in company unions against their will.

The name of this one was changed too in an attempt to meet the Natl. Labor Relations Act. But in spite of the change of name, the company continued to support the organization and to require all workers to join it.

Dissolution Asked

Charges of conspiracy against the SWOC with public officials and vigilantes are also based on testimony of the LaFollette Committee hearings, which brought to light the company's role in promoting "back-to-work" movements, citizens committees, and the like.

Testimony showed the company hiring scores of special police, guards, professional strike-breakers, gunmen, thugs and other rats to war on men seeking to exercise their rights of peaceful assembly and collective bargaining.

The company is also shown in the charges and in the LaFollette testimony to have hired large numbers of spies to watch the workers both in the plants and outside in their supposedly free time.

Reinstatement Demanded

In addition to asking the Board to order these anti-union practices stopped, the SWOC charges also ask for reinstatement with back pay of the workers fired at the time of the strike, and make the point that money received from WPA or relief during the time they were fired should not be deducted from the back pay. This is done on the principle that public money should not be used to subsidize the acts of labor-hating employers.

Precedent for the request that the Board order the company to sign a contract with the SWOC was seen in the Inland Steel decision of last April, when that company was ordered to sign with the SWOC, and a similar decision against the H. J. Heinz Co.

"Davey" Jones Locker

Looking Ahead

By *Len De Caux*

Davey's Defeat Is Labor's Victory

THE defeat of Governor Martin L. Davey in the Ohio Primaries, together with the imposing list of victories of CIO-endorsed candidates in this and other states, is a spectacular demonstration of the political influence of the new labor movement.

Davey chose to make the CIO the issue in the elections, and the labor voters of Ohio took him up on it.

Every CIO union in the state became a campaign headquarters in the drive to eliminate the strikebreaking governor.

The man who used the troops to break the Little Steel strike and who constantly bragged of his hatred for the CIO, made some contribution to the cause of progress, however, before he completed his political suicide.

He made voting against him a pleasure as well as a duty for labor voters. And the brazen frankness with which he maintained his anti-CIO stand aided immeasurably in building the organization of Labor's Non-Partisan League which accomplished his defeat.

Tree-surgeon Davey went out on a rotten limb and actually aided labor to cut it off. The political tree of Ohio is the healthier both for his removal and for the vigorous organization which has been developed in the struggle to remove him.

AFL Sabotage

Among other things, the defeat of Davey shows that sabotage by AFL leaders is an obstacle which labor can overcome politically.

In face of Davey's notorious strikebreaking in the steel strike and his attacks on the rubber workers and other unions, state AFL leaders actually declared that as governor he had maintained a "100 per cent labor record" and was entitled to labor support. William Green went out of his way to show his personal friendliness for Davey.

But the AFL membership in the state were not so easily deceived. They recognized Davey as the puppet of the steel barons and other anti-union employers, and rallied behind Labor's Non-Partisan League in its fight against him.

As a result every industrial area in the state went overwhelmingly for Charles Sawyer, endorsed by the League, and against Davey.

CIO Successes

Davey's defeat, like the earlier defeats of Governor Martin in Oregon and Mayor Dore of Seattle, was peculiarly satisfying to the CIO because he, like they, ran openly as an anti-CIO candidate.

It continues an almost unbroken record of defeat for candidates who make hostility to the progressive labor movement their chief plank.

But equally significant is the imposing series of victories for CIO-endorsed candidates in recent state primaries.

In Ohio, every League-endorsed candidate for state executive offices was nominated, and Senator Robt. J. Bulkley romped home with a big majority.

In Kentucky, CIO backing was a decisive factor in the nomination of Senator Barkley and other candidates.

In West Virginia, every congressional candidate endorsed by the CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League was victorious; and many impressive local victories were scored in Tennessee.

Jerry O'Connell in Montana, Governor Benson and the Farmer-Labor Congressmen in Minnesota, and scores of other candidates can testify to the rising power of CIO support.

Even more noteworthy, though attracting less national attention, is the remarkable record of successes for CIO-endorsed candidates in state legislative, county and municipal elections.

Exploded Myth

Among the casualties in the recent primaries is one of the funniest fairy stories invented by the fevered imaginations of anti-CIO propagandists. It went something like this:

CIO has been painted so black by its enemies, that the propaganda against the CIO will be used against any candidate endorsed by it. Therefore CIO endorsement is more of a handicap than a help to a candidate.

Basing themselves on the defeat of a few candidates endorsed by the CIO as well as by all other progressives, the reactionary press gave this story quite a ride, and AFL leaders joined in the cry. It even influenced some weak-kneed politicians, who thought they could get the support of progressive labor and yet avoid the sort of attacks which every progressive must face.

The record now shows that in any election where industrial labor is a factor, CIO support is essential to insure the victory of progressive candidates.

Labor wants no shamefaced progressives to represent it. As its political organization grows in effectiveness in the wards and precincts of every industrial center, it will go to bat only for candidates who have the courage to go to bat for labor and progressive policies.

It expects the men who claim progressive labor support to be fighters who glory in the attacks of rotten reaction, just as the CIO itself glories in and thrives upon the attacks it earns from all the enemies of labor.

New York CIO Plans Council

(Continued From Page 3)

which materially involve the workers of the State of New York will come before the convention for consideration," the call stated.

Haywood listed unemployment, WPA, social security, housing, injunctions, and a bill of rights for the new state constitution as among the more important matters to be discussed.

"Upon these questions the convention will seek to set up machinery which will co-ordinate activities in order that we may effectively present labor's program to the state and nation," Haywood said.

Representation at the meeting will be based on one delegate for each 100 workers in good standing in July, 1938.

UMW Raps RFC Policies on Loans

WASHINGTON—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, headed by Jesse Jones, puts its claims for repayment of loans above the just claims of workers for wages due.

This is the conclusion drawn in an article appearing in the August 15 issue of the United Mine Workers Journal, which prints correspondence between John L. Lewis, UMWA president and chairman of the CIO, and Jesse Jones, chairman of the RFC.

The correspondence concerns the action of the RFC in taking assets of the bankrupt Colonial Iron Co. of Pennsylvania for payment of a loan, in spite of the fact that the workers have filed claims for $30,000 in unpaid wages.

The correspondence, together with a comment from the United Mine Workers Journal, is reprinted below in full:

Honorable Jesse H. Jones
My Dear Chairman:

The Colonial Iron Company of Riddlesburg, Pennsylvania, owing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation $235,000, is now in bankruptcy.

Among the company's assets is about 14,000 tons of pig iron produced at furnaces by the company's workmen, who have filed some 450 labor claims, aggregating $30,000, in the bankruptcy estate.

They are now advised that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will assert its mortage liens over these assets produced by their labor to the exclusion of their unpaid wages.

Without discussing legal equations involved, I respectfully suggest that the inherent equity of these wage claims is obvious, and that an agency of our government can hardly afford to make itself the beneficiary of the unpaid labor of these workers.

The statute authorizing the credit extended in this instance asserts that it is "for the purpose of increasing and maintaining the employment of labor," It would be somewhat ironical if the administration of the act led to the appropriation of labor without compensation.

Trusting that this matter may be considered by your board and that these claims may have that priority which the National Bankruptcy Act recognizes as even above "taxes" and other "debts owing to any person entitled to priority," I remain

Sincerely yours
JOHN L. LEWIS,

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION
Washington
July 18, 1938

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Replying to your letter of July 12, 1938, I am advised by our legal division that, under the statutes pursuant to which this corporation derives its authority, it has no legal right voluntarily to subordinate its lien to the claims of wage earners.

Yours very truly,
JESSE H. JONES

"No playwright could put in the mouth of a money grubber a more summary and contemptuous rejection of these wage claims. It will be interesting to follow the struggle of this Federal relief agency to enjoy without compensation the long hours of sweet and irksome toil of these impoverished workers."

"Use Guns!"

Looking harried under questioning, Ray L. Thomas, attorney for an "independent" union at Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., during the strike last summer, admitted to the LaFollette Committee that he had urged the stooges to use guns against pickets. Other testimony showed that activity of the strikers themselves had been peaceful and legal.

TWOC Signs Pacts In New England

New York City—Signing of the first textile agreement in Maine and the second in New Hampshire were announced this week by Emil Rieve, executive director of the textile Workers Organizing Committee.

The Madison Woolen Co., Madison, Maine, employing 350 workers, signed a contract recognizing the TWOC as the sole bargaining agent, which provides for an eight-hour day, forty-hour, five day week, time and a half for overtime, and maintaining present wage scales.

The New Hampshire agreement signed with the Gordon Mills also recognizes the TWOC as the collective bargaining agent and sets up provisions similar to those in the Madison contract.

Davey's Defeat Is Victory For Labor

(Continued From Page 3)

campaign on "keeping Lewis out of Ohio." The forces of labor, however, showed up his attack as an attempt to divert public attention from the real issues in the primary.

Labor joined with progressive groups to expose the wholesale graft and special privilege which has marked Davey's term in office. The issues soon boiled down to support of the New Deal, the right of labor to organize, and a clean, honest state administration.

On that basis Sawyer and Sen. Bulkley easily won the nomination contests.

Smith Imported

Davey's campaign had been marked by the importation of Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, who joined with the governor to raise the red scare against the CIO unions.

It was largely through the intensive work of Labor's Non Partisan League and the CIO that the progressive slate was chosen in the voting contests. Ward and precinct activity on a scale never before seen by labor forces in the Buckeye State worked systematically to oust Davey from office.

The League was particularly strong in such cities as Cleveland, Akron, Toledo, Cincinnati, and Columbus, where such important CIO affiliates as the rubber, auto, glass, steel, machine and clothing unions have powerful and active locals.

Other Winners

In a number of cities the League supported slates of candidates for city, county and state officers.

In Toledo, it had endorsed several candidates for the state assembly, while a similar ambitious campaign was waged in Cleveland.

The defeat of Davey, together with previous licking administered to Gov. Martin in Oregon, eliminated from the political scene two of organized labor's most outspoken enemies. Martin, like Davey, had campaigned against the CIO and the Labor Board, though paying lip service to the aims of the New Deal.

In both cases the voters saw through their pretexts to sweep them out of office.

Oliver Comments

E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League saw the Ohio voting as a "definite demonstration of the strength of Labor's Non-Partisan League in Ohio."

John Owens, chairman of the Ohio League, declared the organization was "proud of the fact that it was able to contribute to the welfare of the people."

"Despite all the propaganda," he added, "the attempts to incite hatred between sections of the population, the intimidation of state employes and the aged, and the greatest campaign expenditures in history, the voters have declared in unmistakeable language that Ohio is not to be ruled by bayonet and industrial thuggery."

Ohio Voting "Smashing Success" For Labor---Oliver

WASHINGTON. — E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, this week issued the following statement:

"Unusual significance attaches to the result of the Ohio primaries which recorded a smashing success for the labor and progressive forces of that key industrial state.

"The defeat of Governor Martin L. Davey, notorious enemy of labor, was a definite demonstration of the strength of Labor's Non-Partisan League of Ohio which had led the fight to unseat him. Charles Sawyer, League endorsed candidate who defeated Davey, wound up his campaign with an address to a mammoth League picnic near Cleveland Sunday.

Other Victories

"Senator Robert Bulkley, who also had the active support of Labor's Non-partisan League, won by more than 2 to 1. Representative Harold Mosier, one of those who voted against the wage and hour bill in December, 1937, and who was actively opposed by the League, has apparently lost to Stephen Young.

"The League scored a one hundred per cent. victory in its endorsements for state office. Candidates for Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General, endorsed by the League, were nominated.

"Impressive victories of candidates supported by the League in three strategic states of Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio, added to the striking demonstration in Pennsylvania, together with the League's known strength in New York, New Jersey, and New England, indicate Labor's Non-Partisan League is fast achieving its objective of a compact organization of labor and progressive forces in the key areas most significant in deciding the political future of the nation."

Brophy To Visit West

(Continued From Page 3)

This convention is being called under authority of the national office of the CIO and such grievances as local unions may have can be aired at convention in accordance with usual trade union procedure.

"The URWA is not interested in taking part in any factional disputes within unions or within the CIO. We believe the CIO is the champion and representative of the masses of working people of our country and that differences and grievances can be adjusted within the organization without recourse to publicity which can only result in harm to the entire labor movement.

"We urge all our local unions to beware of becoming involved either in disputes between political factions or union factions."

Gem, Eagle Strikes End

New York.—CIO unions in New York City this week ended two important strikes.

New contracts with the American Safety Razor Company, makers of Gem blades, and with the Eagle Pencil Company, were gained by the two unions affected.

The new razor agreement, signed by the United Razor Workers, will run for eighteen months, eliminates the 15 per cent. pay cut and proposals for an end to vacation with pay and an additional 5 per cent. differential for night workers put forward by the company. The firm's 800 workers walked out July 1.

Nine-Month Contract

The Eagle Pencil strike was conducted by Local 1224 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, started seven weeks ago.

Both companies, which had been placed on the "unfair" list to labor, are now in good standing with the unions.

ACW Launches Label Drive

Asks CIO Members To Cooperate

NEW YORK — Launching the most concerted union label drive in its history, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has requested all CIO members to "Demand the Amalgamated Label."

CIO workers, the ACWA points out, will "render a real service to the labor movement by demanding the union label of the Amalgamated when they buy overalls, work shirts, men's uniforms, men's clothing, mackinaws, sheeplined and leather coats, sport clothing, shirts, pajamas, underwear, white duck clothing, children's wash suits, boys' clothing, men's gloves and neckties.

A number of CIO regional directors have swung into the drive to help popularize the label in this type of goods, and retailers have already reported a growing demand for the label in their sales products.

Pioneers in Progress

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has long been recognized as one of the pioneers in industrial unionism and as one of the most progressive and militant labor unions. It was one of the founders of the Committee for Industrial Organization. In the men's and boys' clothing industry, this union has agreements with about 95 per cent. of the empoyers.

Twenty-five years ago when the Amalgamated was organized, the workers in the men's and boys' clothing industry were among the worst exploited in the country. This industry was famous for its sweatshop conditions, unlimited hours of work and the lowest wages obtainable at that time. For 95 per cent. of the workers in this industry the Amalgamated established American standards of living, a thirty-six hour week, high wages, union working conditions, and a closed shop.

Branched Out in 1933

In recent years the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America undertook to organize the workers in other men's wearing apparel trades. In 1933 it launched a campaign to organize the cotton garment industries that for years have been perhaps the most sweated in the country.

These industries include shirts, pajamas, underwear, children's wash suits, overalls, work pants, mackinaws, and other types of men's wearing apparel. These industries have been spread over more than 40 states with a great number of factories located in the South.

At first, the Amalgamated concentrated its activities in the shirt industry and its success was phenomenal. In a short time, and under adverse conditions, it succeeded in organizing at least 65 per cent. of the shirt industry.

It shortened the hours of work, increased wages, and improved working conditions to a remarkable extent. It then proceeded to organize the neckwear workers where it achieved excellent results.

Ending the Sweatshop

Lately, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has taken further steps in the direction of organizing the workers in open shop trades. The important of these are—overalls, other types of work clothes, work shirts, mackinaws, sheeplined, leather and sports clothing, men's gloves, and others.

These trades remained unorganized because the ACW previously had not extended its activities to them. This great work is now being carried on by the Amalgamated, which is determined to stamp out the sweatshop from these industries.

Concurrently with this organization work, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers undertook a campaign to promote the use of the union label. The demand for the Amalgamated union label on the part of the workers and consuming public in general, will be of great help in the work of the union to end the sweatshop menace. The Amalgamated union label is a guarantee that the product was made in union shops under union conditions and is of the best workmanship.

Overalls, pants, mackinaws, work shirts, work gloves, popular priced neckwear are being used almost exclusively by the workers.

If union workers insist upon buying these products with the Amalgamated union label, showing that they were made in factories in contractual relations with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, they will help their fellow workers in these shops to maintain the standards they have already gained for themselves. At the same time they will further the campaign to organize all the workers in these industries and to stamp out completely the sweatshop.

Be sure all labels read "Amalgamated."

Smethurst In Erie

ERIE, Pa.—Walter Smethurst, executive assistant to the CIO chairman, will speak at the CIO picnic to be held at Waldameer Park, Saturday, August 20. Thousands of CIO workers in northwestern Pennsylvania are expected to attend.

The outing is being sponsored by the CIO Industrial Union Council of Erie.

Girdler Fails To Whitewash Spies

(Continued From Page 3)

the union there in 1919, he replied:

"No, I think we ought to see what is meant by 'coercion.' In those days we could say, 'Jim, I wouldn't join a union if I were you. I don't think it would be for your best interest."

"But today if we talked to our men like that it would be considered an unfair labor practice."

Girdler's statement to the press complained that the Labor Board has reached the point where "tyrannical procedure" is now its "standard practice."

That Girdler's firm did not always abhor "tyrannical procedure" of its own, seemed evident as Girdler's associates, a group of bull-necked gentlemen, filed on to the witness stand for questioning by Senator LaFollette.

J. L. Williams, Republic's chief of police, admitted that he had never seen a copy of the company's labor relations policy until it was handed him by the Senator. The statement alleged that Republic permitted its workers to join any union they wished.

In monotonous succession members of the Republic police force were called back to the stand to show that they had acted contrary to this "policy" of the company by spying upon the workers and attacking union organizers.

Produce Spy Reports

Dewey Jones, another member of Girdler's bull-neck crew who has the position of chief of Republic's army at Cleveland, appeared on the stand for the first time.

After denying that he had ever received any written espionage reports, the Senator produced a detailed account of an SWOC meeting. Jones, prespiration on his forehead and his hands shaking as he flicked ashes from a cigarette, denied ownership of the report, which had been taken from his car by a garage mechanic in Elwood, Indiana.

As the hearing ended Girdler maintained his previously expressed opinion that the violence, loss of lives and money which attended the 1937 strike was the fault of the CIO and the New Deal. Hundreds of pages of testimony describing the illegal activities of his armed guards failed to change his opinions.

Girdler was confronted with a telegram he had sent to Mayor Kelly of Chicago praising the cops' work during the Memorial Day massacre.

He called the murder of strikers "deplorable" but showed no other indication of regret.

LaFollette Committee In Action

Investigators of the LaFollette committee consult the map of Monroe, Mich., to learn details about strike at the Newton Steel Co., Republic subsidiary, last year. Sen. LaFollette, in white suit, looks on while committee secretary Robert Wohlforth points to the map at suggestion of Andy Rabesak (right), SWOC picket captain during the strike.

Social Security Board Notes Work On Act's Anniversary

25,500,000 Protected

Washington.—August 14 marks the third anniversary of the signing of the Social Security Act—goal of progressive American labor for years.

Now, with the Social Security Board functioning smoothly despite the enormous tasks of bookkeeping and organizational work required, officials of the Board have taken time out to review their three years' work.

Says the Board:

"At the third-year milepost, the road back shows well over 30 million men and women now building up insurance against want in their old age; 25,500,000 workers have earned credits toward insurance against temporary unemployment; about 2,350,000 of the needy receiving assistance in their homes; and health and welfare services reaching out into all parts of the country. Most of these programs are in operation in every State, all of them in most of the States.

New Prospects

"The road ahead opens to new problems, new prospects. Experience of the past 3 years indicates that the task of the immediate future is twofold: First, to simplify and improve the administrative mechanisms through which these programs serve the people; and second, to broaden the protections they offer."

Measuring results in dollars and cents of Federal, State, and local tax money turned into buying power for the beneficiaries of five social security programs with which the Social Security Board is concerned, it is seen that the total had reached almost a billion dollars by June 30, 1938.

Some of this money was paid out for insurance benefits, some for aid to the needy.

Over $5,000,000 represents the old-age insurance benefits to wage earners who qualified for the lump-sums payable at age 65, or to the families or estates of wage earners who have died since the old-age insurance provisions went into effect. (Old-age annuities are not payable until 1942.

Nearly $180,000,000 was the amount of unemployment insurance payments in the 25 States where benefits were payable before July 1.

About $789,000,000 was paid out in monthly allowances to men, women, and children who were unable to support themselves, but who with this much assistance would go on living at home.

Nearly 1,700,000 needy old people are receiving such allowances. In May 1938 they were receiving on an average, $19.26 per person per month.

For about 602,000 dependent children, mothers and other near relatives are receiving allowances to enable them to take care of the children at home. In May they were receiving an average of about $31.30 per family.

About 39,000 needy blind people are receiving monthly allowances which averaged, in May, $23.18 per person.

In addition to the cash payments made under these five programs, other social security programs are providing health and welfare services to men, women, and children in every state in the Union.

But, "the present law is neither the beginning nor the end of social security in America," says the Social Security Board. Looking to the future, the Board sees first the need to simplify and improve the administrative procedures by which the programs operate, and second, the need to increase and extend the benefits to more people. Steps are already being taken to simplify the administration of unemployment insurance, and interstate agreements are being developed to provide benefits for workers who move from one state to another. Similar problems in relation to programs for aid to the needy are being worked out, so that adequate help may be given, under Federal and state laws, to all those entitled to receive it.

Study Changes

Ways and means of liberalizing the old-age insurance system are also being studied, and some proposals have already been submitted to Congress. Other possibilities now being considered include extension of the program to agricultural labor, domestic service, and certain other occupations not covered by the present law; increasing the size of benefits for those retiring during the earlier years of the program; providing benefits for the aged wives and widows of annuitants and the young children of those who die before reaching age 65. Then comes the complex but vastly important question of more adequate health protection.

Says the Board in a concluding statement, "No one will gainsay the fact that government expenditures for present and future security represent a big investment. The price of security comes high; but the price of insecurity is higher still.

"The tasks of coming years will be shaped by experiences now being built up and by the continuous watchful interest of an informed public. But in these 3 years under the present law it has successfully demonstrated that we are moving forward on a united front, toward a better future for all the people."

Heads SSB

A. J. Altmeyer, chairman of the U. S. Social Security Board, which this week mark- the third anniversary of the signing of the social security law by pointing out its vast accomplishments for the American people.

A Message To Labor

By A. J. ALTMEYER
Chairman, Social Security Board

As the Social Security Board reviews the first three years' operation of the programs set up under the Social Security Act, we realize again our own and the Nation's debt to organized labor.

It was with the support of labor that the act was passed by Congress. And as we are proud to record, it has been with labor's cooperation that the law has been administered.

This is as it should be, for much of the act is labor law. But we are nonetheless gratified to have it so.

We are able to report substantial progress in these first three years. But our problems have been many and we shall encounter many more. Labor has recognized this, has given us its counsel and its criticism—and with unwavering support of the fundamentals of the act has helped us to meet the difficulties.

Our thanks and appreciation, then, to the men and women of labor. We look forward to more progress with their continuing counsel, and we trust, their continuing support.

Lewis Lauds Social Security Board's Work

WASHINGTON.—Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO this week hailed the accomplishment of the Social Security Board as it marked the third anniversary of the signing of the Social Security Act.

"We extend to the chairman of the Social Security Board and to his fellow workers our appreciation of their unselfish service in achieving these gains and laying the basis for future progress," Lewis remarked.

"Organized labor will continue to support the basic principles embodied in the Social Security Act, but we shall not content ourselves merely with defending these principles against reactionary attacks.

"On the contrary, we shall press for future advances. Present laws are in imperative need of simplification, certainly, and a minimum benefit allowance sufficient to support a decent standard of living.

"In accepting the recent report of the CIO Social Security Committee, I have previously outlined the policy of the CIO for an adequate system of old age benefits, child care and education, care of the physically handicapped, unemployment and disability compensation and health insurance.

"An important feature of the extension and improvement of the present system of social security will be the further use of the facilities of organized labor in the administration of the laws. With the closest cooperation between organized labor and those responsible for the administration of the Social Security laws, we may hope shortly to achieve this program."

Urges IUC's Form Groups

Washington.—Joseph Kovner, executive secretary of the CIO Social Security Committee, this week called upon CIO Industrial Union Councils throughout the country to form their own social security committees.

The national Committee, Kovner said, would be glad to lend assistance and advice to councils contemplating the formation of such local committees.

LABOR *And The* LAW

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

Fixing Minimum Wages and Maximum Hours

Unions in industries that are subject to the Federal Wage-Hour Law should begin now to prepare their case to establish minimum wages in their industry wherever such action will prove to be helpful to the union.

The law does not go into effect until October 25, but the President has already appointed Elmer O. Andrews, former Labor Commissioner of New York to be the Administrator. The industries under the Act are those which produce or sell goods for interstate commerce, with the exception of executive and professional employees, seamen, and the fishing, retail, agricultural and transportation industry. Interstate industries covered by the law must pay the minimum fixed in the statute of 25c per hour.

In addition, the Administrator is authorized to increase this minimum up to 40c per hour by following the procedure laid down by the law. In other words, the 25c per hour minimum will automatically apply to all industries that ship or sell goods in interstate commerce, but if any union desires to have this minimum increased up to 40c, it must take the necessary steps to institute proceedings under the Act. This, in general, is done in the following way:

Industry Committees

The administrator appoints what is known as an industry committee. This industry committee is composed of one or more persons representing the public, an equal number representing the employees in the industry, and an equal number representing the employers. This committee makes its decisions by majority vote.

Thus it can be seen that the persons representing the public will probably play the key role in these committees. Members of these committees will be paid compensation and expenses to be fixed by the Administrator.

This industry committee is authorized to investigate the conditions in the particular industry, to conduct the hearings and to receive data concerning wage rates in the industry. Among the factors that the committee will take into account are (1) competitive conditions as between different parts of the country; (this means geographical differentials may be established). (2) wages established through bona fide collective bargaining agreements; (3) wages paid by standard employers in the industry.

The committee is not authorized to make any distinctions on account of age or sex of workers

Administrator's Orders

After it has received all necessary data, the Committee files a report with the Administrator containing its recomendations. The Administrator then gives all interested persons notice of the report, and holds a hearing as to why the recommendations should not be carried out. After this hearing, the Administrator can either approve or disapprove the recommendations. If he approves, it becomes an order fixing the minimum wage for the particular industry although it is subject to review by the courts. If it is disapproved, it must be referred again to the committee for further recommendations.

Preparation Now

Under these provisions of the law, it will be necessary for unions to press for hearings if they wish to have the minimum wage higher than 25c per hour up to 40c fixed for their industry.

Any union, which is interested in invoking the procedure of Wage - Hour Act, should immediately begin to prepare two things: (1) list of possible members for the committee, including its own representatives and suggestions for representatives of the public; (2) data showing the wage structure in the industry.

While it is impossible to predict what rules will be laid down to guide decisions, some experience can be had from the orders of the Department of Labor fixing minimum wages to be paid in connection with Government contracts. In these decisions one of the factors that stands out is that the Labor Department has established as the minimum wage, the rate fixed by collective bargaining agreements where those agreements apply to at least 60% of the industry.

The Federal law will thus be particularly helpful to unions who have collective bargaining agreements with most of the industry, and who wish to compel the minority of the employers to pay the wage rates fixed in the agreements.

Any unions definitely planning to take advantage of this Federal law should immediately forward a request to the Administrator of the Wage-Hour Act, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., asking for the fixing of a wage standard for their industry.

Maximum Hours

Unlike minimum wages, the maximum hours are fixed by the law and cannot be increased except in certain special cases. The law fixes forty-four hours per week as the maximum during the first year it is in force, forty-two hours the second year, and forty hours thereafter. Any overtime must be paid for at time and one half.

Longer hours may be worked under three exceptions: (1) by bona fide union agreements with a limit of 1000 working hours in twenty-six consecutive weeks; (2) by bona fide union agreements providing for annual employment, with a limit of 2,000 working hours in fifty-two consecutive weeks; (3) in seasonal industries as determined by the Administrator.

A longer work week may be fixed for a period of not more than fourteen weeks in any year.

Hence, in certain industries employers may find it advantageous to make agreements with unions to take care of times when extra hours of work may be thus needed. In seasonal industries, unions will have to be on the alert to be sure that the employers do not get unreasonable exemptions from the maximum hour standards fixed in the law.

Evasions

This law will not affect any higher minimum wages or lower maximum hours established in any other Federal law or in any state law. There is a declaration in the law prohibiting employers from using the law as an excuse for reducing wages above the minimum or increasing hours which have been less than the maximum. The purpose of these provisions is plain.

It is intended to prevent employers from using the law as an excuse to break down already established wage and hour standards. However, the enforcement of these provisions of the law together with the rest of the law will depend in large part upon vigorous trade union action.

SEEK TAX REPEAL

Little Rock, Ark. — Pointing out that only 8.7 per cent of the population voted in Arkansas in 1936 because of the poll tax, the Voters Campaign Committee is working to repeal the tax law.

NMU Leaders OK New Contract Proposal

NEW YORK — National officers and port agents of the National Maritime Union recommended unanimously at a coastwise conference that the proposed agreement between the NMU and the American Merchant Marine Institute be ratified.

As a result of this action, the agreement will be submitted to the nineteen ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts for further discussion and ratification. If approved at port membership meetings, the contract will be then submitted to the entire membership of 51,000 in a general referendum.

The present proposed agreement contains several points improving a previous one drawn up in the Spring which was rejected by the ports and therefore never submitted to referendum. A more favorable hiring hall clause and shorter hour for steward on freight ships at sea, are included in the proposal now to be taken up.

In a formal statement issued at the close of the meeting, the delegates said:

"This is not the agreement which we hope some day to establish for East Coast seamen. We feel, however, that in standardizing the industry under one uniform agreement, many of the difficulties and abuses that have been encountered in the past will be eliminated."

Although 80 per cent. of the Maritime Commission's ships are manned by NMU crews, the delegates declared, their rights as union members have been denied.

Seek To Better Pennsy Aid

Harrisburg, Pa. — United labor action in Pennsylvania is needed to end a grossly unfair situation in the Workmen's Compensation service, according to a call sent out by the State Industrial Union Council, CIO.

According to the call, all labor should back State House bill 17, which will bring injured workers at present without adequate compensation under a new act to provide payment for injuries on the job.

The act of 1937 has been nullified by action of employers in bringing it up to the State Supreme Court, where the fate of the act, according to the council, is "unpredictable."

As a result of this stalling tactic, injured workers at present have only an ancient and wholly inadequate statute to fall back on, with the alternative of taking their chances with the boss in a common law suit.

Associated Farmers, Associated Industries Run Into Trouble

Benson Protests

ST. PAUL, Minn. — Gov. Elmer A. Benson, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite, this week called upon the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee to investigate the activities of "Associated Farmers, Inc." in this state.

In a letter to Sen. LaFollette, Gov. Benson said that while the organization claimed to favor farmers, it actually directed all its activities against organized labor. He charged that the organization leaders have urged vigilante activity against pickets.

The "farmers" organization, which first came to light in California and has since attempted to branch out in the Pacific Northwest and in this state, has been accused by CIO officials in the west of having big business backing.

Gov. Benson's request followed a tour of Minnesota by the outfit's west coast leader, Col. Walter E. Garrison. His tour was given considerable prominence in Tory newspapers in the state, but his audiences were comparatively meager.

Linked To Silver Shirts

MINNEAPOLIS (FP) — The Associated Industries of Minneapolis, outstanding labor-hating group, and the Silver Shirt fascists joined hands here when Pres. George Belden of Associated Industries appeared as a "prominent guest" at a secret meeting called to organize a Silver Shirt unit in the Twin Cities.

Belden, who had been photographed leaving the meeting, confessed that he had been to two previous meetings of the Silver Shirts and that he thinks "they have some ideas that are pretty good."

He went out of curiosity, he said. "I would hate to indorse everything that is going on there," he added hastily, when he was reminded that his appearance at the meeting might be taken as an indorsement by Associated Industries.

Fought Strikers

The elderly business executive is a large automobile dealer in Minneapolis. His name was front-page news when the auto salesmen struck last year.

The salesmen won—but that was before George Belden had the Silver Shirts.

The Silver Shirt meetings here recently have been conducted by Roy Zachary, who says he is the national organizer. His line is that Pres. Roosevelt is a Jew, that Frances Perkins is a Jewess, that the New Deal is a "Jewish contraption."

Zachary denies that he has offered to assassinate Roosevelt, as a Chicago newspaper quoted him as saying. The Silver Shirter boasts that he has shaken down local industrialists for "$100 apiece" to be used by the national office "secretly but properly."

"Perhaps A Baby Did Die"!

LITCHFIELD, Minn. (FP)—There will be no Associated Farmers unit in Minnesota, local farmers here decided after hearing Col. Walter E. Garrison of California's famed "ax-handle brigade" explain why farmers should organize to attack union picket lines.

About 75 farmers and townsfolk of Litchfield listened politely while Garrison described the labor movement as ridden by "racketeers" and "reds" who just stir up trouble and collect enormous dues before they skip out and leave strikers without jobs or funds.

Then the questions began. "Who sent you here?" "Don't the power companies and the railroads finance your outfit?" "Didn't one of your ax-handle raids result in the death of a baby in Bakersfield, Cal.?"

The last question nearly downed Garrison. He started to explain and then blustered:

"Perhaps a baby did die. Babies are born every day and die every day. What of it?"

The meeting was in an uproar by this time. Several farmers were trying unsuccessfully to get the floor. "Are we going to set up a unit here tonight or what?" Garrison demanded of the chairman, W. F. Schilling, once of Hoover's infamous Farm Board.

"No," Schilling replied, "not tonight."

"Then let's get out of here," Garrison said.

UOPWA Hails Court Ruling In Bank Case

NEW YORK.—The request of the Bank of Yorktown for a stay against the New York State Labor Relations Board was denied this week by the appellate division of the State's Supreme Court.

The board is now expected to proceed with a hearing on unfair labor practices pending before it. Leaders of the Financial Employes Organizing Committee of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, hailed the decision.

"Campaign of Evasion"

"By cutting short the legal campaign for evasion of collective bargaining by banks and insurance companies, this decision should deflate the arrogance of such firms as the Bank of Yorktown and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company," commented Richard Lewis, organization director of the FEOC.

"The contention of the UOPWA that bank, insurance and other clerical and professional employes come within the meaning of the Wagner Act of the United States and of the various states has been upheld by the Natl. Labor Relations Board and by state labor boards in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The labor board's decisions have been sustained by court after court.

"Yet, the financial oligarchy continues its efforts to deny the rights of self organization and collective bargaining to its employers through legalistic and coercive methods. These methods are delaying and only for a short time, an inevitable development in employer-employe relations."

CIO to Form State Body in Jersey

Council Will Fight Hagueism

NEWARK, N. J. — Delegates from 104 CIO unions in New Jersey, representing about 175,000 workers, voted unanimously at a conference held here to call a State convention early in October for the purpose of setting up a Statewide CIO industrial union council.

In his keynote speech, William J. Carney, New Jersey CIO regional director, said that the State council was needed to coordinate the work of the various CIO local unions, to defeat the vicious anti-labor administration, and to smash Hagueism.

Form Committee

Leonard H. Goldsmith of the American Newspaper Guild was elected chairman of a steering committee set up to draft a constitution and by-laws and call the convention. Goldsmith, formerly an official of the New York Guild, was discharged from the New York Times for union activity. His case is now pending before the Labor Board.

Other members of the committee include John Green, president of the International Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers; Irving Abramson and Al Barkan of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee; Harry Brathwaite, United Rubber Workers; C. Smith, United Agricultural Cannery, Packing & Allied Workers, and Neil Brant, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

CIO Files Exceptions In Republic Case

Washington — Six exceptions to the proposed order of the Natl. Labor Relations Board in the Republic Steel case were filed by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, at Board headquarters here.

Three of the exceptions deal with reinstatement of workers fired by Republic in its attempt to break the SWOC during and after the Little Steel strike.

In these, the SWOC asks that workers be reinstated without reference to the date or manner of their application, that all the workers involved be reinstated with full back pay, and that workers who have found jobs elsewhere should be given their choice of reinstatement or staying in their present jobs.

No Deductions

In addition, the SWOC asks that money earned on WPA should not be deducted from back pay awards, taking the position that public funds should not be used to subsidize lawless acts of labor-hating employers.

The SWOC also requests the Board not to dismiss charges of discrimination brought by dismissed workers for want of sufficient evidence presented at the time the charges were made. In supporting this point, the SWOC points out that workers should be given every chance to present evidence at later stages in the procedure.

Finally, the SWOC urges the Board to include workers who may have pleaded guilty of "misconduct," pointing out that whatever misconduct may have occurred was the result of extreme provocation by the Corporation, which used every means in the attempt to goad the workers into illegal acts.

Republic Breaks Laws

In the brief supporting the list of exceptions, the SWOC points out that Republic has been a consistent and vicious violator of the law, not stopping at murder in its frantic attempt to destroy the union.

"In the proposed findings the Board holds the respondent (Republic) responsible for the disastrous and bloody disorders at Massilon," the brief states.

"The Board finds also that these disorders and the attendant deaths, suffering, and violence were an outgrowth of the determination of respondent, futile though it ultimately proved, to break the resistance of the SWOC."

The brief also calls attention to the testimony before the La-Follette Civil Liberties Committee, pointing out that this testimony confirms the fact that Republic was the leader in a nation wide conspiracy not only to break the union, but to destroy the Natl. Labor Relations Act itself.

Fruit Products Boss Sour, But Has To Sign

Belleville, N. J.—After a victorious eight-day strike, 150 workers of the Fruit Products Co. have returned to work under a CIO contract. The plant was closed by a walkout which followed the company's refusal to sign a sole bargaining contract with the United Agricultural, Cannery, Packing & Allied Workers.

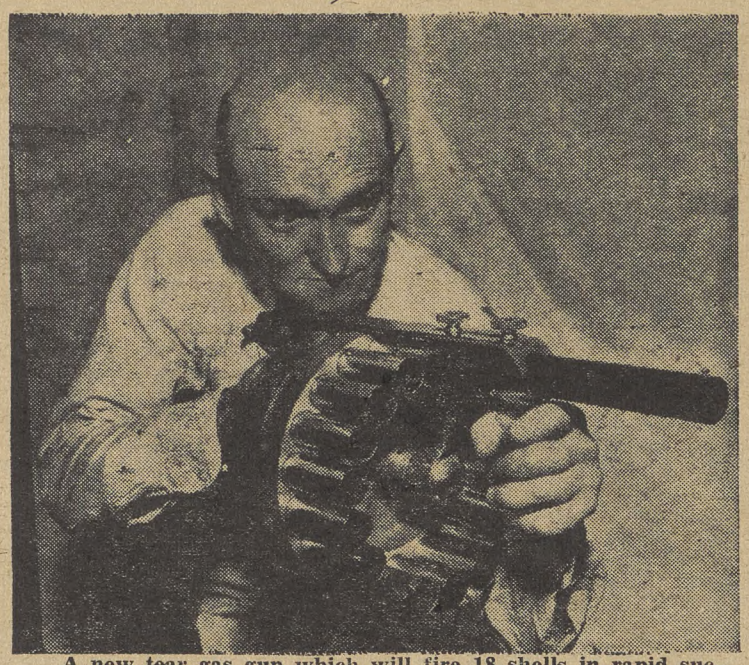
The CIO union was certified by the Labor Board as exclusive representative, Leif Dahl, president of District seven, UACPA, and San Macri, CIO representative in New Jersey, negotiated the contract.

LNPL Backs Musmanno

Pittsburgh, Pa.—P. T. Fagan, chairman of Labor's Non-Partisan League in Pennsylvania, is calling for labor support to back the appointment of Judge M. A. Musmanno to the third circuit court of appeals at Philadelphia.

Fagan declared that "an unusual opportunity presents itself to secure a liberal appointment to the Federal benc' ."

Attention, Mr. Girdler



A new tear gas gun which will fire 18 shells in rapid succession created a stir of interest at the convention of Michigan Assn. of Police Chiefs in Detroit.

Hershey Farmers, Workers Picnic, Discuss Problems

By MARCIA YATES

Middletown, Pa.—Marking a new step in the development of friendship and understanding between farm and labor groups, union members and rural residents got together at the Farmer-Labor Cooperative picnic here last week.

Only a year ago the farmers surrounding Hershey, Pa., were persuaded that the workers in the Hershey plant were their enemies and were led into violent action to break the strike there. This year those farmers and the chocolate workers from the Hershey plant sat down together at the picnic and discussed how to build cooperatives to supply their needs.

Baker Speaks

Pres. Jacob Baker of the United Federal Workers, CIO, who was chairman of Pres. Roosevelt's commission on cooperative inquiry, was the principal speaker at the get-together.

Baker pointed out that "gatherings such as these, simple and pleasant in themselves, may have historic significance.

"The only positive control that either workers can exercise over their own money is through the development of their own enterprises. The cooperative movement in this country is growing rapidly. It always must begin on a small scale and must be built up carefully.

"Men and women from industrial plants and the farmers of this country meeting together to solve their common problems and to create enterprises of equal service to all of them, will come to common understanding of all the problems in making a living.

"Industrial workers supply the farmers' market; the farmer supplies a great part of the market for the industrial worker. Nothing is more logical than that the two shall join together to build a structure of distribution that will bridge the gap between farm and city and increase the useable and effective income of both."

USHA Clears Up Errors on FAECT Story

Washington — The following statement was issued this week by Leon H. Keyserling, acting administrator of the United States Housing Authority:

"Recent items in various newspapers have stated that the United States Housing Authority has entered into an agreement with the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians covering conditions of work for draftsmen and other employes of architects engaged by local housing authorities on low-rent housing projects.

Incorrect Stories

"These news items are not correct.

"The USHA has not and cannot enter into such agreement. Draftsmen and other persons employed by architects in the planning or the construction of low-rent housing projects are the employes of the architects and not of the USHA or the local housing authorities. Any contracts with a union representing draftsmen, engineers or technicians covering work on low-rent housing projects must therefore be made with the architects themselves.

"The FAECT has, through its general office in New York, issued the following statement in correction of the news items reporting it had signed an agreement with the USHA.

" 'We wish to correct a statement appearing some of the labor press regarding a contract signed by the FAECT with the Queensbridge Associated Architects of New York. The contract is not with the USHA.

" 'The USHA is obligated under the terms of the Housing Act to see that labor's rights are protected. The Housing Act is the first Federal act that specifically mentions the rights of the technical staff as well as all other employees.

" 'The contract to which the press had reference was that entered into between the FAECT and the Queensbridge Associated Architects of New York.' "

Want MEBA Local In Houston

HOUSTON, Tex.—The National Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., CIO, was this week urged to establish a local unit here for marine engineers in this region.

Nearly a hundred men signed the petition, all of them MEBA members.

Richard Bordeaux, MEBA representative here, pointed out that "heretofore many engineers who live in Houston have refused to join the MEBA because they would have to join in some other port.

"They realize that they should support the organization that is responsible for their higher wages and better conditions."

Other CIO unions in the city have promised to co-operate with the new MEBA local association as soon as it is chartered.

CO-OP GETS GRANT

Jamestown, N. D. (FP) —The Tri-County Electric Co-operative has received a $30,000 grant from the Rural Electrification Administration to build a generating plant to serve 502 farm families.

Guild Gets 4 Pacts

New York.—Four new contracts with key newspapers throughout the nation were announced this week by the American Newspaper Guild, CIO.

Two of the agreements have already been signed, while the rest are due to receive final o. k. in the near future.

In Wisconsin the Madison Newspaper Guild revealed that it had won the 5-day, 40-hour week and pay increases in all affected departments as a result of its agreement with the Wisconsin State Journal and the Capital Times, both of Madison.

In Cincinnati the Guild extended its jurisdiction on the Post, Scripps-Howard paper, by winning a new industrial union contract. Previous agreements with the publisher had covered only the editorial department.

Denver Post to Sign

The Denver Post was also prepared to sign with the Guild, granting increased pay rates and security against economy layoffs.

Meanwhile in Chicago the regional office of the Labor Board was ordered to investigate the ANG'S complaint against widespread unfair labor practices on William Randolph Hearst's Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Employes of the Baltimore Sun, Evening Sun and Sunday Sun picked the Guild as sole collective bargaining agency by a large majority, voting in favor of the CIO 105-79.

More than 500 are expected to vote in another Labor Board poll this weekend, at the Hearst-owned Boston American.

NLRB Rules For CIO Glass Workers

Pittsburgh—In an intermediate report submitted by a Natl. Labor Relations Board trial examiner, the MacBeth-Evans division of the Corning Glass Co. at Charleroi, Pa. was ordered to cease its fight on the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, CIO.

The NLRB official also ordered the company to withdraw its financial and moral support from nine "independent" departmental unions, and to rehire 14 workers fired for FFGW activity.

The workers had been let out when work was curtailed in one department, under terms of a preferential shop agreement with one of the bevy of "independent" unions. The 14 men were fired unjustly, the Board officials ruled, because while the agreement called for laying off first non-"union" members, the contract itself violated the Wagner Act.

SWOC Halts Pay Cut Try

Indianapolis, Ind.—Lodge 1473 of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee has prevented a wage cut at Van Camp's, Inc., by signing a new contract.

Lodge 1473 has close to 100 per cent. organization at the firm, which produces canned foods. The contract, which contains a check-off clause, was obtained with the assistance of James Robb, local CIO director, and Orval Kincaid of the SWOC.

SIGN PACT

Oakland, Cal. — The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, have signed a pact with the Gardner Electric Mfg., Co. here.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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In This Issue

Labor's Non-Partisan League looks over the primary election records, and finds that League-endorsed candidates have been generally successful in the contests held so far. See **Story Page Five.**

The need for formation of state and city industrial union councils is discussed by CIO Director John Brophy in his speech to the California CIO convention. Excerpts from his speech are printed on **Page Six.**

Gains of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in Little Steel plants is described in a story on **Page Eight.**

Errors in the testimony of John Frey, AFL leader, who raised the red scare against the CIO, are listed on **Page Eight.**

CIO FIGHTS PLOT TO USE PAY LAW FOR WAGE CUTS

See Story Page Three

WASHINGTON.—The chisellers are already getting to work on the Wages and Hours law, trying to find loopholes to evade the protection it extends to exploited workers.

Warning of this coming drive was sounded by the CIO in calling attention to the plan of Western Union and Postal Telegraph to reduce wages 8.3 per cent. when they bring down to the legal minimum allowed by the Act.

The planned cut, if allowed to go through, would affect more than 75,000 workers under the jurisdiction of the American Communications Assn., CIO, which is now organizing telegraph workers throughout the country.

The CIO national office is urging all affiliated unions to aid the ACA in the struggle to uphold the provisions of the Wages and Hours Act, pointing out that if the telegraph companies succeed in this attempt, other industries will quickly follow suit.

"The CIO has bent every effort toward the passage of a wage hour law for the protection of labor," John Brophy, CIO director declared. "It has no intention of allowing the employers to utilize the law against the interests of labor."

Open Shop Near End At Newport Shipyard

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—One of the last strongholds of the open shop in the American shipbuilding industry fell last week when the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. was found guilty of unfair labor practices by the Natl. Labor Relations Board, and ordered to cease its anti-union activities.

Elated by the decision, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO announced that it would start forthwith the largest drive in the history of the organization.

Charges were filed by the CIO union against the Newport News concern in the spring of 1937.

The Board's order to the company to abolish its company union, known as the Employes Representation Committee, leaves Local 8 IUMSW, as the only genuine labor union for the men employed in the Newport News shipyards.

Following the issuance of the Board's complaint, June 18, 1937, the company attempted to secure an injunction to prevent the Board from proceeding with the case, and when it was unsuccessful carried the case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

On January 31, 1938, the Supreme Court affirmed a decree of the Fourth District Circuit Court of Appeals, which had upheld the refusal of the U. S. District Court to grant an injunction to the company.

This was one of the cases that marked the end of attempts by employers to interfere with the administration of the Wagner Act by injunction.

Shipyard Union To Meet Sept. 9

Camden, N. J.—The fourth national convention of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO, will be held here September 9, 10, and 11, it was announced by John Green, president, this week.

The date of the Convention was set by the General Executive Board of the Union at its meeting here over the last week-end. Before the main sessions of the conclave get under way, the program committee plans to hold a huge mass meeting in Camden's Convention Hall to graphically demonstrate the strength of the CIO in the State of New Jersey, and to mark the inaugural of an industrial union drive in the open shop centers of South Jersey.

The program committee has invited CIO Chairman John L. Lewis and SWOC Director Philip Murray to head the speakers' roster at this rally. Other prominent labor and political figures have also been asked to attend. It is hoped that this mass meeting will crystallize the forces in opposition to the reactionary practices of the Hague Democratic machine.

Not very widely known is the fact that the Shipbuilders Union is probably the numerically largest CIO affiliate in the State of New Jersey.

SWOC Lodges To Fight Pay Slashes

Indiana Harbor, Ind.—Delegates to a district convention of lodges affiliated with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee last week called upon the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to refuse loans to companies violating the Wagner Act.

The convention, whose chairman was Nicholas Fontecchio, SWOC district director, adopted other resolutions pledging loyalty to the CIO, criticizing the House Rules Committee for its failure to recommend the Walsh-Healey amendment, and promising to wage a fight against any threatened wage cuts in the steel industry.

ACA CERTIFIED

Washington. — The American Communications Assn., CIO, has been certified as sole collective bargaining agency for radio operators on all vessels owned by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

IUMMSW Re-Elects Officers

Butte, Mont. — (FP) — The 35th annual convention of the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, CIO, adjourned here after delegates unanimously re-elected Reid Robinson as international president.

Sec.-Treas. John Sherwood was also re-elected without opposition.

Robinson pledged continued effort to build the union into a large and strong organization.

"The betterment of the labor movement goes far beyond any personal interest," he said. "I ask full cooperation of all who are part of the organization and I pledge my full cooperation to everything that is for the betterment of the international and the CIO."

Beside the election of officers, the convention elected delegates to the coming national convention of the CIO.

ACA TO HOLD CONFAB

New York—A conference of all East Coast and Gulf locals of the Marine Division of the American Communications Assn., CIO, will be held in New York August 27-28 to discuss renewal of contracts and proposed Federal Communications Commission regulations governing radio marine operators.

Ford Local Gets UAW Charter

Detroit — A local union of Ford workers has been chartered by the United Automobile Workers. Granted a charter as Local 600, the new UAW union will take in workers in the River Rouge plant, in Highland Park, Lincoln, Flat Rock an Ypsilanti.

UAW officials say it has a potential possibility of becoming the largest local in the union. Percy Llewellyn is president of the new local.

The drive to organize Ford plants will be speeded up now that work is increasing, Zygmund Dobrsynski, UAW organizer announced.

8-MONTH STRIKE ENDS

New York.—The eight-month strike of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, at the S. W. Farber Co. in Brooklyn has been settled, with the union gaining recognition as sole collective bargaining agency for all production workers. The union gained the 40-hour, five-day week, seniority rights and mediation of disputes.

CIO Endorses Tobacco Strike

Richmond, Va. — The strike of tobacco workers at the Export Leaf Company, subsidiary of Brown and Williamson, was endorsed this week by the Richmond CIO Industrial Union Council.

Charging that their wages averaged only $4 to $6 a week and that the company had refused to grant them a minimum wage of 25c an hour, 300 employes, members of Local 332, United Tobacco Stemmers and Laborers Union, CIO, struck the plant August 1.

NLRB Orders New Polls At Shell Oil

Washington — Two state-wide run-off elections among machinists and boilermakers of the Shell Oil Company, San Francisco, have been ordered held within thirty days by the National Labor Relations Board.

In one election, machinists will vote on whether or not they want to be represented by the Oil Workers International Union, CIO, and in the other, the boilermakers will choose between the CIO Oil Workers and International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers, AFL.

The run-off elections were ordered to further clarify results of polls held June 20-22 among five groups of employes voting between the CIO union and specified craft unions or trade councils. In two cases none of the unions on the ballot won a majority of the votes cast.

The largest group, from which craft units were excluded, vote 1427 to 242 in favor of the CIO Oil Workers as opposed to the Oil Industry Metal Trades Council of California.

Seek To Nip Wage Cut Plot

Members of Local 36-B, American Communications Assn., CIO, shown as they picketed the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Co. in New York City. They charge that Western Union and Postal Telegraph are planning an 8.3% weekly wage cut when the wage-hour act becomes effective. CIO unions are assisting ACA in its fight.

See Story Page 3.

LNPL On Its Toes In Pennsy

Farmers Join Forces With Unions To Push Progressive Bills

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Spurred by the tremendous political progress made by labor thus far in Pennsylvania elections, organized labor is intensifying its activity to increase the organization and influence of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Notable in recent months has been the breaking away of liberal elements among the farmers from the moribund organizations which claim to speak for the farmers and actually echo the most reactionary opinions at the State Capitol.

To reach the farmers awakening to a New Deal for them, a Pennsylvania leaflet has been made of "A Labor Message to Farmers," the address delivered by National Executive Vice-President E. L. Oliver to the South Dakota Conference for Progressive Legislation.

For general organization work the League has just issued "Labor's Political Power Grows." This is going out in huge quantities to the county organizations of the League.

Active At Special Session

Opportunity is being made the most of in the special session of the State Legislature. Even on a restricted call, measures have been introduced to improve several of the labor laws now on the statute books.

Most important of these is the amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, allowing the jury in a case contested under the liability provisions to listen to additional testimony by the victim of an accident and to presume negligence on the employer's part which he must rebut, and should he be found guilty of a violation of the law the jury can then assess double damages.

Coal Legislation

Led by Lieutenant-Governor Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, a measure is proposed to assist the sick anthracite industry to rehabilitation through a State Commission.

Measures have also been introduced to take care of the indigent ill through public funds, assist the public schools, enlarge the scope of the State Authority Act to promote additional public housing and buildings and also to secure an appropriation of $25,000,000 for public relief to tide over the period until the Legislature meets in regular session in January, 1939.

In addition to being active in State legislation in support of the labor movement, the League is urging Philadelphia City Council to come through with an appropriation of $2,000,000 which would entitle the city to ten times that amount of Federal funds for work relief, and cut down the number on the relief rolls to those who are unable to be employed.

Sign Pact With Glass Firm

New York. — A one-year closed shop contract has been signed by the United Wholesale & Warehouse Employes, CIO, with I. W. Rice & Company, glassware importers, the first agreement to be won in this field.

A $2 weekly wage increase, shorter working hours, paid vacations and time and a half for overtime work were granted by the pact which covers all warehouse employes employed by the firm.

Andrews Takes Oath

Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the wage-hour law, shown as he received the oath of office from Samuel Gompers, Jr., son of the one-time AFL president. Gompers is now chief clerk of the Dept. of Labor.

Andrews Starts Job; "Ready To Go Ahead"

WASHINGTON.—Elmer Andrews, administrator of the wage-hour law, was sworn into his new office this week. The act goes into effect October 24.

Immediately afterwards Andrews and Sec. of Labor Frances Perkins spent two hours with Pres. Roosevelt discussing aspects of the new legislation. Following the conference Andrews revealed that budget and personnel problems had been the subject of the talk, and that he is now "ready to go ahead."

The wage-hour chief revealed that it is his intention to keep the number of members on the various "industry boards" to be created at a low level. Labor, industry and the public will be represented on the committees.

Andrews said he expects to deal with the textile industry first.

In one of his first official acts the new administrator named Donald M. Nelson, vice-president of Sears-Roebuck, to be chairman of the textile industry board. Names of the rest of the committee, which will probably number 15 in all, were to be announced late this week.

The committee will study wage conditions for the 600,000 textile workers throughout the nation and will eventually make a recommendation for a minimum hourly wage for the industry. Under the terms of the Fair Labor Standards Act, it can suggest a minimum pay rate at any figure between 25c and 40c an hour.

SMITH CONFERS WITH F.D.R.

Washington. — Donald Wakefield Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board, whose term expires the end of this month, conferred with Pres. Roosevelt this week. Smith, who has been attacked by the AFL, is expected to receive another appointment to the NLRB.

Your WPA Job

By Ralph Hetzel, Jr.
CIO Unemployment Director

Labor has made considerable progress in getting fair standards of eligibility established on the WPA.

When the present WPA was established in 1935 regulations were made which required all applicants for WPA to be certified as in need of relief by local relief authorities.

The experience of the unemployed since that time has shown that this system is productive of great sufferings and injustice. The standards set by the local relief officials have too often been brutally low and badly administered. In many areas the local relief machinery is riddled with politics and incompetence. Even where those conditions did not exist local relief machinery has forced honest working men and women to pauperize themselves before they could get on WPA.

Against Direct Relief

Mr. Hopkins has expressed himself as bitterly opposed to direct relief. He says:

". . . one of the strongest convictions I hold, that the Federal Government should never return to a direct relief program. It is degrading to the individual; it destroys morale and self-respect; it results in no increase in the wealth of the community; it tends to destroy the ability of the individual to perform useful work in the future and it tends to establish a permanent body of dependents. We should do away with direct relief for the unemployment in the United States. . . . We should reach a concept in America where the able-bodied unemployed are entitled to a job as a matter of right."

If the WPA feels this way about direct relief, it certainly should not leave WPA certification to the mercies of the local relief officials. The requirement placing people on relief before they can get on WPA tends to destroy most of the good effects of the work program.

Lewis' Statement

Chairman John L. Lewis recognized this situation when he set forth on March 18th of this year four principles for the administration of a works program. The third principle was:

"Jobs should be given to those who need jobs, without requiring honest, decent, unemployed workers to degrade themselves as paupers."

Shortly afterward the WPA issued a new order of eligibility for certification. This order left up to the state Works Progress Administration freedom to establish the standards of eligibility for certification. This meant that the state administrators were in fact free to determine whether or not they would require certification through the local relief officers.

Following this order, in many of the worst cases the WPA set up its own local certifying offices so that it was not necessary for a person to go through the relief procedure.

Certification Order

In July the WPA issued a new administrative order in which it directed that "need and employability shall be the only requirements in determining eligibility (to WPA projects) . . . for the purposes of certification need shall be said to exist when the resources of the family or of the unattached individual are insufficient to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health."

(Note: Unemployment committees are advised to ask for copies of Administrative Order Number 65 of the Works Progress Administration to get the details of this order.)

This order was another step in the right direction. But bad situations still exist. In some states it is still necessary to be on relief for a period of one to three months before it is possible to be certified for projects. There is no excuse for such provision.

Administrator Hopkins himself pointed out the evils of the old system of certification when he promised in Memphis on August 5th that: "I promise to modify the procedure of certification for work and to substitute in its place an employment system which will remove the offensive stigma of relief from these people. Their need is plain; their will to work has been proven; their incomes must, and will be raised."

This modification of policy applies only to certain groups of Southern farm families, but there is no reason why it should not apply to all workers.

Probably the greatest sufferers under the old system of certification by relief officers are the seamen who have found themselves beached in ports where the local relief officers refuse to certify them because they were not citizens of the respective community. Only by vigorous action through their local unions have these conditions been corrected in some cities. Most cities, however, still leave the seamen out in the cold.

Active Campaigns

The Industrial Union Councils in Northern New York, including Buffalo and Schenectady, are putting on an active campaign to get the administrator for New York State to take certification out of the hands of the local relief officials. They have cited a large number of abuses. A similar fight is being waged in New Jersey.

Its basis is the realization on the part of labor that the worthy purposes of the WPA cannot be realized until WPA certification by local relief officials is wiped out and the WPA substitutes its own certification machinery to get workers jobs without driving them to pauperism.

UFW Raps D. C. Tory Medics

Washington. — The United Federal Workers, CIO, this week plunged into the skirmish here between the conservative-dominated District of Columbia Medical Assn. and the Group Health Assn.

Defending the practises of the GHA, the UFWA urged that local hospitals open their doors to GHA physicians.

The fight between the medical association and the GHA has spotlighted the conflict between conservative leaders of the medical profession and various types of group medical care. The battle received much attention at the recent Natl. Health Conference in Washington, when government, liberal and labor spokesmen condemned the American Medical Association's Tory attitude.

Bar Physicians

In Washington the AMA's branch group has endeavored to harass the GHA in every possible manner, barring hospitals, consultative conferences and aid to GHA doctors. The GHA, a cooperative organization of government employes, offers health service to its members for a small monthly charge.

The United Federal Workers statement points out that the District of Columbia Community Chest is the largest single contributor to local hospitals, and "influences these hospitals to a considerable extent." The Chest, the UFWA asserted, should insist that the hospitals allow GHA doctors to practise in them.

"Should the Community Chest advise the UFWA that it does not see fit to take such a position in the near future, this organization will consider the advisability of instituting another fund to receive charitable contributions for the benefit of institutions which do not discriminate against Group Health."

Washington CIO To Meet Sept. 17

SEATTLE, Wash.—All CIO unions in the State of Washington have been called to a convention to be held in Seattle, September 17 and 18, for the purpose of forming a state industrial union council.

In issuing the call, Richard Francis, CIO regional director, said that the state council would be set up "to carry out the economic and social objectives of the Committee for Industrial Organization."

All locals chartered by national and international unions, or organizing committees, as well as local industrial unions and city and county councils chartered directly by the national CIO, will be entitled to send delegates.

CIO nationals and internationals which will have local delegates at the convention include the International Wood Workers, the United Mine Workers, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, the International Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union, and the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers.

CIO Warns Of Plot To Cut Telegraph Workers' Pay 8%

WASHINGTON.—Warning of a plan by the two major telegraph companies in the U. S. to use a provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act as a cover for a general 8.3 per cent. wage cut was sent out to all CIO affiliates in a circular letter issued this week by John Brophy, CIO national director.

The cut would affect 75,000 workers under the jurisdiction of the American Communications Association, CIO affiliate now organizing telegraph workers throughout the country.

Under the Act, the letter explains the companies will be forced to reduce their work week to 44 hours. According to the plan as revealed by the CIO, they intend to cut wages to make up for the shorter week.

This is planned in spite of the clause in the Act which states that no employer shall be justified "in reducing a wage paid by him which is in excess of the applicable minimum wages under this Act."

This clause, the CIO points out is not accompanied by any enforcement provision, leaving the companies a technical loophole for the planned cut.

An "Opening Wedge"

The latter warns of the dangers of this plan to the wage rates of workers throughout the country, pointing out that if the telegraph companies succeed, "this may well be the opening wedge for other industries to take similar action."

"The CIO has bent every effort toward the passage of a wage hour law for the protection of labor", the letter declares. "It has no intention of allowing the employers to utilize the law against the interests of labor."

The letter calls on all CIO affiliates to support the ACA in its struggle against the planned wage cut, and urges them to cooperate with the ACA national and local offices in every possible way.

Real Silk Renews, Lifts Pay

Indianapolis, Ind. — The Real Silk Hosiery Mills, largest stocking producing firm in the country selling direct to the consumer, has renewed its agreement with the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, CIO.

Real Silk workers unanimously ratified the renewed contract which provides for 10 per cent. wage increases for dye house workers and operators earning less than $20 a week. More than 2500 employes are covered by the pact.

Reversed Policy

The company signed its first union agreement last year, reversing a bitter anti-union policy of many years standing.

Branch 35, AFHW, which won the Real Silk contract, is also negotiating for agreements with the National Silk Hosiery Mills and Fulton Hosiery Mills. The contract with National is virtually concluded, pending ratification by the workers. Conferences with Fulton are in progress.

Social Security Law Due To Unions---F.D.R.

WASHINGTON.—Pres. Roosevelt this week conceded that labor organizations are largely responsible for the establishment of legislation protecting the people.

Speaking to the banquet celebrating the third anniversary of the signing of the Social Security Act, President Roosevelt pointed out that with the development of "giant industry, man has discovered that his individual strength and wits were no longer enough."

"The first to turn to government, the first to receive protection from government, were not the poor and lowly, those who had no resources other than their daily earnings, but the rich and the strong.

Security For Others

"Beginning in the nineteenth century, the United States passed protective laws designed, in the main, to give security to property owners, to industrialists, to merchants and to bankers. True, the little man often profited by this type of legislation; but that was a by-product rather than a motive.

"Taking a generous view of the situation, I think it was not that government deliberately ignored the working man, but that the working man was not sufficiently articulate to make his needs and his problems known. The powerful in industry and commerce had powerful voices, both individually and as a group. And whenever they saw their possessions threatened, they raised their voices in appeals for government protection.

"It was not until workers became more articulate through organization that protective labor legislation was passed."

New York CIO Tells Of Plans

New York. — Formation of an Industrial Union Council for New York State at a convention of CIO unions next month will pave the way for increased cooperation with American Federation of Labor affiliates in the Empire State, Allan Haywood, CIO regional director here, announced this week.

"We're out to give and receive cooperation," Haywood asserted.

He added that formation of the council is intended to consolidate CIO forces in the state and not to widen the branch with the AFL.

Need For Unity

Pointing out that a large number of issues exist on which labor's forces should be united, Haywood pointed out that "workers should forget the question of division when it comes to the question of which men shall be in the legislative halls.

"We will not oppose a candidate who is AFL if he stands for what labor stands for. We don't intend to be in the position that some people are in now after aiding to defeat Congressman Maverick.

"There is no question but that the CIO will do everything it can to elect some one to keep out Mr. John J. O'Connor" from Congress, the CIO official said.

Frey's Red Scare Tales About CIO Filled With Errors, Distortions

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

WASHINGTON.—The list of "Communists" in the CIO, presented this week to the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities by John P. Frey, aged AFL metal trades leader, is packed with errors of every description.

A study of the list of more than 280 names submitted to the committee by Frey revealed duplications, hearsay evidence, names of non-CIO members, names of non-Communists, and of people who are no longer alive.

"A Very Common Liar"

WASHINGTON.—W. S. Van Dyke, prominent movie director, this week sent the following telegram to Rep. Martin Dies, head of the Committee investigating Unamerican Activities:

"I challenge the implications of the statement of Mr. Sullivan (committee investigator) that the motion picture industry is a hot bed of Communism.

"In all of my 23 years of endeavor in motion pictures I know personally of but two active or inactive Communists. Mr. Sullivan knows little of the motion picture business and probably less of Communism, and in my opinion he is a very common liar.

"If all the other testimony directed against the CIO is as inaccurate, my respect for the organization grows."

Sh! It's A Secret!

Taking time out from his presentation of phoney evidence about Communists in the CIO to the Dies Committee, John P. Frey, left, AFL leader, engages in frenzied whispered conversation with Cong. Noah Mason, Committee Chairman Martin Dies and Rep. Harold Mosier.

Presented to the committee by Frey as a document based on three years of arduous research, the list of names gives evidence of having been gathered from the usual sources of red-baiting favored by spies and stool-pigeons.

Meanwhile, as the committee hearings sank to a new low level for Congressional investigating bodies, a new development helped discredit the proceedings:

Discovery that another leading witness—Walter Steele editor of the Natl. Republic magazine—has been charged in an affidavit with membership in the Silver Shirts, fascist organization.

Steele represented, among other groups, the American Vigilante Intelligence Federation. Former Speaker of the House Rainey once referred to this outfit as **doing the "slimy, stool-pigeon work necessary for the purpose of destroying organized labor.**

Frey constantly promised to supply the documentary proof for his allegations. If he had done so, the public and the newspapermen covering the hearing are not aware of it.

Audience Unimpressed

Except for a few elderly members of the Daughters of the Revolution who sat awe-inspired during Frey's testimony, the audience seemed unimpressed by his three-day speech fest before the committee.

A study of the documents inserted into the record revealed an amazing lack of proof for Frey's statements, frequently made with shaking hand uplifted and with a trembling voice.

Scores of Errors

A study of the list of "280 Communists" on the list submited by Frey showed close to 20 duplications in names.

It included the names of a number of Communists, or labor journalists, teachers and attorneys who have no connection with the CIO.

It included a number of misspelled names, of alleged CIO organizations which do not exist in addition to the names of some CIO officials who are easily identified as being definitely hostile to the Communist party and its philosophy.

One of the alleged "Communists" was included on the list because "There are those in the Pacific Northwest who say he is a Communist . . . ."

A CIO union official was listed, because, claimed Frey, he was "suspected" of being a Communist.

An SWOC official was included on the list because it was noted that he had "associated" with Communists.

One AFL Leader Named

One of the men charged with being a "CIO Communist" turned out to be the head of an AFL state federation of labor. He denied sympathy or membership in the Communist party.

Another of the Communists in the CIO, Frey admitted, had no CIO affiliation, merely being a resident of a city in which CIO union members also live.

A large number of the names on the list were minor or part-ime SWOC organizers during the steel drive in 1936 and 1937. One of these men has been dead for several months.

While the alleged "Communists" were aiding the steel campaign, Frey, it is recalled, was doing his best to discredit it—going so far as to offer an AF charter to

(Continued on Page 5)

CIO Hits Ryan's Fight On ILWU Certification

WASHINGTON. — Joe Ryan, leader of the AFL Intl. Longshoremen's Assn., was sharply criticized for attempting to challenge the Natl. Labor Board's certification of the CIO Longshoremen and Warehousemen as collective bargaining agency for the entire west coast, in a statement issued by Lee Pressman, general counsel of the CIO.

"Ryan's attempt to upset the certification of the CIO union is another example of AFL leadership in alliance with anti-labor forces," Pressman said.

"The certification order is a recognition of the fact that the ILWU has organized the previously unorganized longshore workers on the west coast, and now speaks for the entire industry in that area," he pointed out.

"The ILWU, organizing on an industrial basis, has earned this recognition. The longshoremen broke away from Ryan and his gangster rule long ago. Today the AFL does not have a handful of longshoremen on the west coast. Their attempted interference with the CIO in that area can have only one motive—to aid the waterfront employers in their desire to abolish collective bargaining."

A Great Contribution

Pressman pointed out that the longshoremen have made a great contribution to orderly labor relations on the west coast, as well as improving their living and working conditions. This was impossible, he explained, while the union was under Ryan's control.

"Ryan and his AFL and employer allies are therefore attempting to return to previous conditions of open warfare against labor's right to organize for economic and social betterment," he declared.

Leaves Probe

WASHINGTON. — Rep. Arthur Healey, Massachusetts Democrat, quit the Dies Committee hearings late this week.

Healey, sponsor of the Walsh-Healey bill, gave as his reason the necessity of conducting campaign work in his home district. It is rumored, however, that Healey became disgusted with the loose investigating methods being used by the committee and its chairman, Cong. Martin Dies.

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Ho-Hum!

August heat is very trying in Washington, and every year about this time silly things seem to happen, as a sort of mid-summer madness seizes people.

Two years ago the AFL executive council went through its solemn farce of putting the CIO unions on trial before itself, declaring them guilty and sentencing them to suspension.

John P. Frey was the prosecutor then. He read through reams of documents proving nothing in particular, while the council members yawned and nodded.

The CIO unions were too busily engaged in their great campaigns to pay much attention to the mid-summer monkeyshines of the AFL executive council, as its farcical trial meandered on to its foregone conclusion.

Since that time the CIO has grown into a great national movement of four million members. Its constructive achievements in organizing the unorganized, in establishing collective bargaining, in raising wages and improving conditions, and in bringing greater liberty to the people, have established it as one of the coronerstones of our American democracy.

But now the mid-summer heat is at us again, and another farcical performance is being put on in Washington by some of the same actors.

The same John P. Frey has spent days of a Congressional committee's time reading through reams of papers and documents designed to discredit the CIO

His silly charges are so full of errors and so unsupported by any real evidence that they will not stand serious scrutiny. The committee has been flooded with denials and disproof from those CIO officers who have been annoyed enough by the performance to show their resentment at Frey's slanders, while others have heard this stuff so often from other enemies of the CIO that it has failed to get a rise out of them.

The CIO, just as every other progressive movement, has been subjected to red-baiting attacks ever since its inception. AFL unions have ben similarly attacked whenever they show any signs of activity. Such attacks always increase in proportion to the activities of a union movement in serving labor's interest and causing consternation among its enemies.

The reaction of the CIO generally therefore to this latest and silliest repetition of previous red-baiting attacks can best be described as a very large and hearty yawn.

Two CIO Maritime Unions Certified

WASHINGTON.—Two CIO unions in the maritime field have been certified by the Natl. Labor Relations Board as sole bargaining agency for the workers concerned.

Radio operators on all ships owned and operated by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey are to be represented by the American Radio Telegraphists' Assn., the maritime branch of the American Communcations Assn., CIO.

The ARTA was certified following a comparison of union membership cards with company payrolls at a public hearing held in New York in June.

Following an election won by the Inland Boatmen's Union of the Atlantic and Gulf, CIO, over the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn., Local 976, AFL, by a vote of 36 to nothing, the CIO union was certified by the Board as sole union representative for employes of the North River Coal and Wharf, Co., Jersey City, N. J., engaged as pocket men, top men and trimmers.

Frayed Around The Edges

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

The Un-American Committee

COMMUNIST is one of those blessed words that can mean almost any blessed thing you like—or don't like.

In recent times it has been most generally used to describe anyone with whom a tory disagrees.

It is the stock epithet directed against every active union man, having almost completely supplanted the old word, "agitator."

It is used to describe every supporter of the New Deal, every member of a liberal organization and every possessor of a progressive idea.

Among conservatives it is an even more popular term of abuse than the ascription of canine parentage.

Frey's Fantasies

But John P. Frey scorns even such small limitations on the meaning of the word Communist. To him it has an almost universal application.

Testifying before what is coming to be known as the Un-American Committee, he produced what he said was a list of 284 Communists on the CIO payroll.

A study of the names on this list will leave any searcher after truth more than a trifle dizzy.

To begin with, it includes far fewer than 284 names. Some of the names evidently appealed to Frey as so Communistic that he repeated them again and again, each time with a different union connection.

Demonstrating Frey's scholastic respect for his sources, his list carefully preserves the misspellings and other inaccuracie of a similar list printed long ago in the Chicago Tribune.

It includes Republicans, Democrats and Socialist party members with a fine impartiality.

It includes many names that were never connected with the CIO in any way.

It includes a president of an AFL state federation of labor and dozens of union officials who until recently were high officials of the AFL.

Here and there, to leaven the list, Frey includes some who would call themselves Communists, but these are mostly people unconnected with the CIO.

But chiefly the list is made up of people who subscribe to only two isms, trade-unionism and Americanism.

The Trojan Horse

It is easy to make fun of the foolish Frey. But behind this pompous and pedantic clown there are more sinister forces.

Frey red-baits because it has become an obsession of his single-track mind, and because he is credulous enough to believe every illiterate stoolpigeon who comes along.

But the people whose purpose Frey serves do not red-bait for fun. They are the monied interests which have done everything in their power to smash the great union movement of four million Americans known as the CIO.

Now that their frontal attacks have failed, their purpose is to smear the CIO with slander and to disrupt it with internal dissension.

They have adopted what is known as the Trojan horse tactic. And Frey trails along simply as the rear end of this phony quadruped for carrying into labor's camp all the enemies of lies, slander, factionalism and stoolpigeonry with which it is hoped to disrupt from within the great unions of the CIO.

Frey himself exposes the plot by assuming to make a gift of his seasoned advice. Like the common labor spy and provocateur who spreads distrust among union men against their elected representatives, he first tries to smear trusted union leaders as "Communists" and then advises those of the four million CIO members whom he concedes to be non-Communists to turn on their leaders and oust them.

CIO members may be pardoned if they look such a gift horse in the mouth, rather than being fascinated by the other end of it which Frey so ably represents.

Loaded Dice

Among other less polite nicknames, the Dies committee is earning the name of the Loaded Dies committee.

Its aim was supposed to be to uncover un-American activities. But all it has done so far is to play a crap game with loaded dice.

The Fascist purveyors of alien doctrines have been all but ignored, while stoolpigeons, Fascists and Freys have been given full leeway to make ridiculous and completely unsupported charges against the CIO, one of the most truly and distinctively American movements this country has known.

These worthies have not stopped at the CIO, but have extended their slanders and attacks to include the LaFollette civil liberties committee, government officials and departments, and the whole New Deal.

If un-American activities are to be really exposed, the committee might do well to start by examining the motivations and machinations behind the recent disgraceful slander and smear campaigns directed against progressive labor unionism and against all other forms of modern democratic Americanism.

ILGW Issues New Pamphlet For Consumers

New York. — The Educational Department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, CIO, has just issued a third revised edition of its pamphlet, "The Worker as a Consumer."

Written by Mark Starr and Helen Norton of the ILGWU, the pamphlet sells for 25 cents and may be obtained through the ILGWU, 3 W. 16th St., New York City, for 25 cents.

"The non-technical language and the lists of questions and suggested readings make this pamphlet particularly suitable for workers' study groups and women's auxiliaries," the ILGWU points out.

Labor Wins At The Polls

LNPL Scans Primary Gains; Holds Results Vindicate CIO, League Policies

By ROBERT DALE

Labor's gains on the political field in the 1938 primaries are paralleling in striking fashion labor's sensational advances in organization under the banner of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The millions of progressive unionists enlisted in the CIO are casting the decisive ballots in state after state as the historic 1938 primaries decide basic issues for the future of the nation.

Mobilized by Labor's Non-Partisan League, political arm of the progressive labor movement, these millions of labor voters are not only voting for liberal pro-labor candidates, but are doing yoemen work on their behalf. Replacing the old-line machines, thousands of union members are acting as precinct captains, ward leaders, and campaign managers.

Getting Results

Results of the primaries to date more than vindicate the far-seeing policies of those labor leaders who in 1936 established Labor's Non-Partisan League as an independent political organization dedicated to the advancement of social legislation and liberal candidates. The foundation laid then is now bringing results in the 1938 primaries.

Gains by labor and progressive forces in the 1938 primaries—third major test of their strength since formation of Labor's Non - Partisan League — demonstrate swift progress toward the goal of a powerful organized army of pro-labor voters on a national scale.

Victories won by League forces in such states as Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Kansas, Oregon, Florida, Alabama, South Dakota, Tennessee, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, North Carolina, Montana, Oklahoma and Minnesota, together with remarkable showings in Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Missouri and elsewhere, show beyond any question or doubt that there NOW exists a progressive-labor political movement that has the allegiance of millions of independent voters.

Machines Fight Liberals

These gains by pro-labor candidates are being made in the face of strongly entrenched old-line machines and against a barrage of hostile and highly inaccurate propaganda. The pro-labor candidates are winning public confidence despite vast sums being spent by labor-hating corporations to put their stooges in office. Strenuous efforts are also being made to divide the labor forces at the ballot box.

Clearcut victories for Labor's Non-Partisan League endorsed candidates were recorded in several of the July and August primaries, notably in Ohio, Kentucky, Oklahoma and West Virginia. In Ohio, Governor Martin L. Davey, strike-breaker extraordinary and puppet of Tom Girdler, Labor Enemy No. 1, went down to defeat in a storm of ballots. The Ohio voters not only vanquished the infamous Davey but also completely wrecked his notorious machine. The list of League candidates for high state offices, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General, were all victorious.

Senator Robert Bulkley, who ran with endorsement and active support of Ohio's Labor's Non-Partisan League, won by more than 2 to 1.

For weeks preceding the Ohio primary the League there was busy building its ward and precinct organization in the major cities and its county units throughout the state. A mammoth picnic, attended by over 10,000 friends of the League, was but one of the rallies sponsored by the Cleveland League unit. Charles Sawyer, Governor Davey's successful opponent, spoke at this picnic.

Endorsed Barkley

The striking Ohio victory, latest in a series of labor gains this year, followed hard on the heels of the nomination in Kentucky of Senator Alben Barkley, Roosevelt Senate leader. The Kentucky Labor's Non-Partisan League had endorsed Senator Barkley at a special convention several weeks earlier and its entire strength was thrown vigorously into the Barkley campaign.

Members of the powerful United Mine Workers organization of Kentucky, affiliated with Labor's Non-Partisan League, was especially potent in turning out thousands of Barkley votes. Congressional candidates supported by the Kentucky League also won nomination. Here again victory was achieved over a powerful state machine which Governor "Happy" Chandler had mobilized against Senator Barkley.

Only a little earlier the Oklahoma, West Virginia and Montana primaries had recorded sweeping victories for League supported candidates. Renomination in Oklahoma of Senator Elmer Thomas and in Montana of Representative Jerry O'Connell were outstanding among the results. Local candidates endorsed by the League won many victories in these states.

Strong showings and victories of liberal candidates elsewhere further demonstrated the progress of labor-liberal forces in the 1938 primaries.

Pendergast Rebuked

In Missouri, for example, Boss Pendergast forces took a setback with victory of an anti-machine candidate for State Supreme Court, Judge James M. Douglas. Virginia's Byrd machine was challenged vigorously and, in a district where it had always been supreme, a newcomer, William E. Dodd, Jr., polled one-third of the vote. Poll taxes and other restrictions kept many pro-labor voters away from the polls there.

League forces won a number of local victories in Tennessee's primary, though staying out of the Senatorial race.

Earlier labor victories in the 1938 primaries were recorded from Florida to Oregon.

Senator Pepper in Florida and Senator Lister Hill in Alabama, both endorsed and supported by LNPL, won over reactionary opponents in May. Pennsylvania labor rolled up an amazing total of 520,000 votes for Lieutenant Governor Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the UMWA, and carried thirty-five counties against the machine.

South Dakota nominated two LNPL candidates, Emil Loriks for Congress, and Oscar Fosheim for Governor. Oregon was another resounding liberal-labor victory when Henry L. Hesse defeated Governor Charles H. Martin who had made repeated attacks on the CIO.

Renomination of Senator Robert Reynolds in North Carolina over Representative Frank Hancock, foe of wages and hours and housing legislation, was another bright spot in the LNPL victory map. Governor Elmer Benson, Minnesota's Farmer-Labor executive, won against heavy odds when many Republicans switched over into the F.-L. primary in efforts to unseat him.

LNPL also backed Gov. Carl E. Bailey in his successful campaign for a second term against Judge R. A. Cook. Cook had promised a general cut of 35% in all state expenses if elected, which would have meant a death-blow to relief, welfare and educational activities.

Terry Gets Big Vote

In the congressional races, D. D. Terry, lone Arkansas representative to suppor the wage and hour bill, overwhelmed Oscar H. Winn, by a vote of almost 10 to 1.

On the other hand, William J. Driver, placed on the "Class D lists" by Labor's Non-partisan League for his activity as a member of the House rules committee in bottling up labor-supported measures, trailed F C. Gathings by a margin of a few hundred votes.

Union members in Fort Smith, the state's largest industrial center, rejoiced over the defeat of Harold Harper, labor-hating prosecuting attorney, by Paul Wolfe. Harper had claimed that his only opposition came from "a selfish, subversive minority" and had boasted in newspaper advertisements of having convicted seven CIO men.

Winner

Sen. Robert Bulkley, backed by Labor's Non-Partisan League, who swept to victory in the Ohio Democratic primaries.

Errors In "Red" Charges

(Continued From Page 3)

company unions at U. S. Steel.

One document which attempted to "prove" that Joseph Curran, general organizer of the Natl. Maritim Union, and two other of its leaders are Communists, was branded as a crude forgery when it appeared in New York some months ago.

Flimsy Evidence

Still another piece of "proof" consisted merely of excerpts from the record of a Massachusetts legislature committee probe held early this year. This state committee was sharply criticized by Michael Widman, Jr., CIO director in Boston, and by numerous leading educators and progressives throughout the Bay State.

An interesting commentary on Frey's list of "Communists" in the CIO was the fact that many of the names bore the same mispsellings that appeared in an anti-CIO story in the arch-reactionary Chicago Tribune early in 1937.

Frey's list, like the Tribune's story, carried the names of "leading SWOC officials" in the Chicago-Gary area who were completely unknown to Van Bittner, SWOC chieftain in that area.

Lenials Pour

As Frey continued his attack on the CIO, denials of his allegations poured into Washington from all parts of the country.

Two Pittsburgh priests, Revs. C. O. Rice and C. P. Hensler sent the following telegram to Chairman Dies, protesting the listing of John Brophy, CIO director, as a Communist:

"As Catholic priests conversant with labor problems, national and local, who take no sides in labor's international war, we ask you to include in the record the fact that we know John Brophy intimately and certify him no Communist but thoroughly and enlightenedly Catholic in philosophy and action."

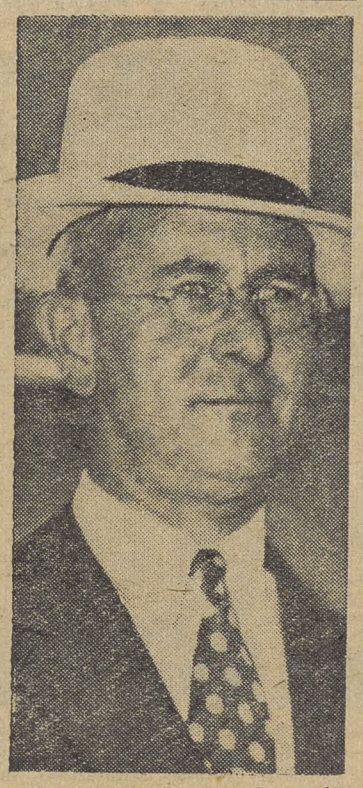
Frey's pompous exterior was scarcely shaken by the telegram. He explained to the committee that Brophy had been called a Communist several years ago, and he therefore felt justified in including his name on the list!

Labor Votes Elected Byrns In Nashville

Nashville, Tenn. — Labor support won Joseph W. Byrns, Jr., the nomination for representative in the fifth district at the Democratic primaries, according to CIO officials in Nashville.

The CIO Industrial Union Council and affiliated CIO unions endorsed his candidacy and worked actively for his nomination.

Winner



Charles Sawyer, who with the aid of labor votes in Ohio, won the Democratic primary contest for governor over strike-breaking Martin L. Davey. . .

Liberals Win In Arkansas

By JEAN WINKLER

Little Rock, Ark. (FP)—Progressive votes provided the margins by which candidates for governor and U. S. senator were selected in Arkansas' heated Democratic primaries.

Sen. Hattie Caraway, branded a "Roosevelt rubber stamp" by Cong. John L. McClellan, her opponent for the Democratic senatorial nomination, won a safe lead with the enthusiastic support of Labor's Non-Partisan League, the CIO and the railway brotherhoods.

Endorsed

Lawrence Camp, federal district attorney in Atlanta, who has the backing of labor and the New Deal in his Georgia Democratic primary race to defeat Sen. W. F. George.

Brophy Challenges Critics of CIO

Enemies, Inside and Outside Labor Unions, Hide Behind False Issues, He Charges

The **CIO NEWS** *herewith reprints important excerpts from the speech delivered by John Brophy, CIO director, at the convention of CIO unions in California.*

Your convention was called for the purpose of setting up an Industrial Union Council. It was called at the request of the national office of the CIO in following out the policy of setting up delegate bodies on a city and state -wide scale confirmed at the October 1937 conference held in Atlantic City.

This policy was adopted in response to a definite need for increasing the organized strength of the CIO. As stated in my report to that conference, the policy became necessary as soon as the AFL leadership undertook to expel CIO unions from its delegate bodies, the city centrals and state federations.

This was the situation throughout the country. The AFL leadership hoped to cripple our movement by denying it the united strength that comes from delegate bodies. Our answer is in the record. Since the AFL began this splitting tactic, we have organized 155 city and county Industrial Union Councils, and 18 similar state bodies. The action of your convention will set up the 19th state-wide organization.

Why does the CIO feel it necessary to set up a Council here at this time? Your unions have made great gains in California. You have done a good job of organizing the unorganized throughout the state. You have lifted wages and improved living and working conditions to levels previously thought impossible—which in fact were impossible under AFL craft union leadership.

The record of the longshoremen is especially well known throughout the country. Under the leadership of their president, Harry Bridges, the longshoremen have reached the point where they are recognized as the sole collective bargaining agency in their industry for the entire west coast.

California's labor history has been one of sharp struggle, made necessary by the resistance of anti-union employers to the principles of orderly collective bargaining. Your state has been, in fact, a concentration point of anti-labor forces, which have every weapon from corrupt courts to murder, legal frame-ups, violence, and an extreme propaganda of lies and slander against labor leaders.

And that is why you need an Industrial Union Council, to put the same unity you have in your unions into effect on a state wide scale. The employers are organized on a state wide, frequently nation wide scale. They have their delegate bodies whose function is to present a united front to organized labor. Labor needs to use the same tactics in its dealings with these well coordinated employer interests.

Called By CIO

So this convention was not called at the whim of any individual or group of individuals. It was called to fill a real need for state wide CIO organization, a need recognized by the entire CIO and dealt with in the policy statement from the October conference which I just read to you. You recognize that need—it is why you are here.

Your task has not been easy. You have organized a great many workers. You have also made a large number of enemies and have had to face a great deal of opposition. The opposition has ranged from simple criticism, usually based on misunderstanding to violent campaigns designed to stir up hatred against the workers and their elected officers.

It is nothing unusual. The whole CIO has had the same experience, in greater or less degree. In a way it is a measure of our success. You don't rouse opposition from anti-labor forces unless you are doing a job of organizing.

Smear Campaign

The CIO has had this opposition to deal with since it began its great forward movement two and a half years ago. It has increased as the CIO has moved ahead. Today it is in a particularly sharp stage, because the CIO is fighting to maintain the gains it has already won, and to extend those gains to other workers not previously covered by CIO contracts.

It is fighting the drive of anti-labor employers to fasten the costs of the depression on the backs of the workers, to destroy the gains the workers have won through establishing the right of collective bargaining, and to return to the weakness and confusion labor was in before the CIO.

A main feature of this campaign is the use of lies and slander against labor's elected leaders. All of them have been subjected to it, many for long periods of years. All sorts of charges are made, every kind of rumor started, every kind of slander against his honesty, his political beliefs, his personal life is thrown at the CIO officer, in the hope that at least something will stick to discredit him with the people.

What are the sources of this anti-labor propaganda? Today there are two main sources—the tory industrialist and the top leadership of the AFL, with the anti-labor press playing mouthpiece for both.

There is a third source, a source found in the trade union movement, even in the CIO itself—which I will describe more fully in a minute.

The first two are easy enough to understand. Tory industrialists don't want collective bargaining. They don't want workers to organize, to conduct their relations with their employer in an orderly and democratic fashion. They prefer confusion and disorder, because they hope to profit by it—at the workers' expense.

They try to label every attempt of the workers at collective bargaining as anti-social, anti-religious, anti-American, anarchistic, communistic, anything their publicity dummies can lay their typewriters to.

False Issues

They can't describe their opposition in realistic terms. They can't say that their fight against collective bargaining and higher wages is based on their desire to protect profits above everything else. Nobody would sympathize with a position explained as frankly as that. Public opinion has to be seduced with different methods—with the methods of lies and slander and red-baiting.

The part the AFL top leadership plays in this campaign against the CIO is understandable too, for pretty much the same reasons. They are fighting to protect their position and their profits pretty much as their friends among the tory industrialists are fighting. They are trying to manitain forms of trade unionism that were outmoded when mass production first developed.

The CIO is a challenge to these methods. It has proved they are inadequate—proved it to the satisfaction of 4,000,000 members of the CIO. And when your methods and your policies are proved inadequate, and you can't bring yourself to change them, naturally you tend to grow a little hysterical about the people who are daily proving you to be wrong.

The third source that I mentioned is a little less comprehensible — until you examine it somewhat more closely. This source is the individual inside the labor movement, inside the CIO, the much advertised "radical" who will tell the world and especially the enemies of the CIO what is wrong with the CIO, and who will do his best to split the CIO wherever he can for the sake of proving his point. You know the type I am referring to—you had some experience with it in Los Angeles when your convention call was sent out.

They pretend to speak for the labor movement. They pretend that what they are doing in their attempt to discredit and split the labor movement is for the movement's own good. The CIO, they say, is dominated by "reds," "communists," "dictators," and the like. Invariably they select the most militant, progressive leaders of the CIO for these adjectives.

They pretend that these men, who are the real leaders of the progressive labor movement, who are really helping to build democratic workers' unity, are trying to destroy the labor movement, and that they, the red-criers, are its only real friends. They wrap their splitting tactics and their slanders around with phrases about democracy and unity and preserving the union.

Aim To Smash Unions

Well, you don't promote democracy and you don't help the union by giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the labor movement. You don't build the CIO for the struggle with Girdler and Ford and all they represent by adopting the tactics of Girdler and Ford against the CIO.

What is the real purpose of their pretended efforts to snatch the CIO from these "communistic" leaders? Like the more open enemies of organized labor, they are not interested in the real program and real issues of the CIO. They are fundamentally in the same class — basically they are attempting the same things, to destroy the labor movement, to discredit it with the people, to break down the principle of collective bargaining wherever it has been established.

Look how much their efforts are welcomed by the open enemies of labor. When the so-called revolt in Los Angeles came, it broke on the front page of practically every commercial newspaper in the country. Little or nothing has been said since. The fact that this action was repudiated by the international unions involved or by the local membership themselves was not put on page one. The few papers that printed anything about the repudiation of this action buried it in the obituaries, or close to the classified ads.

An attack on labor is front page material, especially when it seems to come from the ranks of labor itself. That is why the efforts of these pretended insiders, these self-described friends of the labor movement are particularly bad. Girdler and Ford and their like are always ready to take this type of person into their arms. Remember the series of articles written some months ago by one Benjamin Stoolberg? They were played up throughout the entire Scripps-Howard chain of papers as the really authentic stuff, straight from the inside of the CIO. They were broadcast in a score or more of papers — and when they were finished, Tom Girdler referred to it as "proof" of everything he said about the CIO.

Stoolberg is one of many, serving the same purpose, striving to create the same disorder and confusion in the labor movement that will mean more profits to Ford and Girdler and their allies among anti-union employers and corporations. In many cases it has been developed to a fine art, though the real name for it remains as blunt as ever.

That name is treason. The opposition of anti-labor employers is one thing. You expect it, and it is not hard to meet it with militant policies and progressive leadership and workers' unity. But the third enemy is harder to meet, because he is nearer to your back—nearer for a quick and dirty stab when you may be least expecting it.

What's Our Answer

What does this campaign against the CIO and its elected leaders demonstrate concerning its originators? It shows above everything else the absolute social and intellectual bankruptcy of their methods.

They attempt to confuse the issue of the CIO and the need for workers' unity because they cannot discuss the real objectives of the labor movement. They cannot admit that the purposes of the CIO are to improve living and working conditions, to achieve economic security for the wage earners, to bring democracy into industry. To admit the real objectives of the CIO is to praise the CIO and to approve of the principle of collective bargaining.

These are the objectives of the CIO. They are thoroughly democratic, peaceful, truly American objectives. They are achieved by thoroughly democratic, peaceful, American methods. Your presence here as elected delegates engaged in setting up a delegate body of your unions is proof of that.

Is the CIO a "communistic" body dominated by "red" leaders because it is trying to attain these objectives? If so, then every progressive democratic organization that has ever existed in this country is "communistic." The New Deal is "communistic," by this reasoning, because the New Deal is attempting in a democratic manner to attain some of the objectives the working people of this country need and desire.

Take my own case. John Frey has spent the past few days before the Dies committee in Washington giving detailed lists of CIO people who are "communists" according to his information. I was included in that list, which was filled with inaccuracies, with stupid mistakes of names and positions of individuals and unions he was attempting to smear, in addition to the basic lies at the bottom of it all.

This supposed charge against me is not true, any more than it is true against others on whom it is thrown. The charge that I am a communist always was untrue, whether made by Frey or anyone else. John P. Frey knows better than this. But John P. Frey is not interested in truth or trade union integrity when he deals with the CIO.

He is trying for one objective only — to create an atmosphere hostile to the CIO and to the modern progressive labor movement. And in this attempt he is warmly welcomed and helped by his collaborators, the Fords and Girdlers and their mouthpieces on the anti-labor, anti-democratic, anti-New Deal press.

Question of Unity

There is another aspect to this propaganda campaign against the CIO that I would like to touch on briefly. That is the question of unity. Bill Green and others of that brand, mostly in the AFL but some few within the CIO, are always proclaiming their enthusiasm for unity.

What is our feeling on unity? We have created unity within the CIO. We have created unity between the 3,000,000 previously unorganized workers who have been brought into the CIO and the rest of organized labor in America. We have built unity on the only real foundation, the foundation of effective industrial organization.

We still want unity in the American labor movement. We have repeatedly offered unity to the leaders of the AFL, and been repeatedly rebuffed. The lay members of the AFL—in Chairman Lewis's phrase—want unity as much as we do. And in time they will get it.

Red-baiting and lies and slander against the CIO haven't stopped us in our march toward objectiyes. The American people have more sense than they give them credit for. They will have the sense to go on building the CIO until they reach all of the CIO objectives — a decent standard of living and working, a measure of economic security, the prospect of security and comfort in old age and sickness.

These are the things our enemies, both outside and within the labor movement, would like to stop. They won't stop them.

Push Fight Against Philco

Part of a "Don't Buy Philco" parade staged in downtown New York City by members of District 4, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO. CIO unions throughout the country placed Philco on the unfair list when it locked out 10,000 workers at its Philadelphia plant when they refused to accept pay cuts of from 25 to 40%, abolition of the union shop and seniority rights, and increase in working hours. Negotiations are continuing with the Philco management.

LABOR *And The* LAW

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

One-Sided Laws

More than a year after the Republic Steel Corporation and Tom Girdler attempted to defeat the effort of the steel workers to organize, the Senate Civil Liberties Committee disclosed in detail the spies, assaults, trumped up criminal charges and murder used by this corporation.

The history during the intervening period is now well known and hardly bears retelling. The Republic Steel Corporation violated not only the National Labor Relations Act but every maxim of decency and equity. The activities of the Steel Workers were spied upon under the direction of Republic police force. The spies wormed themselves into official positions in the unions and acted as provocateurs to violence.

The crowning point in the story is the fact that a spy report was written on the back of Republic's hypocritical declaration of policy issued shortly before the strike, when it claimed to be obeying the law.

In the meantime Labor Board proceedings have also been going on and the matter after a year is still before the Board. After the Board issues its decision the Republic Steel Corporation will most certainly take the case up before the courts so that it may be another six months before any enforceable order is handed down.

Girdler's Cry

It is because he knows these facts that Tom Girdler is able to come before the LaFollette Committee, and blandly admitting nothing and denying everything, express by his demeanor and his answers to the questions put to him by Senator LaFollette, the utmost contempt for the law, which theoretically is supposed to prevent his unlawful acts, and for public opinion which condemns his violence and brutality.

Adding insult to injury Tom Girdler had the nerve to say that the National Labor Relations Act and the proceedings at the LaFollette Committee were unfair and one-sided in favor of unions and workers.

This is a cry that is repeated by other anti-labor forces in the country and by those who are foolish enough to be misled by them. Yet the record speaks for itself. Tom Girdler did all these things and he has not yet suffered any penalty or any punishment for them while the full weight of the law, from injunctions to petty criminal charges and the use of National Guard with their bayonets, tear gas and machine guns was brought into play against the workers.

Once again we are given a concrete illustration of how one-sided the law still is, but one-sided in favor of the employer.

It is time now to think of ways which will effectively compel Tom Girdler to obey the law of the land. It is time to begin thinking of ways to give the workers the same speedy and effective relief and protection of their rights as the employers have. There are a number of ways in which this can be done.

A Permanent Committee

For one thing, the Senate Civil Liberties Committee should be made a permanent investigatory branch of the Federal Government to expose the violations of the civil liberties that threaten the very basis of our society.

Assume such a committee is provided with ample funds and trained investigators, it needs more than the simple power of publicity to make its work effective. It is essential taht some measures be devise dwhich will make it not only a public shame for persons to violate civil liberties but a criminal offense.

It is necessary to consider how the abuses committed by local officials acting in collusion with anti-union employers may be prevented and curbed. It is necessary to consider how the National Guard can be changed from an instrument for the breaking of strikes to an instrument for enforcing law and order in emergency situations.

The Federal Government has ample power to accomplish both these objectives. Fundamentally, it controls and finances the National Guard. In addition, the Federal Government is spending sums of money through agencies such as the RFC, WPA, PWA for the benefit of local communities. There is no reason why these tremendous Federal funds should be given to local officials who violate civil liberties.

We have studied and examined and investigated this situation for a long time. The LaFollette Committee has brought to the attention of the public the abuses that are committed daily in labor disputes. It is time that some thing should be done which will effectively prevent these things from happening in this country.

Delegates Arrive For Youth Congress

From the British Isles and West Africa this group of young people arrived in New York to participate in the World Youth Congress, along with representatives from all nations except Germany and Italy. The delegates were welcomed by Mayor LaGuardia of New York and Asst. Secretary of State Adolph Berle, Jr., who praised their attempts to find methods of gaining world peace and democracy.

CIO Wins Detroit Aluminum Co. Poll, 344-100

DETROIT.—By a vote of more than three-to-one, Local 11, Aluminum Workers of America won an election conducted by the Natl. Labor Relations Board at the Detroit plant of the Aluminum Company of America.

The CIO union won 344 out of a total of 444 votes cast and declared accepted. Only 100 were against the union, with 20 held void or were challenged.

Local 11, organized in December 1936, was formerly affiliated with the United Automobile Workers, changing to the Aluminum union in September, 1937, with the permission of the CIO auto union.

Although working conditions had been improved, wages increased, steadily increased, and recognition of seniority rights while the local was affiliated with the UAW, the company had refused to negotiate a contract both then and after the union became part of the CIO aluminum international, on the basis that the organization had not been certified by the Labor Board.

Now that election, held August 9, has proved that more than a majority of the employes desire to be represented by the AWA, the local expects that negotiations for a contract will begin shortly.

Harry D. Williams, a member of the board of District 2, AWA, is president of Local 11, and has been since it was formed.

BACK KOPPLEMANN

Hartford, Conn.—Labor's Non-Partisan League of Jersey City this week endorsed the candidacy of liberal Rep. Herman Kopplemann for the United States Senate. The League, which has considerable strength in the state's many industrial centers, condemned Sen. August Lonergan for failing to support New Deal measures.

TWOC Strike Fights 20% Pay Slash

Stottville, N. Y.—Refusal of the company to carry out its agreement to sign a satisfactory contract with the Textile Workers Organizing Committee brought on another strike at the Atlantic Textile Mills here.

Some 800 workers walked out several weeks ago, and closed down the mills completely.

In May a three-week strike against a 20% wage cut ended with a promise by the company to submit the cut to arbitration and to negotiate a contract. The TWOC local charges that the company has failed to fulfil its agreement to sign a bona fide contract.

The company's attempt to start a back-to-work movement failed, local officials declare, when it was found that the names of bosses, office employes and other unqualified signatures were signed to a petition asking for the re-opening of the mills.

A mass meeting sponsored by a company attorney was also repudiated by the workers.

Baldwin Signs With TWOC

Elk Mills, Md. — Members of Local 107, Textile Workers Organizing Committee, voted unanimously to accept an agreement negotiated between the union and the Baldwin Manufacturing Company. The settlement followed a six-week strike brought on by refusal of the concern to renew an agreement expiring July 9, or to bargain collectively for a new contract.

Re-employment of all strikers without discrimination, seniority provisions, lower house rent, time and a half for overtime and other provisions were won by the union.

URW Meets In Trenton Sept. 19

Trenton N. J.—Rubber union locals in the Trenton area of District 7 United Rubber Workers of America, are busy with preparations for the third international convention of the union which will open here September 19.

Clarence Martin, financial secretary of Local 1077, said that "Trenton by its position in industry at the hub of eastern commerce is an ideal spot to forward industrial unionism with conventions and organizing work."

He intimated that the rubber workers were pleased at the prospect of bringing their convention to the capital of the state which contains the domain of Mayor Hague, the fascist monarch of Jersey City.

NMU Council Meets In Atlanta

New York—The National Council of the National Maritime Union will hold its first regular meeting September 1, in Atlanta, Ga., chosen because it is a midway point between New York and the Gulf.

The NMU constitution provides that the Council is to meet at least once every three months.

CIO Wins Farm Strike In Jersey

Morrisville, Pa. — An agreement won by the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, CIO, has ended a bitter three-week strike against the Kings Farms, Inc. in Bucks County.

More than 300 farm workers are covered by the contract which provides for dismissal of a foreman charged with anti-union activities, and sets up a grievance committee.

Hit Strikebreakers

A protest against the importation of strikebreakers from New Jersey and the presence of state troopers near the picket line was filed with Governor Earle by John W. Edelman, CIO regional director.

The union regards the winning of a signed agreement as a big victory for agricultural workers in Bucks county, as Kings is one of the largest farms of its kind in the area. The contract was hailed by the CIO agricultural union spokesmen as the "first step in a campaign to organize farm workers in the Bucks county area."

AFL UNION GOES CIO

New York. — Wholesale Shipping Clerks, Local 21652, AFL, has affiliated with the United wholesale and Warehouse Employes, CIO.

Cleveland CIO Ponders Purchase of Union Hall

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A vision of a CIO labor temple complete with meeting halls, swimming pool, gymnasium and offices for affiliated unions took form here as union officials considered a proposal made at a meeting of the Cleveland Industrial Union Council.

A. E. Stevenson, secretary of the Council, reported that he has found a building constructed at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars for a clubhouse, which can now be bought for $50,000, or leased for $400 a month. The structure contains a bowling alley, swimming pool, grill, a bar and sufficient offices to accommodate all the CIO unions, he said.

The chairman of the meeting, Vice President Paul Jahn, urged all delegates to discuss the possibilities of raising money for such a central labor temple with their local members.

SWOC Gains In Little Steel Plants

Lodges Increase Activity At Republic Mills

By HOWARD J. McCARTNEY

PITTSBURGH. — While the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee in Washington is ferreting out the lawless, anti-union methods used by Republic Steel Corporation against activities of the CIO's Steel Workers Organizing Committee, brisk action on local fronts indicate a crumbling of Tom Girdler's vast machinery built to keep his steel workers under virtual despotism.

The amazing testimony drawn from witnesses at the LaFollette Committee hearings has not escaped the attention of Republic's steel workers. Action to solidify Republic membership in SWOC lodges has begun to crystallize, leading eventually, steel workers predict, to the complete defeat of Tom Girdler.

In Cleveland, O., for instance, five lodges in local Republic plants held a joint meeting recently and pledged to speed up the fight against their anti-union company. Passing a resolution dealing with the matter, the membership declared that "we are more determined than ever before to go forward" in the face of terroristic and lawless acts of the company.

"We extend our appreciation of the good work that is being done by the LaFollette Committee and National Labor Relations Board in bringing to light the unfair practices of Republic Steel Corporation," the resolution said. "This publicity will eventually result in forcing that corporation to recognize the Union and sign an agreement, as have hundreds of other steel firms."

The resolution added that "we, the officers and members of Republic lodges 1098, 1157, 1179, and 1730, stand together under the leadership of John L. Lewis and Philip Murray until this is accomplished."

44 Suits Filed

In Cleveland, 44 suits in common pleas court have been filed in the names of Massillon employes of the Republic Steel Corporation asking damages as the result of "Little Steel" strike riots. These suits brought to more than 150 the number of similar suits filed in the last few weeks against Republic, in which damages of approximately $2,600,000 are sought.

Nearly half of these suits have been filed by former employes of the Massillon plant, alleging false arrest, and asking damages of more than $700,000.

Practically all the suits arise from strike riots in Chicago on Memorial Day of last year, Youngstown, on June 19, Massillon and Canton on July 11 and 12, and Cleveland on July 26. Thirteen of the suits were brought by survivors or administrators of estates of 10 persons killed at Chicago, two at Massillon and one in Cleveland.

5000 Honor Martyrs

A memorial meeting was held recently in Massillon, O., scene of bloody riots during the strike, in sight of Republic Steel mills, and on the spot where three steel workers lost their lives. Five thousand men and women paid tribute to the martyrs at the meeting, conducted by Massillon Lodge 1124—still on strike and still 1300 strong.

Edward Lamb, nationally-known CIO attorney, in a memorial address, traced the history of the strike in Massillon and made a sweeping indictment of those responsible for the three deaths. Mr. Lamb declared the killings were murder and called attention to the fact that no indictments have ever been made by the county prosecutor.

General Jacob Coxey, honorary member of Lodge 1124, addressed the meeting and urged that a permanent monument to the three martyrs be erected on the site of the present SWOC headquarters in Massillon, within sight of the Republic Steel plant .

Davey Defeat Helps

Another factor that spurs the spirit of optimism in the minds of steel workers is the sound trouncing given their arch-enemy, Martin Davey, governor of Ohio, who has attempted to be re-elected another term. Remembering the double-crossing they received at Davey's hands during the "Little Steel" strike, when National Guardsmen were imported to steel centers to break the strike, CIO members went to the polls to repudiate Davey, proven tool of Republic Steel Corp.

Solidifying SWOC Ranks

Meanwhile, on other fronts, with steel production on the upturn, steel workers are solidifying their ranks looking toward 100 per cent. membership rolls in the SWOC's 1200 lodges.

In Indianapolis, Ind., over 300 delegates, representing 50 steel union lodges in Indiana, met in a state-wide convention and condemned those firms now attempting to undermine the wage structures built up over the the past two years. As a solution looking toward the absorption of unemployed, working hours of those employed must be reduced without a reduction in wage scales, the delegates declared.

Resolutions were passed asking that hours be shortened and condemning employers who are trying to maneuver wage slashes. SWOC national officers were commended for their efforts to have minimum wage provisions included in the Walsh-Healy Act, which would compel firms bidding for government business to pay an established wage.

"We commend them in their actions in this matter and give them every assurance that we stand behind them in the efforts to establish a minimum wage in the steel industry that will set an example for other industrial unions to follow," the delegates asserted.

Labor Board Victories

Several Labor Board hearings, also, have resulted in sweeping victories for SWOC lodges recently. They include:

1. Standard Steel Works Company, Lewistown, Pa., large subsidiary of Baldwin Locomotive Works, was ordered to reinstate five employes who were discharged for union activities. They will receive their former positions with all pay lost as a result of the dismissal.

2. American Abrasive Metals Company, Philadelphia, was found guilty of Wagner Act violations and was commanded to reinstate several employes with back pay. All recognition granted by the company to a company union was ordered nullified by the Board's order.

3. Two men discharged for SWOC activities at Calumet S division of the Borg-Warner Corporation, were ordered back to work by the Labor Board and will receive all pay lost as a result of their dismissal.

Watch Roebling Case

The eyes of eastern steel workers will be focused on an expected decision in the case of the John A. Roebling Sons Company, largest independent producer of wire and wire rope. The Roebling Company was brought before the Labor Board to face several charges filed by the SWOC.

Amazing evidence was presented by scores of company employes to prove that Roebling had used every known method to stem the tide of unionism in its New Jersey mills. The intermediate report of the trial examiner will be handed down in the near future.

F. D. R. Raps George's Voting Record

Pres. Roosevelt, shown at Warm Springs, Georgia, after his return from a vacation cruise in the South Pacific. The President asked Georgia voters to nominate a New Dealer, to fill the seat now occupied by Sen. W. F. George.

Report On South Hits Exploitation Of Men and Land

WASHINGTON.—Ruthless exploitation of people and natural resources in the South were condemned this week in the report of the Natl. Economic Council, delivered to Pres. Roosevelt this week.

The report, prepared by Southerners representing labor, business and other groups, gave a dismal picture of conditions in 13 states from Virginia to Texas. Work on the report was started at the suggestion of the President, after he had referred to the South as the nation's "No. 1 Economic Problem."

The report revealed that the richest state in the South ranks lower, in terms of average income for its residents, than the states in any other part of the Nation. The average income in the South during 1937 was $313, compared to $604 throughout the rest of the United States.

Wages Lower

Industrial wages are lower than elsewhere, the study showed. In 1937 common labor in 20 important industries received 16c per hour less than was paid in other sections. The average annual wage in industry was $865 in the South, compared to an average of $1219 elsewhere in the conutry.

"The economic life of the South has been squeezed to the point where the purchasing power of its people does not provide an adequate market for its own industries nor an attractive market for those of the rest of the country," the report asserted. "Northern producers and distributors are losing profit and northern workers are losing work because the South cannot afford to buy their goods."

Other points brought out by the survey group showed that:

1. In 1930 the North had 21 times as much income to spend on schooling its children.

2. Ownership of farm equipment and industrial machinery in the South is far below that of the North and West.

3. Many women employed full time, receive public aid because their wages are insufficient to keep them alive—" the public, in effect, subsidizes their employers."

4. From 60 per cent to 80 per cent. of Southern families in the low income group are able to spend less money for food than is enough to purchase "an adequate diet." Four million Southern families need new homes.

Curran Elected NMU Head

New York — Complete returns on the national election of officers in the National Maritime Union, CIO, have been announced. Joseph Curran, running unopposed for president, was elected by a total vote of 15,523.

Ferdinand Smith, also running unopposed, received 11,939 votes for vice-president, and Jerry King, opposing Jack Lawrenson for secretary-treasurer, was elected 8417 to 6788.

Meyers Named

In the Atlantic District elections, Frederick Meyers defeated Shermon Lemmon for chairman by a vote of 8755 to 5829. Frederick C. Phillips won over Ted Lewis for secretary 8332 to 6489, and George Hearn defeated Mae Byne for treasurer, 7232 to 7041.

In the Gulf District, Arthur Thomas defeated Smith Hopkins for chairman, 7585 to 5996, and Charles DeGress won the office of secretary by a vote of 8223 to 5153 over R. H. Rushton. Charles Torres, running unopposed for treasurer, received 11,583 votes.

Total number of valid votes cast was 18,285.

TWU Charges Taxi Firm Uses Espionage

New York (FP)—A complaint accusing the National Transportation Company operator of Parmelee taxicabs, of labor espionage and fostering a company union, has been filed with the New York State Labor Relations Board by the Transport Workers Union, CIO.

The 3200 employes in a collective bargaining referendum designated the TWU as their spokesman. The union charges discrimination despite a contract which does not expire until December 31, 1938.

In an affidavit, Eugene Connelly, director of the TWU taxi division, charged the company agents with brutally assaulting union members, giving cabs only to drivers who pledged allegiance to the Parmelee Brotherhood, and firing active unionists.

The union plans to fight for increased wage guarantees, shorter hours and more job security when the contract expires. Connelly charges that Levin Rank and E. A. Danneman, officials of the company, are spearheads of a campaign on the part of most taxicab companies in the city to break the TWU before the opening of the World's Fair in 1939.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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CIO OFFERS PLAN TO END CONTROVERSY IN UAWA

Jouhaux Gets Welcome

Leon Jouhaux, (left), leader of the French labor movement, receives a hearty welcome from Allan Haywood, CIO director in New York, as he arrives at the French Line Pier. Jouhaux will confer with John L. Lewis in Washington and then will attend a conference of Latin-American trade unions in Mexico City early next month.

See Story Page Eight

Ken Learns About Unions

CHICAGO. — Indications that the publishers of Ken are beginning to learn at first-hand the power of CIO unions came this week as they reached an agreement with the Local 24 of the United Office & Professional Workers.

Following long negotiations, during which the Esquire-Ken-Coronet Co. received hundreds of letters protesting its anti-union stand, the local won substantial gains.

Several workers who had been fired, allegedly for union activity, were given severance pay and preferential rehiring. Workers who, the union charged, had been transferred from one department to another because of union activities, will be given job and wage security and improved working conditions.

Forty laid-off workers who were not union members received no consideration from the publishers.

Lewis Urges UAW To Accept Peace Proposal

WASHINGTON—Prospects for restoring internal peace and unity in the United Automobile Workers of America were brightened considerably this week, when Chairman John L. Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization submitted a plan to end the controversy to representatives of both sides at a series of conferences in Washington.

The plan was drafted by Chairman Lewis in collaboration with other CIO executives including Philip Murray, Thomas Kennedy, John Brophy and Lee Pressman.

Representatives of one side to the controversy have already accepted the CIO proposal and President Homer Martin declared that he would call a special meeting of the union's executive board to act on the matter.

The plan calls for restoring the status of officers, policies, etc., as determined at the last international convention; for adherence to the union's 20-point peace program; and for determination by the CIO executive officers of disputes arising out of the agreement, which cannot be mutually settled between the parties concerned.

(Turn to page 3 for full story, including statement of John L. Lewis urging acceptance of the CIO proposal. See text of the proposed agreement on page 3, and editorial on page 4).

ILWU Fights Aim To Provoke Strike

SAN FRANCISCO.—Fifty key members of the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, CIO, were fired this week, bringing charges from union officials that the Association of San Francisco is attempting to provoke the ILWU into calling a general strike.

"We will not be stampeded," declared Pres. Eugene Paton of the ILWU local.

Meanwhile a wandering freight car of stationery for Woolworth's struck warehouse has been brought back from Oakland and switched from one San Francisco warehouse to another.

At each place the men refused to unload the "hot" car and were discharged immediately.

There are now thirty-one public warehouses closed by the lockout, with further discharges taking place in private warehouses.

—Wandering Freight Car

Though the car contains stationery and school supplies, it has been sent to grocery, hardware and drug warehouses, and union officials maintain that it is being deliberately routed around the city in an effort to cause trouble.

Green Endorses George, But Locals Revolt

Atlanta, Ga.—Revolt in the AFL against Pres. William Green's endorsement of Tory Sen. George for renomination in the Georgia Democratic primary came this week from Dewey L. Johnson, head of the Atlanta Federation of Trades.

The head of the AFL city body said that his organization had not endorsed anybody in the four-way race Pres. Roosevelt has gone on record to support Lawrence Camp, former federal district attorney here.

The Allied Printing Trades, however, inserted an ad in local papers pointing out that while the Georgia state AFL group has taken no action, "Atlanta members of the Allied Trades Council are supporting Pres. Roosevelt, the New Deal and Lawrence Camp."

CIO Federal Union Blasts AFL Outfit

WASHINGTON.—The United Federal Workers, CIO, this week made known its hostility to Cong. John J. O'Connor, House rules committee chairman seeking renomination from the 16th District in New York.

At the same time the union, through an editorial in the Federal Organizer, its official organ, assailed the American Federation of Government Employes, AFL, for endorsing the Tory opponent of New Deal policies.

The AFL union, the UFW charged, showed "uncanny timing for doing exactly the wrong thing at exactly the wrong time."

It continued, "when an employe group purporting to champion the welfare of those employes joins hands with the enemies of labor, UFW feels duty bound to call such practices to public notice.

"O'Connor not only hamstrung the organization bill, but he sought to scuttle wages and hours legislation."

ANG Gets $75 Weekly Minimum

New York.—Minimum pay rates running as high as $75 a week were won by the New York Newspaper Guild, CIO, in a new editorial department pact with the tabloid Daily News.

At the same time the management agreed to take steps to prevent the minimum scale from becoming the maximum, and promised to take individual merit into consideration in setting wages for editorial employes.

The Guild agreed to drop for several months demands for longer vacations, providing for five weeks with pay for employes after 15 years' service.

Seek To End Philco Strike

Representatives of the Philadelphia Storage Battery Co., makers of Philco radio, and the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, meet at Philadelphia's city hall to discuss ways of ending the 4-month strike.

Tobacco Union Wins

Richmond, Va. — Three hundred members of the Tobacco Stemmers and Laborers Industrial Union, CIO, this week won their three-week strike against the powerful British-American Tobacco Co.

The workers, all Negroes, are engaged in one of the most grueling pieces of work in the tobacco industry.

Under the settlement the union gained the check-off, wage increases totalling more than $22,000 a year, three days' vacation and six holidays a year with pay, seniority rights and curtailment of the authority of one particularly hostile.

The strike had the support of other CIO unions in the city, which sent scores of pickets to help the Negro tobacco workers.

CIO Unions Prepare For Big Labor Day Celebrations

WASHINGTON.—Labor Day rallies, parades, mass meetings and picnics will be held by CIO unions and councils in all the important industrial centers, in what is predicted will be the most enthusiastic celebration the country has ever seen.

A number of the Labor Day rallies will be addressed by national CIO union leaders. Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee is scheduled to speak at a big meeting in South Side Park at Fairmont, West Virginia sponsored by locals of the United Mine Workers and other CIO unions in the region.

At Toledo, Ohio, John Brophy, CIO director will speak at a rally held by the CIO Industrial Union Council there.

In Birmingham, Alabama, Walter Smethurst, executive assistant to Chairman John L. Lewis, will talk at a meeting being held under the sponsorship of the state industrial union council.

Out in Seattle, Wash., CIO and AFL unions are planning to stage a joint parade as a protest against the drive to reduce wages and against the anti-labor Initiative 130 which is being backed by reactionary interests. The District Council of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific which is organizing the parade reports that AFL unions which will take an active part in the demonstration include the Metal Trades Council, the Building Service Employes, Ship Scalers.

Speakers from both the CIO and AFL, the committee in charge announced, are expected to "go down the line" in 100 per cent. cooperation on these two issues.

Show-Down Near In Bean Pickers' Walkout

LOS ANGELES.—The strike of 2,000 CIO bean pickers in Orange County entered its fourth week with fields clear of scabs, and the union, a local of the CIO United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, determined to stay out until a contract is won and all talk of wage cuts silenced.

A show-down was expected in a few days, according to Pat Callahan, UCAPAWA district president, as dry bean pods were beginning to crack, the beans falling out on the ground.

Callahan also warned that the Associated Farmers, big business organization dedicated to the attempt to smash labor unions, had promised Japanese bean growers they would be compensated for losses if they held out against the CIO.

Anti-CIO Campaign

The Associated Farmers have been conducting a high pressure campaign in the attempt to break the strike, aided by hysterical outbursts of red-baiting in the local press. Orange county citrus growers are reported being forced to finance the anti-CIO fight, $1.00 being held out of their checks from the packing sheds that control the crop for membership in the Associated Farmers.

The workers involved are mostly of Mexican birth or descent, previously organized in the Confederation of Mexican Agricultural Workers (CUCOM). Together with an AFL local, they voted earlier this month to affiliate with the UCAPAWA.

An underhanded campaign to block affiliation to the CIO was stopped by a speech of Senor Uverra, president of the Mexican Teachers Union, who urged the workers to join the CIO.

According to reports from the field, so much enthusiasm for the CIO developed that at the end of Uverra's speech the workers were shouting "Viva CIO," "Viva Americano," and "Viva Mexico."

Easton CIO Unions Active

Easton, Pa.—Two local industrial unions of the CIO in Easton are again showing their strength.

Local 412, Paper Cup Makers, has completed an organizing drive and now has its shop 100% organized. Negotiations are now under way for renewal of the present contract, with the local seeking to win the union shop.

Toy Workers Local 71, after having been dormant for several months, is once again active.

Fight Tory Attacks, Urges St. Louis CIO

St. Louis, Mo.—Charging that big business is conducting a national campaign to sabotage recovery, the St. Louis CIO Industrial Union Council passed a resolution urging the U. S. Dept. of Justice to investigate and prosecute all attacks on the democratic rights and liberties of the American people.

In other resolutions the Council pledged its support to the railroad workers in their fight against a wage cut, and called upon state, city and relief officials to take steps immediately to improve the situation of the unemployed by adopting a constructive long range policy.

Tories Use Frey's Lies

Hershey, Pa.—Indicative of the manner in which the Frey testimony at the Dies Investigating Committee is being used by anti-union elements and employers to combat bona fide unionism is an anonymous leaflet which was distributed to employes of the Hershey Chocolate Corporation here.

The leaflet demonstrates the fact that, while the Frey combination of half-truths and outright lies, cannot have much effect in large cities where workers are well informed, it is being used to the utmost in rural and semi-rural communities by fascist and employer combinations.

The leaflet, signed "American Citizens," attempts to throw a cloak of subversive and communistic activity about the CIO local here. This is fully as ludicrous as the naming of Shirley Temple as one of the Communist ring in Hollywood.

It is significant to note that, while it attempts to create the impression that it is the result of spontaneous protest and indignation, it really is a carefully prepared attack on the principles of unionism with a marked similarity to circulars distributed in other localities.

Such utilization of this testimony points to a widespread and carefully laid plot between employers and inept trade union leaders espousing an outmoded form of organization to retard the growth and progress of the CIO.

URW Leader Hits Tie Between Davey, Fake Union

Akron — A tie-up between strike-breaking Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio and an incorporated "independent" union at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., was exposed here by Pres. Sherman H. Dalrymple of the United Rubber Workers, CIO.

Three of the incorporators of the fake union—none of them were Goodyear employes—held state jobs. One of them, a lawyer, was placed on the state highway department payroll just a few days before the association's incorporation papers were filed.

Commenting on these facts, Pres. Dalrymple declared, "I believe the officers of the Akron Goodyear Employes Assn. owe an explanation to the people of Akron—and especially to their own members . . ."

NMU Scoffs At AFL 'Organization' Drive

NEW YORK.—The Natl. Maritime Union, CIO, this week warned the AFL that it would make little headway in attempting to organize the nation's maritime workers into an AFL union.

Pres. Joseph Curran of the NMU said that the east coast seamen still remember their unsuccessful attempts to gain democratic control of their union while they were in the AFL.

"We know that there is no bloc in the NMU that wants any part of the AFL, as all our officials and members remember only too well the scab-herding tactics used by the AFL in recent strikes," Curran said.

"This so-called drive will be met by a united NMU which has fought and won many battles with the employers, and we consider Green and his stooges, Lundeberg and others, in that same reactionary class. There is no split on that issue in our union.

"We are submitting contracts for ratification by the membership which we are sure will be ratified and they will doom any effort on the part of the AFL to reorganize on this coast or on the Gulf."

Curran's statement followed announcement of plans for an AFL national maritime federation by the federation's executive council, meeting at Atlantic City. The AFL admirals, excited by sensationalized newspaper reports of differences of opinion in the CIO marine unions, mapped an elaborate paper organization and claimed that the new union would start with 25,000 members.

Curran said 5000 would be a more accurate figure.

Charge U. S. Agency Defies Wagner Act

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific, CIO affiliate, in a letter to Admiral E. S. Land of the U. S. Maritime Commission, charged that certain ships now being operated by U. S. Maritime Commission are violating provisions of the Wagner Labor Act.

In a letter to Admiral E. S. Land of the Commission, the union calls attention to the fact that it puts the Administration in an embarrassing position to have "the Maritime Comission itself, one of the agencies of the government, refusing to observe or to abide by the very law that you advise the shipowners generally to observe."

The letter was signed by C. W. Deal, president and business manager of the union.

WAGES DOWN 2%

San Francisco, (FP)—Average weekly earnings in California industries decreased from $28.92 in July, 1937, to $28.34 in July, 1938, a drop of 2 per cent.

It's Complaint Time At Bulova

Long Island City, N. Y.—Accusing the Bulova Watch Co. of attempting to force employes to sign individual contracts, the Watch & Watch Case Workers local industrial union 47, CIO, has filed charges of unfair labor practices against the concern with the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

"As soon as the majority of the employes of the firm joined the union," the local states, "the management started to intimidate them by trying to force them to sign individual contracts."

On August 1, the firm cut wages 10 to 40 per cent. Prior to this the workers had been unemployed for five months.

Bosses Sign, Avert Strike By ILGWU

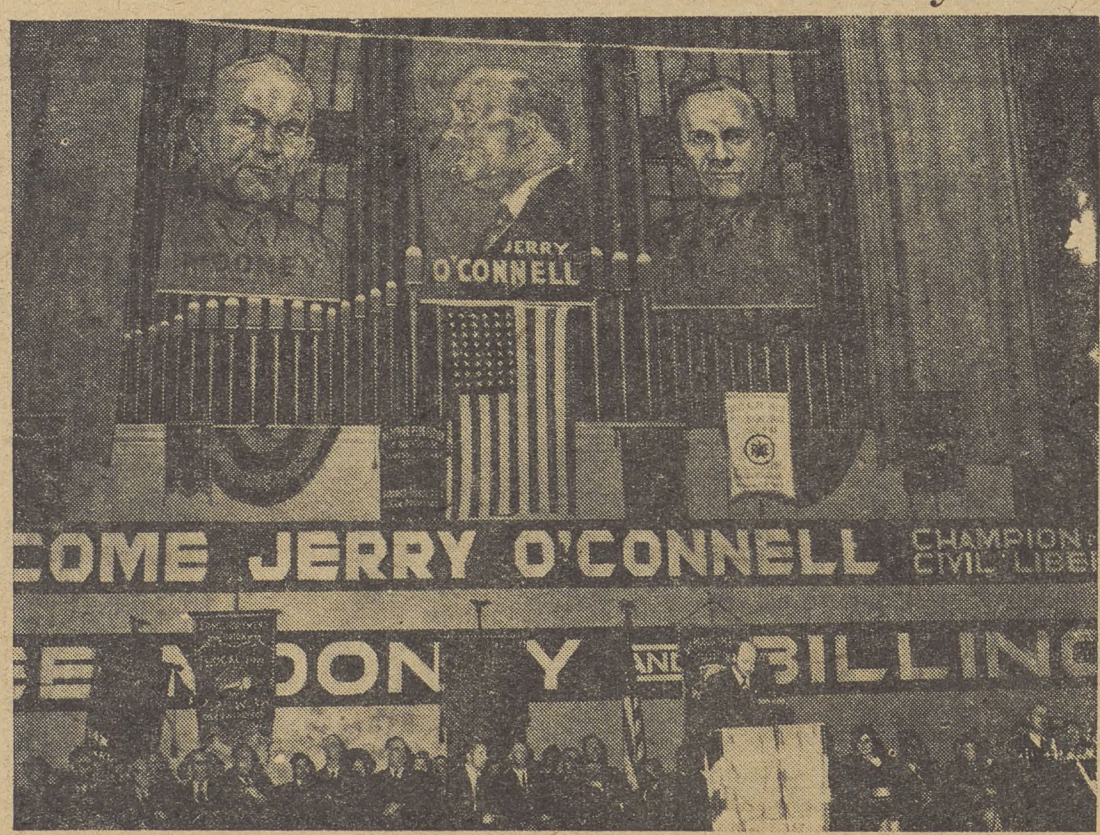
New York.—A citywide strike in the knitgoods industry here was averted when the United Knitwear Manufacturers League agreed to renew the present agreement with the Knitgood Workers Union affiliate, for two more years.

The agreement, covering 6,000 workers, calls for a 35-hour week, time and a half for overtime, a $1 week trial period and 3½ paid legal holidays.

After negotiating for two months the employers abandoned their demands for a 40-hour week and a 6-day trial period.

Strikes wil be called against manufacturers not affiliated with the league who refuse to renew their agreements. The union has launched a drive against open shop in an attempt to unionize the entire industry.

West Coast Labor Aids Mooney



More than $6,000 was raised for the Mooney-Billings defense fund at a huge mass meeting in San Francisco, backed by both CIO and AFL unions. Cong. Jerry O'Connell of Montana was principal speaker.

LNPL Bares Past Of Dies Prober As Fascist, Spy

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

WASHINGTON.—Labor's Non-Partisan League this week blew the lid right off the Dies Committee.

In a bulky document accompanied by affidavits and photostats, the League proved that Edward F. Sullivan, senior investigator for the Committee was a rabid Roosevelt hater, who worked with Fascists, Anti-Semites, Anti-Catholics and union-busters to further their anti-New Deal campaign.

The League advised the committee to investigate its chief investigator if it really wished to know about subversive activities in the United States.

"In view of the evidence herein presented upon the conduct and character of Edward F. Sullivan," the League statement said, the League "respectfully insists that the Dies Committee cannot proceed further upon the basis of any of the reports, recommendations or other suggestions of Mr. Sullivan."

"Great as may be the need for research into the allegedly sinister activities of Shirley Temple, they can be laid aside at least long enough to permit the Dies Committee to go into the past history and the current activities of the man revealed in this evidence as a prime mover in a variety of subversive activities over a period of many years."

Sullivan, it is recalled, is the committee investigator who led the smear hunt against Harry Bridges, CIO west coast director, and who claimed to have found "Communism" in Hollywood's top movie circles.

One of Sullivan's star witnesses, brought to Washington to "expose" conditions among Americans fighting in Loyalist Spain, was given a probated jail sentence in Boston on a larceny charge only two days later, the League revealed.

Sullivan's own record includes attempts to bribe a Natl. Maritime Union member to resign from the organization and make false statements about it. Three years ago he was an anti-union "rumor spreader" in a Connecticut textile town during a strike, and had $5000 at his disposal to spend in breaking the strike.

His record also includes a spell as an espionage agent for the

(Continued on Page 6)

Lewis Advances Plan To Restore Harmony In Auto Union

WASHINGTON.—A plan for settling the controversy within the United Automobile Workers of America was drawn up by Chairman John L. Lewis and other executive officers of the CIO and submitted to both sides in the course of conferences held in Washington, August 23-25.

The plan calls for restoring of the status quo existing after the adjournment of the last international convention as affecting officers, policies, etc.; reaffirmation of the 20-point program of May 1938 to end factionalism in the union; and reference by either party of disputes arising out of the agreement to the executive officers of the CIO for determination.

(The full text of the CIO proposal will be found in the adjoining column.)

Urging acceptance of the CIO plan for ending the controversy, Chairman Lewis declared that it was submitted after extended conferences with all parties involved and was advanced by the CIO as "a constructive proposal to restore stability in the United Automobile Workers and to abate the public nusiance which the controversy has become."

Lewis announced that the proposition has been accepted by the representatives of the Toledo conference of auto workers' locals, and that President Homer Martin and his aides had it under consideration.

He stated that Martin declared his mind was not clear on the matter and that he desired to submit the proposition to the international executive board of the UAW, at a special meeting which he would call as soon as possible.

CIO Leader Urges Acceptance

"We are hopeful that the executive board of the United Automobile Workers will accept the proposition," Lewis said, "because it will restore the union to normal stability and order, and will permit the normal processes of the union to function.

"It will take out of the union and dissolve this searing controversy which has been raging throughout the union's jurisdiction.

"It will permit any of the aggrieved parties to have a decision on their grievances from the membership of the union at the next regular convention.

"The representatives of the CIO are confident that such a settlement will meet with the overwhelming support of the membership of the UAW," Lewis continued.

"These members are primarily concerned with preserving the union as an economic entity rather than with the individuals who may hold some particular office.

"It will be recalled that the controversy originated among 24 paid oficers and not in the ranks of the membership. But the quarrels and contentions of the officers, as the controversy has proceeded, have been transferred to the local unions and the members.

"In the judgment of the executive officers of the CIO, there is no justification for the continuation of the controversy.

"The jeremiads of the contending figures are becoming distasteful to the members of the union and have resulted in the dissipation of the assets of the organization.

"We feel confident that upon more sober consideration and careful analysis, the executive board of the union will approve our plan of settlement," Lewis concluded.

Lengthy Conferences

The CIO peace proposal was discussed with President Homer Martin and his aides at a series of lengthy conferences on Wednesday and Thursday. Vice-President R. J. Thomas, Attorney Ernest Cuneo and several members of the executive board supporting Martin were present at some of these conferences.

Chairman Lewis presided personally at all the conferences. With him, as representatives of the CIO, were Vice-Chairman Philip Murray, head of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee; Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Kennedy of Pennsylvania, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers; Director John Brophy of the CIO, and CIO Counsel Lee Pressman.

The CIO officers also met with Wyndham Mortimer, Richard Frankensteen, Walter Reuther, Ed Hall, Walter Welles, Chester Ralston, Leo LaMotte, Richard Reisinger, Elsworth Kramer, Paul Miley and Attorney Maurice Sugar, representing the other side of the controversy. This group signified its unanimous acceptance of the CIO peace proposal.

CIO Peace Proposal

WASHINGTON.—Following is the full text of the proposal submitted by Chairman John L. Lewis and other executive officers of the CIO for the settlement of the internal controversy within the United Automobile Workers of America:

That the status quo existing after the adjournment of the last international convention of the United Automobile Workers of America be restored and maintained as affecting officers, policies, etc.

That this agreement in effect shall constitute a supersedeas until the next regular convention of the United Automobile Workers of America, at which convention due consideration shall be given to all appeals involved in the controversy.

That the officers of the United Automobile Workers of America reaffirm their desire to adhere to the 20-point treaty of May, 1938.

That in the interval between this and the next convention of the United Automobile Workers of America none of the officers or their representatives shall discuss matters in local unions or mass meetings that involve questions on appeals to be decided by such convention.

This agreement is made in the greater interests of our organization and for the protection and advancement of the best interests of our membership.

Any dispute or disagreement arising out of this agreement, if same cannot be mutually settled between the parties at interest, shall be referred by either party to the executive officers of the Committee for Industrial Organization for determination.

Heywood Broun

Who's For Labor?

Members of trade unions are sometimes laggard in learning how to use their potential political strength effectively. Of course, it is difficult some times to determine which of two candidates is likely to be the more helpful to labor. And a choice is even tougher when the field is such that the only figuring which can be done concerns which would be least harmful.

If it is hard to find agreement among workers on American political problems, naturally nobody can expect anything approaching unity on foreign issues. At times they have served to cause serious splits. And some issues raised in foreign lands do not necessarily concern trade unionists.

Nevertheless, I am fully in agreement with those who think that when some nation begins to persecute or annihilate the union movement within its own borders that it is foolish for American unionists to maintain that such proceedings are no concern of ours.

We can't go to war about it but we can and should declare ourselves. At least that is my opinion. The world isn't as wide as it used to be. And after all there is one simple way in which a union may judge the capacity of any leader even if his position on certain issues happens to confuse them. Right now many rows are going on based upon charges as to this or that man's economic philosophy or even what he is rumored to think.

The test is easy. The man who shows up as an effective leader for labor in its immediate concerns belongs. The one who protests his devotion to the cause but falls down on the job assigned to him doesn't belong, no matter how pure his patriotism and professed motives may be. By their fruits shall ye know them.

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Met Life Loses New Round in Anti-CIO Fight

New York.—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company today lost another round in its fight against the Industrial Insurance Agents Union, Local 30, when State Supreme Court Justice Aron Steuer refused to grant the company a stay of his order directing Metropolitan to bargain collectively with the union, an affiliate of the United Office and Professional Workers of America.

The company had submitted a request to Justice Steuer that his order be stayed until action had been taken on Metropolitan's appeal of the Steuer decision handed down July 26. The appeal is now before the Appellate Division, First Department, of the State Supreme Court.

Upheld SLRB Order

The Steuer decision, from which Metropolitan is appealing, upheld an earlier decision of the State Labor Relations Board, declaring Metropolitan to be guilty of an unfair labor practice in refusing to bargain collectively with the union, and ordering the company to proceed with collective bargaining negotiations. The union had been certified as collective bargaining representative for the company's New York agents after winning a majority of the agents' votes in a Labor Board election.

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John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-Chairman
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Defend The Wagner Act!

The right to organize and bargain collectively without employer interference, is under attack.

The Wagner Labor Relations Act, which embodies this right and establishes a board to protect it, has removed fear of the boss from the hearts of millions of working people.

It has asserted the right of the workers to choose their own union representation instead of having to take company unions forced on them by the employer.

As a result a great union labor movement has grown up in industries where previously the workers lived under an anti-union terror.

As a further result, the Wagner act has become as much hated by reactionary exploiters of labor as it is loved by the working people who see in it a charter of their freedom.

The attack on the Wagner act was launched some time ago by tory industrialists. Their propaganda campaign has been spread over the press of the country, broadcast over the air, taken up by reactionary politicians, and has generally assumed the proportions of a major campaign on the part of wealthy reaction.

* * *

The main line of the campaign strategy has not been a frontal attack on this deservedly popular act, but rather flank maneuvers designed to discredit the National Labor Relations Board.

Knowing that they can hardly hope to secure complete repeal of the Wagner act, reactionary employers have concentrated on attacking the Board and its personnel as biased. They hope thereby to secure amendments which will curtail the Board's powers and otherwise cripple the act as an effective instrument for protecting labor's rights.

By themselves, the anti-union employers could hardly expect to achieve their purpose of emasculating the act, despite all the money they have put into their propaganda campaign and despite all the subtlety of their round-about attacks.

But a more real danger to the Wagner act arises from the support which these attacks are receiving from leaders of the AFL, who are so blinded by their hatred of the CIO and their desire to obtain a partisan advantage, that they are playing into the hands of the enemies of all labor with demands for crippling amendments to the act.

* * *

No board which is charged with applying the act in situations where sharp rivalry exists between competing unions, can expect to satisfy both parties with its decisions.

The CIO and its unions have had frequent occasion to complain bitterly of Board decisions which have allowed craft divisions to disrupt union organization in great mass-production plants, where industrial unionism is the urgent need and demand of the workers.

The CIO has protested, and will continue to protest against such decisions. But that is no reason why it should join in the employers' demand for curtailing Board powers which are used in the great majority of cases to protect the rights of all workers irrespective of whether they are AFL or CIO.

Fully as dangerous are proposed amendments in the direction of restoring employer-dominated unionism. Such amendments are said to be favored by some AFL leaders, because they object to Board decisions holding that employers have no right to force on their employes a form of unionism which they do not desire, even if it bears an AFL label.

* * *

The CIO will rally all its forces to defend the Wagner act, not only against the frontal attacks of tory employers but also against all flank maneuvers to cripple it by amendments.

In this fight to protect the basic rights of American working people, the CIO is confident that it will have the support of the great majority of the AFL membership as well as of all progressives.

The Wagner act is under attack from all directions by the forces of reaction. All of labor and all progressives must rally to its defense, if the democratic rights which it embodies are to be preserved.

TO Spite His Face

CIO Urges Peace in UAW

The Committee for Industrial Organization is justly proud of the splendid union which the automobile workers have built in the last few years under the inspiration of the CIO drive to organize the mass-production industries.

The United Automobile Workers of America has achieved dramatic successes which are without parallel in labor history. It grew from a few thousand members to a membership of hundreds of thousands in a few months' time, winning higher wages, better conditions and union agreements throughout what had always previously been an open-shop industry.

The UAW stands today as a mighty bulwark for the automobile workers against the wage-cutting drive of employers who are seeking to lower their living standards and those of all American workers.

But this union which has grown and flourished despite the most violent and concerted attacks of its enemies, finds itself seriously threatened today by internal dissension and division.

The controversy which has raged within its ranks is a threat not only to the welfare of the automobile workers but to the welfare of the whole CIO.

Chairman John L. Lewis and other national leaders of the CIO have throughout the union's history contributed their guidance and advice. They have thrown the whole weight and prestige of the CIO behind the UAW in its struggles with the employers.

The contribution of the national leadership of the CIO to the building of the UAW and their disinterested concern for its welfare are widely recognized by the union's membership. There could be no better proof of this fact than the unanimity with which the officers and members of the UAW have turned to the CIO for guidance and aid in their present internal troubles.

In recent weeks, the national CIO has heard from the greater part of the UAW membership through resolutions and letters which have poured in from the local unions; and through delegations of all sorts made up of both officers and rank-and-filers and representing every point of view involved in the controversy.

Chairman Lewis and the other CIO officers have given serious, prolonged and impartial consideration to all the representations which have been made to them. And out of their consultations and deliberations they have evolved a plan for settling the controversy with justice to all concerned.

The full text of this plan will be found elsewhere in this issue of The CIO NEWS. It has already been submitted to the union's officers and to leaders on both sides of the controversy, and President Homer Martin has declared that he will call a special meeting of his International Executive Board to submit it to them.

All members and officers of the United Automobile Workers should study the proposal of the CIO for ending the union's internal controversy.

They should give full consideration to the concern for their welfare, for the welfare of the UAW and for the welfare of the whole CIO which has prompted Chairman Lewis and the other representatives of the national CIO in advancing this proposal.

It is the earnest hope of the officers of the CIO that the members and officers of the UAW will signify their acceptance of this peace plan without delay, so that their great union may go forward, with unity and harmony restored, to the achievement of the purposes for which it was formed.

"No. 1 Economic Problem"

The Old - -

Atlanta — Terrorism and violence against labor organizers, on the wane in some parts of the country, still flourish in Georgia as the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, continues its drive to aid workers in this state.

Four men connected with the organization have been beaten by vigilantes in the last three weeks, TWOC officials report.

Two of them were assaulted by a mob at Douglasville.

P. C. Lovey, union member at Scottsdale, was lured from his home late one night, taken into the woods, and badly beaten.

Dr. Witherspoon Dodge, who has aided the TWOC, was dragged from the Lee-Grant Hotel at Fitzgerald, knocked senseless with a sandbag, received a smashed nose and repeated blows upon the face and head, threatened with death and told to leave town.

Returned to his hotel with the aid of a local farmer, Dr. Dodge was taken to Atlanta by proprietors of the hotel when threats of more violence came to the management over the telephone.

And the New

McColl, S. C. — Employes of the Marlboro Mills here voted three to one for the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, this week in one of the most important Natl. Labor Relations Board polls yet held in this state.

The union gained 512 votes, with only 177 being cast against it. More than two-thirds of the workers in the mill participated.

The McColl Mills were the first to sign a TWOC pact in this state. Shortly after the agreement was completed in May, 1937, certain groups charged that the management and the TWOC had sold the mill employes "down the river."

A contest over the validity of a closed shop, check-off section of the contract ended in a union victory when the state supreme court handed down a ruling favorable to the TWOC.

S. P. Brewer, Carolina administrator for the TWOC, asserted that the labor board voting showed that the workers have "placed their stamp of approval on the original agreement and by a most flattering majority selected the TWOC as the agency through which they wish to express their will under the provisions of the Wagner Act."

Smethurst Advises Erie Labor Push Political Gains

ERIE, Pa.—Thousands of CIO members, their families and friends, heard Walter Smethurst, executive assistant to CIO Chairman John L. Lewis, speak at the second annual picnic and celebration held here by the Erie Industrial Union Council and affiliated bodies.

Praising the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the Walsh-Healy bill, the Social Security Act and other legislation under which workers have benefited, Smethurst emphasized the importance of political action by labor.

"We must learn to participate in the political life of our nation more and more," he said. "To form labor organizations and not to fortify ourselves by political action is suicide. An unfriendly Congress can tear down our organized positions as fast as we can build them.

"On the other hand, if we have our friends in office, they will not only protect our gains but afford us legislative opportunities which will permit us to strengthen our position."

Support League

He urged workers to give unqualified support to Labor's Non-Partisan League, as a means of strengthening their political power.

Reviewing the gains won by unions under the CIO, Smethurst said that "the CIO, during its short period of existence, has rendered a real service not only to those who have availed themselves of the privilege of joining its ranks, but to the community where they reside, and to the nation as a whole."

When a labor movement gets powerful, Smethurst told the audience, it must expect such attacks as the present red-baiting campaign. "These are not new to us and should not be disturbing," he said.

"This time an old reactionary in the AFL has been taken out of drydock and his obvious task is to 'view with alarm.' John 'Popgun' Frey of the Metal Trades Federation is the red-baiter this time.

"He is trying to claim credit for the discovery of the Red invasion, when in reality it was A. Mitchell Palmer who made the original discovery in 1919. Since then, various persons have copied the original idea.

Gerald K. Smith, George E. Solkosky and other such Liberty League cohorts have hit the headlines of the newspapers by red baiting, and now it is Frey.

"For your information, attempts will be made to show that all things and all people who disagree with their views are communistic. These mouthings of Frey echo the dissatisfaction of big business at the great gains made by the CIO."

AFL Members Speak Out, Rap Leaders

Cedar Point, Ohio.—The American Federation of Teachers, AFL, this week called upon the AFL to cooperate with the CIO and urged the AFL's executive council to reopen unity negotiations with the CIO.

The delegates to the annual convention of the AFT expressed their belief in the principles of industrial unionism.

Jerome Davis, former Yale divinity school professor, was reelected president of the organization, defeating Lillian Herstein of Chicago.

The teachers noted that a unified labor movement is needed to support the AFT's program for educational expansion. Their resolution called for AFL-CIO cooperation "on specific local and national issues designed to further the economic, cultural and political advance of labor and other progressive forces in the community."

San Francisco.—The Hotel & Restaurant Employes Intl. Alliance, AFL, meeting in its annual convention here, called upon the Federation's executive council to re-open unity negotiations with the CIO and to recognize the necessity for industrial organization in the mass production industries.

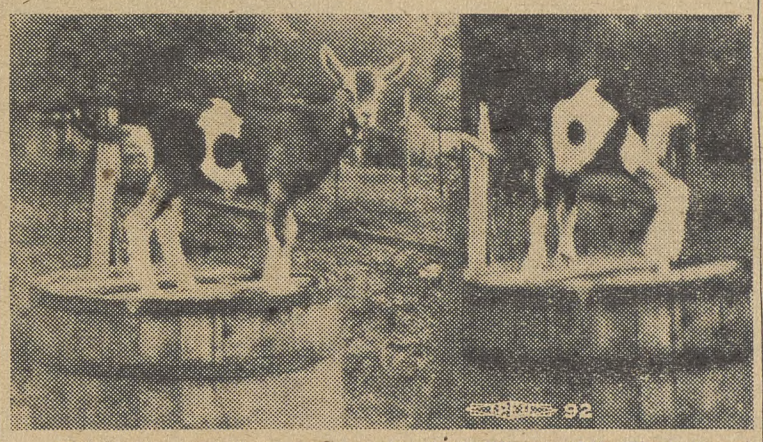
The resolution ordered the union's leaders to fight for the resolution at the convention of the AFL in Houston, Tex., this October if the council fails to consider it.

Another resolution authorized the union to donate $1,000 from its treasury to help Tom Mooney prepare his fight for freedom in the U. S. Supreme Court this winter.

621,000 NEW WORKERS

New York.—The nation's total labor force is increased by 621,000 workers annually, an employer's statistical organization here revealed.

Nature's On Our Side



This brown goat, owned by Curtis Williams, 947 First Street, Ottawa, Ill., is a staunch supporter of the CIO—so much so that he carries its letters on his coat. Picture at left shows the "C;" the "I" runs across the top of his back; and the "O" is on the other side of the animal's body. Mr. Williams will sell the goat to any CIO group which wants to use it as a mascot in Labor Day celebrations.

MOONEY STATEMENT

San Francisco. — A message from Tom Mooney to organized labor and all progressives on the 1938 California elections has been issued by the Tom Mooney Moulders Defense Committee.

Mooney calls upon "the entire organized labor movement and all liberal, forward-looking citizens in this state" to unite behind progressive candidates "who will serve the people and not the predatory interests."

800 Attend West Virginia CIO Meet

By FOREST R. THOMPSON

Charleston, W. Va.—With over 800 delegates in attendance, the first annual convention of the West Virginia Industrial Union Council, CIO, was a sad disappointment for AFL bigwigs who had predicted that the CIO would be unable to survive in this state.

Van A. Bittner, president of the United Mine Workers district in West Virginia and midwest regional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, brought cheers from the delegates when he predicted that if President Roosevelt runs for President again, he will carry even Maine and Vermont."

Formed Last Year

The West Virginia CIO council was formed just a year ago when the American Federation of Labor revoked the charter of the old state federation because it refused to "kick out" the CIO unions. As a result of the AFL action, 78 locals with a membership of 5614 dropped out of the revamped CIO state council. But during the past year, President John B. Easton told the delgates that 112 new locals had joined the council, representing 21,602 CIO workers.

The convention was attended by more delegates than heard William A. Green's address here last spring when the old state federation was reorganized. At that time Francis J. Dillon, personal emissary of President Green, declared that this action meant the death of the CIO state council.

"This record of growth during the past year, and the presence of this great throng of delegates means than that we are attending a resurrection," President Easton told the cheering CIO representatives.

Van Bittner in his address hurled challenger at the efforts of Green to wreck the United Mine Workers o America. "If Bill Green doesn't think we will fight, just let him come into West Virginia," Bittner said.

"We are not going to stand for anybody destroying the UMWA. We fought for 50 years to establish the union and we will fight doubly hard to preserve it. I want to say this to Bill Green: Long after you are gone, the United Mine Workers of America and the CIO will be going strong.

Defends Union Shop

The Americanism of the "closed shop" was defended by Mr. Bittner who compared it to the "closed shop" against slavery for which Lincoln fought. "Lincoln fought for a closed shop against chattel slavery, while we are fighting for a closed shop against industrial slavery," he said.

Referring to charges made before a congressional investigating committee byb John Frey, AFL leader, that the CIO was honeycombed with Communists, Mr. Bittner said that "The CIO is no nearer Communism than Alf Landon is to the presidncy."

Among the other prominent speakers to address the convention were Sen. Mansfield M. Neely and Gov. Homer A. Holt.

It's Not The Feet, It's The Publicity

The San Francisco Fair is unfair to the fair sex, claim these pretty models as they stormed around the exhibit's administration building to protest a ban on "legs" pictures. "We're out on a limb," the girls protested. Were the Fair's publicity directors disturbed? Not a bit — though they swore up and down that it wasn't a publicity stunt!

Dies Investigator Linked To Fascists

Text Of League's 9-Point Charges Against Sullivan

WASHINGTON.—Here are highpoints in the charges made against Edward F. Sullivan, chief investigator for the Dies Committee, which are considered the most serious accusation levelled against a Congressional group in recent years:

"1. Brought to Washington, and as a Committee investigator has sponsored a witness whose credibility is open to the gravest question, by virtue of the fact that this witness had pleaded guilty, and has since been sentenced to prison, on the charge of stealing jewelry from a Washington woman.

"2. Attempted to bribe a labor representative to make false statements relative to the National Maritime Union.

"3. Offered, for money, to sell to labor representatives information which would discredit employer representatives in a labor dispute—when Sullivan was, presumably, representing some employer interest himself.

"4. Circulated absolutely false stories during a Stafford Springs, Conn., strike, reflecting upon the character and conduct of Mr. Leonard Green, organizer for the United Textile Workers.

"5. Acted as espionage agent for the Railway Audit & Inspection Bureau, notoriously engaged in the lowest and most unethical forms of labor spying.

"6. Intervened in a labor dispute in a Boston court, attempting to weaken the defense of the labor representatives by a direct appeal to counsel for the union.

"7. Engaged in anti-Catholic propaganda and activities, although originally brought up as a Roman Catholic.

"8. Engaged in a particularly vicious manner not only in anti-Semitic propaganda, but in anti-Jewish activities which were in the last degree subversive of every principle of religious toleration.

"9. Associated himself with Mr. James True and others, in a continued campaign of malicious attacks upon officials of the United States Government, including the President of the United States, members of the Supreme Court, and cabinet officials, with incitements to violence of the most dangerous description."

Under Fire

Edward F. Sullivan, credited with having made the amazing discovery that Shirley Temple is just another Communist "dupe," is now under fire. Labor's Non-Partisan League has asked for an investigation of the investigator's activities.

Witness Under Cloud

The first charge in the list dealt with the case of Alvin I. Halpern, of Boston, Mass., a former soldier in the Spanish Loyalist army who had charged that American citizens were being held in Spain against their will.

The League pointed out that his statements involving as they did the United States and a foreign government, might have had "repercussions embarrassing" to the government.

The second day of Halpern's testimony before the Dies group, the League said, was the day on which he was sentenced to two years in jail, after having pleaded guilty to charges of larceny.

The failure of Sullivan to announce that Halpern was under arrest—as Boston federal officials well knew—indicated "a carelessness which is beyond apology" by the committee investigator, and "justifies the conclusion" that Sullivan is unfit for his duties.

Early this year, the League said, Sullivan had tried to bribe Walter Gordon of the Natl. Maritime Union in Boston to quit the union and to "make false and malicious statements to the effect that the National Maritime Union was a Jewish-controlled Communist organization." Gordon, whose affidavit recounting the story was given to the League, flatly refused to take Sullivan's advice.

In Worcester, Mass., according to an affidavit from Samuel Angoff, a lawyer who represented the CIO steel union in a labor board case, Sullivan, while working for the employer, tried to peddle some information to the union, at a price. The union refused.

Rumor Spreader

From Don Abbot, Bridgeport, Conn., newspaper reporter, the League received word that it was Sullivan who was active in spreading malicious rumors against a leader of the United Textile Workers.

"Further details of Mr. Sullivan's Connecticut endeavors will soon be available," the League said. "Enough is known now to establish his having engaged in definitely 'subversive' activities.

Pointing to LaFollette committee records linking Sullivan to the Railway Audit & Inspection Bureau, the League said he should be asked about the "character of this connection between the ace" and RA&I.

Red-Baited Against NLRB

At a Labor Board hearing of the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, against the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., the statement continued, Sullivan's statements were of the "stock 'Jewish Communist' type which has become so nauseatingly familiar to the American public within the past few weeks.

"As a part of his diatribe, Sullivan said there were 'too many Jews working for the Labor Board,' laying thus a good foundation for his subsequent similar attacks upon officials of the government."

Discussing Sullivan's religion, the League commented that it is "properly the concern of no man other than Mr. Sullivan."

However, it added, "the subject of religion and church affiliation is here introduced with the utmost repugnance, and only because that is a part of the stock in trade of this much advertised member of the Dies Commitee staff."

A League investigator found that Sullivan, brought up as a Roman Catholic, changed his faith to that of the Polish National Catholic Church in 1934. He then worked closely with a Ukranian nationalist group (Poland and Ukraine have mutual borders) and, according to an affidavit given LNPL, "was also indulging in propaganda against the Catholic church."

Pointing out that "Ukranian nationalist activity in certainly highly suspect in an American citizen," the League asked with whom was he working, what were the aims of this national movement, and who was paying Sullivan.

Worked With Anti-Semites

Sullivan, the report continued, shared an office with a Mr. James True in the National Press Building at Washington. True, who worked under the names of a wide variety of organizations, is a leading anti-Semite, anti-Catholic and anti-Negro propagandist.

True led a split from a churchmen's conference at Asheville, N. C., in 1936 because Jews were admitted, and Sullivan, according to an Asheville paper, spoke at True's rump meetings, indulging in a wild orgy of Jew-baiting and red-baiting.

That Sullivan still leans to anti-Semitism was shown in his report on West Coast Nazi activities to the Dies group. In it he made the statement that "law enforcement groups and patriotic representatives seemed to think" that Jewish anti-Nazi feeling against the German-American Bund and the Silver Shirts is merely a "smoke-screen" to hide their alleged pro-Communism!

Commented the League, "The Dies Committee, looking for evidence of subversive activities, has hired a gold mine, an incarnate subversion, a walking attack upon the fundamentals of our American institutions."

League Attacks Dies

(Continued From Page 3)

Railroad Audit & Inspection Bureau, major fink organization.

The Dies Committee meanwhile picked up its toys and prepared to head for sunny California to give further attention to charges that golden-haired Shirley Temple and a bevy of other movie stars are mere "dupes of the Communists."

As the committee members prepared for their cross-country junket, they left in their wake a flood of criticism of the committee's methods, and scores of denials of the charges made during the group's smear sessions in the House Office Building.

Only progressive given an opportunity to appear on the witness stand was Pres. Heywood Broun of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO.

Broun was given his chance to speak after a two-day attack on labor and the liberal movement by J. B. Matthews, one-time chairman of the American League Against War & Fascism, who turned strikebreaker during the strike at Consumers Research, Inc., in 1935.

Matthews told to the gaping members of the committee that 60 Congressmen, the movie stars, a Paris, France, liberal newspaper, a score of organizations and Broun were all Comunists or sympathizers.

Broun tock the stand and explained his position:

"I am for the CIO leadership and I am for Loyalist Spain.

"I am against fascism and I am for peace and democracy.

"I am not a Comunist and I never have been.

"Before you shut me off, I want to say that you're wasting your time."

With this Cong. Dies rapped his gavel on the desk and the rebuttal to the two-week collection of lies, errors and distortions about the CIO, the WPA, the New Deal and progressive organizations had come to an end.

Unity Is Keynote At California CIO Convention

By TOM CULLEN

LOS ANGELES—Unity, not only with their brothers in the AFL, but within the ranks of the CIO in the face of recent attempts at disruption, was the keynote of the State CIO convention which met here August 20 and 21.

Representing an estimated 50,000 California workers, nearly 500 delegates gathered in what was once considered the open shop capital of the United States to set up the 19th CIO State Industrial Council for the purpose of co-ordinating the fight for better wages and working conditions.

They came from 30 internationals, eight local industrial unions and nine industrial union councils.

The theme of unity prevaded the entire convention, characterized by many as "the most progressive and successful of its kind ever held on the Pacific Coast."

It was echoed in the key resolutions, calling upon AFL and CIO officials to resume peace negotiations and appealing to the rank-and-file of both organizations "to establish and maintain unity on every possible issue . . . both economic and political."

Pledges Loyalty To CIO

It was heard in the resolution pledging loyalty to the present California leaders in general, and to Harry Bridges as West Coast CIO director in particular.

It was the answer to recent reports of a so-called "revolt" in the CIO against the leadership of Bridges.

This "revolt" at week's end had completely collapsed, with only two internationals boycotting the convention, the International Ladies' Garment Workers and the United Rubber Workers unions, the latter against the wishes of its national offices.

However, eleven steel lodges, representing 91 per cent of the SWOC membership in this area, sent delegates, as did five auto locals, comprising well over half the UAWA membership, and the largest of the two shoe workers locals in Los Angeles.

Brophy Speaks

CIO Director John Brophy, attending the convention as a representative of the CIO national office, condemned the leaders of the disruption as "traitors" in a speech to delegates at the opening session.

Keynoter for the opening day of the convention was Congressman Jerry O'Connell, fighting Irish militant from Montana.

Decrying the "red scare" on the coast, O'Connell warned that the plot to destroy Harry Bridges, whom he described as "one of the greatest labor leaders in the United States," is a plot to destroy the entire CIO here.

Bridges Gives Report

As West Coast CIO regional director, Harry Bridges gave an accounting of his stewardship to the delegates. He laid particular stress on the organization of agricultural workers to combat the vigilante activities of the Associated Farmers.

"No CIO union can rest secure as long as the rural areas remain unorganized," he declared. Part of the growing pains of the CIO on the Coast he laid to "green leadership and misleadership."

"The CIO has got to convince the public that it is a stable organization, as well as a militant and progressive organization. Agreements should be observed as strictly as possible, with the qualification that the employer observe them as strictly.

"We're grown up now, the diapers are off."

Warm fraternal greetings were conveyed to the convention from Mexico's powerful Confederacion de Trabajadores Mexicanos by Guillermo Ibarra, secretary of the Mexican Teachers Syndicate and president of the "Association to Reform the Reactionary Press."

Schmidt To Mexico

The convention voted to send Henry Schmidt, of the San Francisco longshoremen, as its delegate to the international labor congress which will be held in Mexico in September.

Elected as officers of the California Industrial Union Council were: President, P. M. Connelly (Los Angeles Newspaper Guild); Secretary, Louis Goldblatt (International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union). Vice Presidents: E. E. Ward (No. California Newspaper Guild); James Coulter (Oil Workers International Union); Jack Blumberg (Amalgamated Clothing Workers); Red Adams (Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers); Roy Donnelly (International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union); Charles Steele (Steel Workers Organizing Committ); Paul Schlipf (United Auto Workers); C. W. Deal (Inland Boatmen); Ed Mares (United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers).

Ward and Goldblatt were elected as delegates to the National CIO convention.

Over seventy resolutions were adopted embodying a broad social program.

San Francisco was chosen as convention city for 1939.

Union Spirit At Maytag

NEWTON, Ia.—Company cashiers at the Maytag Washing Machine Co., scene of a long strike broken only when the National Guard was called in, were mystified when more than 400 workers asked for an advance of $1 each on their first pay check.

The money was paid out by the company.

The men used it to pay their dues to the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO.

Your WPA Job

By Ralph Hetzel, Jr.
CIO Unemployment Director

Part-Time Work

Every union committee on unemployment and welfare knows that one of the most serious problems in the present depression is the question of part-time work.

For everyone of the thirteen million totally unemployed there must be at least one person who is working part-time only. The plight of these part-time workers is sometimes even worse than that of workers on WPA or relief. In spite of the fact that such workers may get through their part-time work less of an income than they would get on WPA or relief, they are cut off by local officials from receiving either.

Need Just As Great

When the CIO set forth the principles upon which it believed the works program should be established, it said that: "Those working a short time in industry should be given at least enough supplemental work to bring their income up to an American standard." Since this principle was enunciated by Chairman Lewis the CIO has nationally and locally sought to have the principle translated into action.

It is not an outrageous thing for the WPA to provide enough supplemental work for those who are working part-time in industry to bring their income up to at least the WPA security wage. In fact, the act appropriating money to the WPA says that the money should be used to employ persons "in actual need." Certainly, a man who earns only $20 or $30 a month in private industry is in need.

There is no doubt that the WPA can give supplemental work under the law. There is no doubt that such work is fully in keeping with the principles of the WPA. Certainly no one could justify a situation in which a man is forced to leave a part-time job in private industry in order to get enough to live on on WPA.

The force of this argument has been realized already in some cases by the local WPA. Reports have come from Akron and a few other cities that the WPA will give work to those who have only part-time work in industry.

The most recent national order on employment under the WPA says that "need and employability shall be the only requirements determining eligibility provided persons are otherwise eligible as prescribed by law and various regulations."

That order says that those persons who are already on WPA and those persons who are certified for WPA will not be expected to accept bona fide offers of private employment unless that private employment pays the standard prevailing rate of wages and gives weekly or monthly earnings which "provide a reasonable subsistence." The CIO maintains that a reasonable subsistence to be at least the rate of monthly earnings which a worker receives on WPA.

Work For Unions

If it is true, then, that workers cannot be forced off WPA unless they get enough work to provide a reasonable subsistence, they certainly should be eligible to go on WPA if they do not receive such earnings.

The job of getting supplemental work on WPA will depend largely upon the vigor with which local unemployment committees take up the cause of their members.

* * *

The Alexander Hamilton Institute this week reported that in June there were 13,957,000 unemployed in the United States compared with 8,843,000 last September. The Institute said that 4,114,000 persons were added to the numbers of the unemployed during the nine months which ended in June.

"CIO" Spells "Jitters" For New Orleans Cops

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Even to mention those three letters in the alphabet standing for the Committee for Industrial Organization has a horrific effect upon police ears in New Orleans, judging from the painful experiences of one Arthur Musgrave, newspaper reporter.

En route to Florida, Musgrave, who has worked on newspapers in Houston, Baltimore and elsewhere, stopped over in New Orleans to see the sights, and saw far more than he had bargained for.

Setting out to call on some friends, the visiting reporter was stopped by a plain clothes police captain at the corner of Magazine and State streets, who demanded to know his name and business in town.

Tried to Explain

When Musgrave started to explain that he was just passing through town and thought he might write an article on the differences between the CIO and the AFL in New Orleans, he was confounded to hear the policeman say, "Youre under arrest as a fugitive from Houston."

A patrol wagon was called, Musgrave was loaded in and carted off to jail where he was held incommunicado, prevented from using the phone and thrown into a cell where he says he spent the night in the company of "rats, mice cockroaches of all sizes and shapes and hordes of bed bugs."

"I tried to persuade the sergeant to let me sleep on the floor of the captain's office, but he refused. I couldn't sleep on the cell bunk. I stood up, walked back and forth, trying to figure some way to get word to my friends to convince the police of their error."

Harried by the police captain's threat that he would be kept in jail for seven days and given a "working over," Musgrave the next morning prevailed upon the clerk who fingerprinted him to call a reporter. He was then released.

CHARGE SABOTAGE

Washington.—Sabotage of the WPA program in three counties in Alabama in order to assure landlords of a plentiful supply of cheap labor in the harvest was charged here by the United Cannery, Agricultural Packing & Allied Workers, CIO, in letters to WPA officials.

Charge AFL Seeks To Knife Jersey WPA

NEWARK, N. J.—Efforts of Newark tories aided by AFL leaders to liquidate WPA in this industrial city were blocked by vigilant action of the CIO before the City Commission, according to William J. Carney, CIO regional director here.

The attempt was made by the Broad Street Merchants Assn., which prepared a powerful lobby to defeat an appropriation of $250,000 from the City Commission needed to secure the grant from the Federal WPA. Co-operation from the AFL was furnished by Vincent Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation who voted with Hague dominated tories on the Commission against the appropriation.

Cry of "Economy"

The Merchants, it seems, were all excited by a discovery that their research experts had made—to wit, that WPA was more expensive than direct relief. According to the experts, the cost of WPA was $20 per month per man higher than direct relief, less politely known as charity. This cost, they said, came out of the city treasury, and was an unreasonable burden on the local businessmen.

In the meantime the Federal WPA was threatening to lay off 5800 WPA workers if no money was forthcoming from the city.

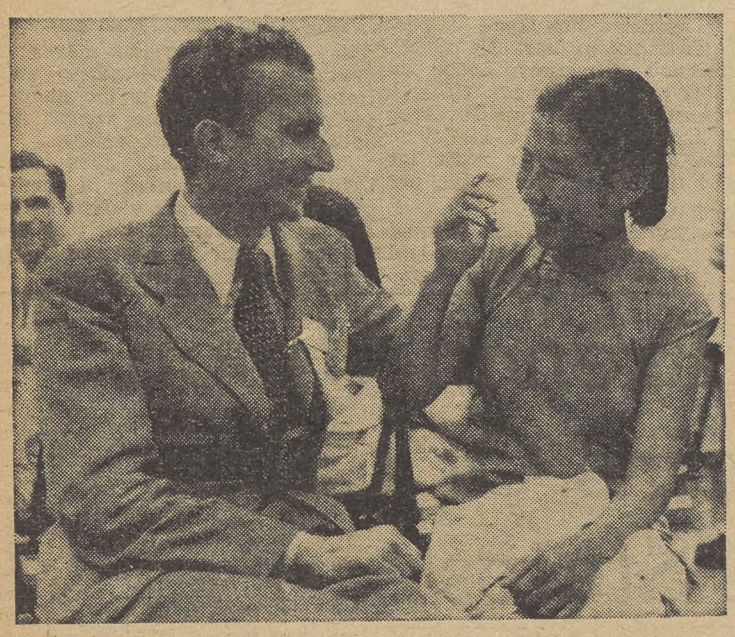
This also was prevented by action of the CIO, through an appeal to WPA authorities both in New Jersey and in Washington.

Members Angry

Action of AFL Leader Murphy was no great surprise to CIO people here, according to Regional Director Carney. The leadership of the Jersey AFL has played ball with Hague and his tory industrialist backers consistently, he pointed out.

The feeling of the lay members of the Jersey AFL is different, Carney explained. Joint rank and file AFL and CIO actions prevented the passage of the vicious Foran bill in the last session of the state Assembly. This bill, under the pretense of protecting labor, would have hamstrung almost all genuine labor organizations in the state by imposing incorporation and other restrictive regulations.

In addition, AFL local membership is co-operating with the CIO in building Labor's Non-Partisan League, and aiding in the struggle with Mayor Frank "I am the Law" Hague in Jersey City.



At Youth Congress

Delegates to the second annual World Youth Congress, now meeting at Vassar College, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., listen through earphones to translations of the addresses. Practically all nations of world have sent delegates and the CIO is represented through the American delegation. At left, Feliz Marti Ibanez of Spain talks over conditions with Pearl Tehwei Liu of China.

Lewis Denies Rumor He Favors NLRA Change

WASHINGTON.—CIO Chairman John L. Lewis this week vehemently denied that the leaders of the CIO have agreed to Wagner Act amendments.

Lewis said:

"The report that the CIO or any of its executives have agreed to amendment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act is erroneous and without foundation in fact."

The CIO chairman's statement was prompted by a story in the Hearst-owned New York Journal-American that the CIO was willing to see certain fundamental changes written into the act.

Pacific Seamen Ask Boosts In Pay Scale

San Francisco.—A conference of all licensed and unlicensed personnel has been called by the District 2 Council of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific to take up the question of the steam schooner agreements.

Purpose of the meeting is to establish a unified program to meet the request for a clarification and modification of existing steam schooner contracts, sent out to the maritime groups by the employers. The Shipworkers Assn. of the Pacific Coast. The conference call declared that wage cuts and speed-ups are the two basic demands which the employers are making upon all maritime groups, and that they are attempting to hide these demands by pleading "sick industry, loss of efficiency and inability to pay."

Under the present steam schooner wage scale, seamen receive $2.55 for an eight-hour day, as compared with $8.50 paid to longshoremen for an eight-hour day, the Maritime Federation reported.

An editorial printed in the Voice of the Federation, official paper of the MFP, asks for a united stand of the longshoremen and seamen to oppose the employers' attack on the government hiring halls and on wages and working conditions.

"The sailors should and must join with the longshoremen in asking equal pay for equal work," the editorial declares. "The employers cannot enforce their demands if the two groups stand united. The only chance the employers have to enforce wage cuts and speed-ups, is by using one group against the other."

TWU MEMBERS ON AIR

New York—Five taxicab drivers competing against five bus drivers, all members of the Transport Workers Union, CIO, took part in the "My Error" program over station WEVD. The opposing teams were rated on the basis of baseball scores, with hits, runs and errors recorded.

Many Conventions Loom In September

The Schedule

WASHINGTON.—Seven CIO groups will meet in convention before the middle of October, it was announced here.

The schedule:

Sept. 5.—United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, St. Louis, Mo.

Sept. 9.—Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, Camden, N. J.

Sept. 12.—International Woodworkers of America, Seattle, Wash.

Sept. 16.—First convention of the New York State Industrial Union Council, New York City.

Sept. 17.—Convention to set up a Washington State Industrial Union Council, Seattle, Wash.

Sept. 19.—United Rubber Workers, Trenton, N. J.

October 7.—Convention to set up New Jersey Industrial Union Council, Newark, N. J.

200 Locals Will Send Delegates To IWA Confab

SEATTLE, Wash.—Delegates to the annual convention of the International Woodworkers of America, which will open here September 12, will soon be coming in from all timber areas of the country.

With some 100,000 members enrolled in the union, the convention committee is preparing to fill the city's hotels with hundreds of delegates from the nearly 200 locals of this big CIO union.

This is the second convention to be held by the IWA since it joined the CIO. In July, 1937, the Federation of Woodworkers, at its third convention, meeting in Tacoma, voted 365 to 75 to apply for a CIO charter, following a referendum in which the membership voted overwhelmingly in favor of leaving the brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners, AFL, for the CIO.

The present name of the union was adopted at that time, Under the previous affiliation to the AFL, the union, then known as the Federation of Woodworkers, had a voice but no vote in the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

ALP BACKS FAY

New York.—James Fay, opponent of Tory Cong. John J. O'Connor in the Democratic primary, has received the backing of the American Labor Party.

UERMW Meets In St. Louis

St. Louis.—The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, will hold its annual convention here Sept. 5.

The meeting, which is scheduled to last five days, will bring together delegates from all parts of the nation. The union has a considerable membership on the Pacific Coast and throughout the midwest, as well as along the eastern seaboard.

Pres. James Carey, leader of the union since its formation three years ago, will be able to report considerable growth during the last 12 months, despite the effects of the depression.

St. Louis, the convention city, has been well organized by the union. Many concerns here have signed contracts.

Jersey CIO Maps Plan For Meet

Newark, N. J.—Delegates from CIO unions in New Jersey voted unanimously at a conference here to hold a CIO convention to form a state industrial union council. A steering committee set October 6 and 7 as the date for the convention.

"The rapid rate of growth of the CIO in New Jersey has brought us to the point where we must consolidate the gains that we have made," William Carney, CIO regional director, said in opening the meeting.

Immediate problems facing CIO locals in the state as outlined at the conference included plans for legislative pressure for a Little Wagner Act instead of the anti-labor Foran bill; a campaign for increased WPA and relief appropriations; co-ordination of the fight against wage cuts and a drive to complete organization of all workers in the state.

To Hold Poll Of New Orleans Truckmen

NEW ORLEANS, La. — An agreement between the United Transport Workers, CIO, the AFL and the employers, for a consent election to be held among the employes of 32 New Orleans drayage companies was signed here with the approval of the Natl. Labor Relations Board in Washington.

The 32 companies, which include the 11 drayage firms involved in the recent strike of truck drivers and helpers, agreed to the election after a hearing ordered by the Labor Board had already opened.

The poll for the employes of the 32 firms will be held imediately folowing an election for New Orleans longshoremen, the date of which has not yet been set.

Winners

Here are two reasons why a picnic of the United Rubber Workers Goodrich local in Akron, Ohio, was a big success. Eva Dailey, right, took the first prize, while Dorothy Wilson was a close runner-up.

Farm Workers Fight 10c-An-Hour Wages

New Orleans—The Cannery and Agricultural Workers, CIO, are demanding a minimum of $2.00 per day, with double pay for overtime, and eight hour day, and abolition of commissary stores for the beet sugar workers of Louisiana.

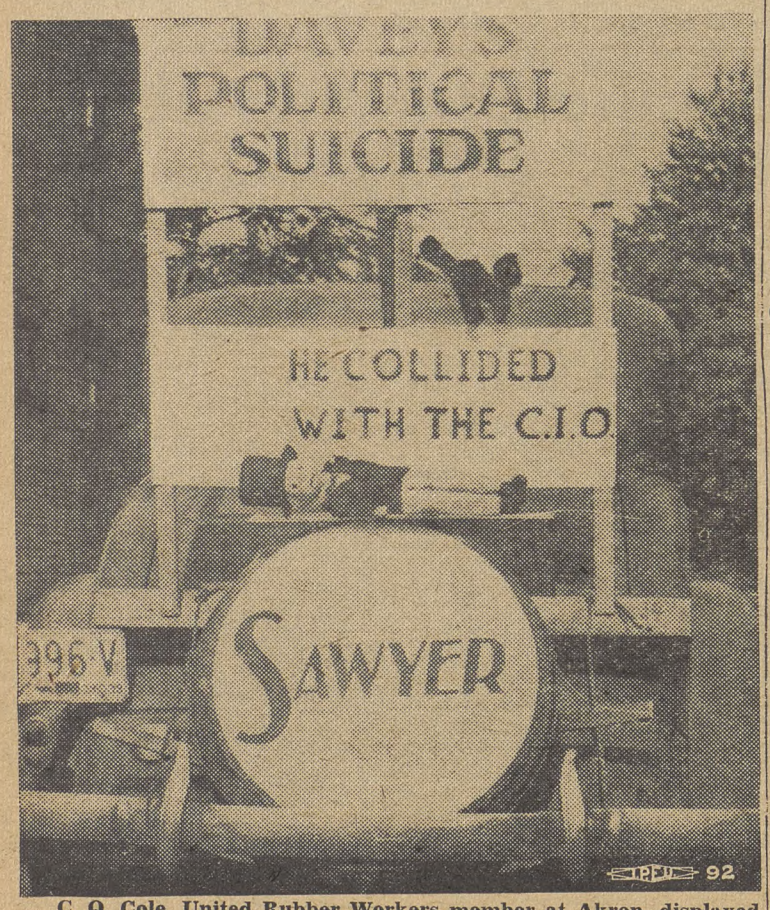
The demand was made by Clyde Johnson, representing the Cannery and Agricultural workers at the Administration hearing in this city.

Johnson pointed out that the Louisiana scale is the lowest for sugar workers anywhere in the U. S. or its possessions. He quoted Louisiana's Governor Leche in support of his argument, citing a statement in which the Governor said that no man in Louisiana should be allowed to work for wages as low as 10c or 15c per hour.

The union's statement showed at least 18 of the 25 officers and directors of the American Sugar Cane League, which claims to represent 9000 growers, were also manufacturers. These large grower-manufacturers asked for a sliding wage scale. This was exposed by the union as a means of lowering sugar cane prices and transferring profits to the manufacturing end. This would hit both labor and small farmers.

Johnson recalled that the UCAPAWA presented 51 complaints of wage scale violations for the last cane harvest, but that little justice can be expected from the AAA Parish Committees.

Knocked Out



C. Q. Cole, United Rubber Workers member at Akron, displayed this graphic picturization of Gov. Davey's political demise on his car.

Jouhaux, French Union Praises Gains Of Labor In United States

NEW YORK—Leon Jouhaux, distinguished head of the French labor movement arrived in the United States this week expressing pleasure at the great strides made by American unions and predicting that French workers would defeat any movement to rob them of their hard-won 40-hour week.

Jouhaux, president of the CGT (French General Confederation of Labor), will visit CIO Chairman John L. Lewis in Washington and will then travel to Mexico to attend the convention of Latin American trade unions there early next month.

The French labor chieftain landed in New York shortly after Premier Edouard Daladier had opened an attack upon the 40-hour week, an attack to which the French unions have already responded.

"The attack on the 40-hour week law has been essentially the main objective of reaction in France for some time," Jouhaux said.

"The CGT has prepared for it. It will defend the workers' rights under this law by all means. The big bosses of France, the large trusts and industrialists, through economic sabotage, have been trying to destroy the great social legislative gains of the French people.

"They will not succeed."

Danger of Fascism

Turning his attention to the American scene, Jouhaux told reporters that when he came to the United States in 1919 he was "full of enthusiasm and hope for the future."

But, he added, "In 1938 I have perhaps a little less enthusiasm because the world situation is less optimistic than it was in 1919 because of the rise and the development of Fascism and Nazism.

"However, I have the same hope as far as the collaboration of American labor organizations is concerned, and of the American people, in defense of peace and liberty.

Speaks For Millions

"For I cannot forget that I, together with my comrades on this delegation, speak not only in the name of 5,000,000 French workers grouped in the CGT, but also in the name of millions of men and women in the International Peace Campaign.

"It is on these fundamental and burning questions for the future of our civilization and for peace that on my arrival here and my trip to Mexico I wish to confer with all those who consider that it is in peace and in liberty that the world must evolve."

Honored At Luncheon

A day later Jouhaux, together with Spanish, Dutch and American labor leaders attended a luncheon given by the Trade Union Relief for Spain, at which Pres. David Dubinsky of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union, CIO, was the toastmaster.

Sec. Joseph Schlossberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Allan Haywood, New York CIO director; and City Councilman B. Charney Vladeck were among the speakers at the luncheon.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

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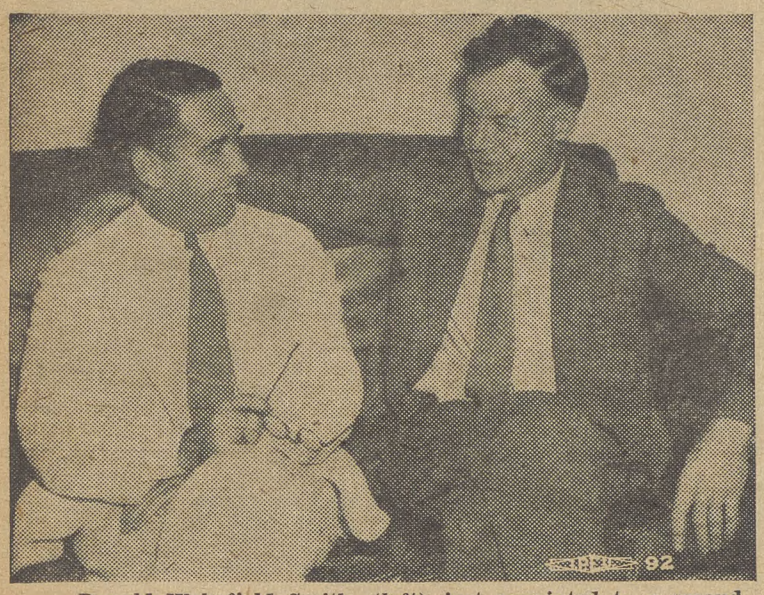
PACT WITH MINE UNION BRINGS PEACE TO HARLAN

NLRB Officials Confer



Donald Wakefield Smith, (left) just appointed to a second term on the National Labor Relations Board, talks things over with NLRB Chairman J. Warren Madden. Madden this week praised the United Mine Workers and Harlan County coal operators for reaching an agreement.

Agreement Ends Operators' Long War Against UMW; Lewis Hails Contract

(See Story on Page 3)

WASHINGTON—A CIO contract this week promised to bring an end to the years of anti-union warfare that has given Kentucky's "bloody Harlan County" a nationwide reputation.

After secret conferences, the Harlan County Coal Operators Assn. agreed to recognize the union, and signed the standard United Mine Workers agreement. Some 40 companies are affected.

As part of the agreement, workers who have been dismissed for their anti-union activity will be re-hired under a plan to be worked out by the employers and the union. The Natl. Labor Relations Board has agreed to drop its proceedings against the companies which signed the contract.

Pres. John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers hailed the agreement as a step forward toward stabilization of the entire coal industry. Chairman J. Warren Madden of the NLRB declared that "America should cheer" the pact.

Pres. William Green of the AFL, a former UMW leader, appeared to be the only person who took displeasure in the end of the open shop at Harlan. Green's bitter remarks against the mine union and the Labor Board drew from Pres. Lewis the comment that Green has become a "traitorous renegade."

Lewis Leaves For Meeting In Mexico

Washington — CIO Chairman John L. Lewis left this week for Mexico City, where he will attend the Latin-American labor conference which opens there September 5.

Lewis will attend the meeting as a fraternal delegate of the CIO. The invitation to attend the meeting came from Vincente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Conferation of Mexican Workers, who was in Washington twice this summer.

It is expected that the labor movement of every Central and South American democracy will be represented at the meeting, which is being sponsored by the Mexican labor unions.

Lewis will be accompanied on his trip by Ora Gassaway, international executive board member of the United Mine Workers.

Union Breaking Plot Charged To Maritime Commission By ACA

NEW YORK—The U. S. Maritime Commission has undertaken a long range campaign to break the marine workers unions, according to an open letter sent by Mervin Rathborne, president of the American Communications Assn., CIO, to Admiral Emory S. Land, Commission chairman.

The campaign, Rathborne states, is based on a policy of taking over ships from private owners, breaking collective bargaining agreements held by the workers, and then returning the ships to the owners for open shop operation. Contracts will be broken on the pretext that the workers will become government employes on Commission operated ships, and therefore not entitled to the protection of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

A Threat to the Union

"If this information is correct," Rathborne's letter continues," the practical effect will be to jeopardize the continued existence of the American Communications Association.

"If the Commission follows this policy on other ships which are either taken over or operated by the Commission, or are granted subsidies, the practical effect will be the complete destruction of this union by the U. S. Maritime Commission."

The letter concluded by warning that the ACA would find it impossible to continue to co-operate with the Commission, if present policies of attempting to break the union were continued.

POWER RATES CUT

Lincoln, Nebr. — (FP)—Lincoln power users got a practical demonstration of the value of public ownership of utilities as they paid their August light bills. They will receive the fourth cut in electric rates since the municipal yardstick plant was established in 1913.

Carders Win, Lift Pay 25%

New York—One hundred and forty-five members of the United Carders and Bill Posters Local 811, CIO, have won sole collective bargaining rights, wage boosts and other gains in a contract ending the sixteen-week strike against the Collier Advertising Service here.

Wage increases range from 5 to 25 per cent., bringing day rates up to $35 per week and night rates to $37. In addition, the workers have won system wide seniority, grievance adjustment machinery, two weeks paid vacation, and payment of wages in cash.

The contract was negotated by James Qualey, president of Local 811, Thomas Johnstone, treasurer, and M. Stearn, CIO field representative, Allan S. Haywood, CIO regional director in New York, assisted throughout the strike.

TWOC WINS

Stottsville, N. Y.—A five weeks' strike at the Atlantic Mills here ended this week with the signing of an agreement between the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and the company, recognizing the CIO union as sole baraining agency.

F. D. R. Praises Harlan Pact

Washington—Pres. Roosevelt this week praised the new contract signed by the United Mine Workers, CIO, and the Harlan County Coal Operators Assn.

Pointing out that he was not familiar with the details of the contract, he said that anything which would bring peace to Harlan was to be commended.

At the same time the President took occasion to praise the work of the Natl. Labor Relations Board. Both the Board and the Harlan contract have been criticized by Pres. William Green of the AFL.

Wage-Hour Administrator Pushes Work

Washington — Wage-hour administrator Elmer F. Andrews this week revealed that considerable progress is being made towards an effective organization, and that by October 24, the new division of the Department of Labor will be ready for action.

The first industry committee to be established by Andrews will cover textile. It will have twenty-one members, seven representing labor, seven the employers and seven the public. The committee will recommend minimum wages for silk, rayon, jute and cotton textiles.

The tobacco industry is expected to be the next one with which the division will deal. A preliminary group met this week with the CIO represented.

Olson Vote Victory For LNPL

San Francisco.—Nomination in the Democratic primaries of Culbert Olson for governor was described here as a "major victory" by Labor's Non-Partisan League.

LNPL had conducted a referendum of its affiliates to determine their preference in the eight-sided race. The AFL refused to join with the League, endorsing instead Sheriff Murphy of San Francisco. Little known outside the city, Murphy polled a small vote.

The League took no position in the senatorial campaign, pledging itself to support the New Deal Democratic candidate in the fall elections.

Unionists Lose Taste For Wheaties After Tie-Up With Scab Firm

PHILADELPHIA.—The makers of Wheaties, the baseball breakfast food, have completed a merchandising alliance with a strongly anti-union hosiery mill, the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, CIO, charged this week.

The purchase of two packs of the cereal enables one to purchase a pair of ladies' hose at half price. The Cooper Wells, Co. of St. Louisrdlcmfwyvbgk Co. of St. Joseph, Mich., and Decatur, Ala., are bitterly anti-union and recently appeared at a labor Board hearing on charges of coercion, intimidation, fostering a company union, and discrimination against union members.

Imediately after the hearing a witness, employed in the Decatur plant, was slugged by a foreman while he worked at his job.

RCA Renews

Camden, N. J. — Indication that the RCA Manufacturing Co. has found collective bargaining satisfactory after a year's experience came this week with the announcement that the company had renewed its contract with the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO.

The company, of which former Asst. Sec. of Labor Edward McGrady is vice-president, signed the renewal almost two months before the first contract was to have expired.

The union remains as sole collective bargaining agency for the company's 6,000 workers here, and retains the 26-hour-week, present wage scales and working conditions.

John L. Lewis's Labor Day Message On Page 3

NLRB Chairman Lauds Harlan Pact

America Should Rejoice; Madden Declares; Assails Foes Of Wagner Act, Board

WASHINGTON.—J. Warren Madden, chairman of the Natl. Labor Relations Board, in a radio broadcast made this week lauded Harlan County coal operators and the United Mine Workers, CIO, for coming to an agreement which promises to end years of bitter controversy in one of the nation's industrial "hot spots."

"America should rejoice in the reclamation of Harlan County and the critics of the Natl. Labor Relations Act should take the day off," the NLRB chairman declared.

"Will our critic who applied the expression 'shotgun agreement' to settlements made by the Board to the laying down of the shotguns in Harlan county," Madden asked. "Would he prefer that the feud should have continued until either the union or the coal business in Harlan county was prostrate?"

Madden's reference was beleved to have been directed at Senator Burke of Nebraska, a vociferous critic of the Wagner Act and the labor board.

Madden's speech came shortly after President William Green had uttered cries of collusion because the Labor Board had agreed to withdraw its charges against the Harlan mine owners when the contract was signed with the UMW. While making no reference to Green in his speech, the NLRB head asserted that the "Board and its staff realize that any favoritism whatever would be inexcusable and their task is to administer the law as the Board interprets it, regardless of whom it helps or hurts."

Attacks Critics

Most of the speech, however, was devoted to answering those critics of the Board who have used every possible opportunity to castigate its activities.

He pointed out that direct frontal attacks upon the right of labor to organize have almost disappeared, and that such direct attacks are now made 'anonymously through scurrilous pamphlets, or through the manipulation from behind the scenes of groups of small men whose sense of inferiority is mitigated by their being permitted to have a part in a mob scene."

"Every fundamental human freedom which has ever been wrung by the people from their rulers or from a hitherto dominating class in society has had to be maintained and perfected by vigilant assertion against this same sort of grudging acceptance. The fight against the new right ceases, when the right is legally recognized, to be an open battle, and becomes a sort of guerilla retreat.

"Show me a community where this new right is successfully denied," Madden challenged, "and I will show you a community where the ancient rights" of free speech and free assembly "are trampled under foot."

Believe in Wagner Act

Madden pointed out that the members of the Labor Board believe in the Wagner Act. Too often in the past, he said, laws for working men have been turned out to be "paper gestures" because their administration had fallen into the hands of people unfriendly to the spirit of the law.

Seeks Justice

The Labor Board chairman pointed to the care with which the board and its officers examine each case.

"In our arduous efforts to discover truth and do justice in our decisions," he declared, "we envy the facility of some of our critics who, without knowing anything of the evidence and having only the haziest notions about the law, can dash off an opinion about any case in time to make the deadline for the first edition."

Similarly he ridiculed those who lay the cause of labor disputes to the NLRB.

"These critics could with equal logic assert that prosperity causes strikes, because you can't strike unless you have a job and more men have jobs in prosperous times," he said.

NLRB Takes Jurisdiction In Bank Case

Los Angeles.—A Natl. Labor Relations Board trial examiner this week ruled that the Board has jurisdiction over employes of the giant Bank of America.

The ruling, considered precedent-making, followed charges filed by the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO. The bank was ordered to rehire a dismissed employe and stop coercing employes.

D. W. Smith Gets 2nd NLRB Term

Washington — Pres. Roosevelt this week re-appointed Donald Wakefield Smith to another term on the National Labor Relations Board.

Smith's first term expired late last month.

The President's action was taken despite the fact that top officials of the AFL have in recent weeks added an attack on Smith to their general warfare against the NLRB.

Smith declared that he was "deeply grateful for the continued confidence" the President had shown in him.

Discusses Wagner Act

"The Natl. Labor Relations Act," he added, "should be respected as an instrument designed to remove the major causes of industrial strife and to establish a democratic procedure looking toward a stabilization of conditions between labor and industry. It accords only those rights which are inherent in democratic government.

"Although labor relations must remain an unstable truce so long as some employers indulge in unfair labor practices, my experience as a member of the Board has demonstrated that the purposes underlying the Act are being increasingly accepted by American industry.

"Although some criticism has been directed against the Board, such criticism is primarily the result of factional differences and cannot be supported by the record, which proves that the Act has been administered with strict impartiality."

Smith pointed out that the "crescendo of opposition to collective bargaining has passed its peak," and that today "more employers are enjoying stable agreements than ever before in our history."

HO! HUM!

New Orleans—The AFL in New Orleans went William Green one better this week when it attacked the Natl. Labor Relations Board as "Communistic."

Tories, Liberals Deny Red Charges

WASHINGTON.—For perhaps the first time in his life, Tory former Gov. Harold Hoffman, Republican, of New Jersey was forced last week to deny that he was a dupe for the Communists.

Hoffman's name was mentioned by J. B. Matthews, one of the Dies committee's prize witnesses.

Hoffman, who was in frequent combat with Jersey labor during his term of office, said that "If I am a red, or a 'dupe of the reds,' Dr. Matthews is the Duchess of Windsor. I can imagine him nervously looking under his bed each night expecting to find a bomb or Heywood Broun."

Matthews a "Liar"

George George, New York correspondent for Ce Soir, French pro-labor paper printed in France, called Matthews a "liar" and recommended a "rest cure for his red hallucinations."

President MacCracken of Vassar Colege, outstanding American educator and another member of Matthews' "red dupe" brigade, answered the charges with the terse remark that "I believe I have adequate intelligence to know when I am being exploited."

Delegates to the World Youth Congress, now in session at Vassar, were particularly annoyed at the red baiting.

James Klugman, British delegate and secretary of the World Students Assn., said, "The British are not in the habit of calling peace and humanitarian organizations 'red.'"

Meanwhile letters from all over the country have arrived in the CIO office denying Communist charges made by John P. Frey last week.

Definitions Redefined

Boston—Hearings by the Dies Committee will result in a "new definition of the word 'Communist'," Zion's Herald independent Methodist weekly, said here.

The old definition, it pointed out, was "comparatively simple" but now a more "comprehensive definition" is in order, it asserted. The paper suggested:

"One who is devoted to world peace; a child actress in the motion pictures; a youth of brains and ideals; a friend of labor; an open-minded professor; anyone whom we dislike."

Knocks Dies Methods

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who in a blistering letter to Congressman Martin L. Dies turned down his suggestions for handling of the deportation case against Harry Bridges, and assailed the "preposterous revelations" made before the Dies Committee.

Frances Perkins Criticizes Dies, Snubs His Advice

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins this week sharply rebuked Congressman Martin Dies, "red probe" committee leader, for attempting to dictate to the Labor Department how it should conduct its deportation case against Harry Bridges, CIO west coast director.

Miss Perkins, in a long letter to Dies filled with phrases of bitter criticism, said, in effect, that the Texas Congressman didn't know what he was talking about.

She declared that she would not upset all the opinions of her legal department merely to please the Texas Congressman, whose analysis of the Bridges case she described as apparently made "without sufficient knowledge of the law."

Case Held Up

Bridges faces deportation on the charge of being a Communist—an accusation which he has consistently denied. The case against him is being held up pending appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court of a similar case in New Orleans, where a circuit court judge ruled that Communist party membership is not sufficient cause for deportation. Dies objected to this delay on the part of the Labor Dept.

"Perhaps it is fortunate that Shirley Temple was born an American citizen," Miss Perkins wrote to Dies, "and that we will not have to debate the issue raised by the preposterous revelations of your committee in regard to this innocent and likeable child."

In enforcing the immigration law, she continued, it is "of the utmost importance" that there should be "absolute adherence to the Constitution, to the rights of individuals and a punctilious regard for all those safeguards of procedure which long experience has taught us preserve for men their liberty, their freedom and their opportunity to enjoy and profit by democracy."

Hollywood Laughs

By JOHN R. CHAPLIN

Hollywood—(FP)—Happily unworried over the charges that have been brought against them by the Dies Committee witness, Hollywood stars are getting a big laugh out of the national publicity they are being given on the grounds of "aiding communism."

At a recent mass meeting, writer Frank Scully; Judge Fletcher Bowron, reform candidate for mayor of Los Angeles; and Robert Noble, pension plan leader, along with 1700 Hollywood voters, sent a wire to Representative Dies branding his investigation an "un-American activity . . . fostered by economic royalists with the avowed intent of taking the play away from the LaFollette Committee. . . ."

They pointed out that the committee's informants here were the very "spy squad" which has recently been disbanded for terroristic activities, dropped from the police force and its captain jailed.

They concluded by requesting Dies to "take your witch-hunt back to Berlin where it started."

Donald Ogden Stewart answered the Dies red-painters with the report that Hitler is coming to Hollywood to play Scarlett in "Gone With the Wind" after taking over Czechoslovakia."

Final blowoff, of course, was J. B. Matthews' testimony that everyone in the film industry "except Snow White and Mickey Mouse was helping the cause of Communism. He was wrong. He should have included them too, for Walt Disney's Donald Duck comic strip runs daily in the Paris paper Ce Soir, which Matthews said is "owned outright" by the Communists.

The fact is that Ce Soir, second largest evening paper in Paris, while extremely liberal, is in no way a Communist organ and is owned by a group of independent French capitalists following the leftward trend of the people of France in their publishing policies.

Fuller Resigns As Head of Glass Union

COLUMBUS.—Having successfully completed the task of restoring harmony and unity to the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, President Paul W. Fuller submitted his resignation August 31 to a special meeting of the union's international executive board.

Announcing Fuller's action in Washington, Chairman John L. Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization declared that "The Federation of Flat Glass Workers is to be congratulated on having set its house in order with the assistance of the CIO.

"Not only has complete harmony and unity been restored within the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, but remarkable progress has been made by the union in effecting 100 per cent. organization in the flat glass industry and winning what is in effect a national agreement maintaining and improving the workers' conditions.

"The CIO is proud to have participated in these constructive achievements, and Mr. Fuller is to be congratulated on the excellent service he has rendered in his term of office."

Fuller was appointed by Chairman Lewis to serve out the balance of former President Glen W. McCabe's term of office, under an agreement signed by all officers of the Federation, to settle an internal controversy which had divided the union for several years.

Unity Restored

Reporting on his stewardship to the board, Fuller related how unity had been restored between the 27 locals which were not paying their tax and the rest of the international.

"Thanks to the confidence felt by the membership in the leadership of the CIO, whose direct representative I was, the membership rallied splendidly in support of the moves I took to restore harmony with the result that in a few months all but one of the 27 locals

(Continued on Page 6)

Mine Union Agreement Brings Era of Peace To 'Bloody' Harlan

CINCINNATI—Long-sought peace came this week to Kentucky's "bloody Harlan" county.

The Harlan County Coal Operators' Assn. signed a union agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, CIO, providing for the usual UMW working conditions—the seven-hour day, five-day week, a basic pay of $5.60 a day, improved work regulations, and the check-off.

Some 15,000 miners will be affected by the contract.

Pres. John L. Lewis of the UMW declared he was "gratified" by the settlement.

The contract will expire March 31, 1939, the date in which all UMW contracts throughout the country come to an end. At negotiations for a new contract the Harlan operators will join with other employers of UMW labor to discuss terms of the new agreement.

As part of the agreement the Natl. Labor Relations Board consented to drop for all time its cases against the Harlan operators.

Signing of the contract leaves only one Harlan mine not operating under UMW conditions—a captive mine operated by the Wisconsin Steel Corp., a subsidiary of Tom Girdler's Republic Steel.

The companies agreed to refuse recognition to "any of the so-called company unions in their camps, unless certified by the board as the appropriate bargaining agency."

Arrangements were made in the agreement for the rehiring of workers who had been discharged by some of the 40 companies involved because of their union activities.

In Washington Pres. John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers hailed the contract, declaring "it represents the end of a long struggle to establish collective bargaining in that area, an effort that has been resisted through years that were very costly to both the capital and labor side.

"The negotiation of a contract permits the rule of reason to enter into the Harlan coal fields and govern the relations of all parties at interest.

"It adds stability to the entire coal industry by establishing common labor costs throughout the competitive producing areas.

"It augurs well for the future because the operators have entered into a stipulation with us that they will enter the Applachian Joint Conferences to negotiate a new contract when the present one expires in April.

"In every way the agreement should be hailed as a constructive accomplishment for the coal operators, the coal miners and the public at large.

"I am satisfied that both sides have gone into it in good

(Continued on Page 5)

UAW Locals Approve CIO Peace Plan

WASHINGTON. — Chairman John L. Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization has asked Vice-Chairmen Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman to attend a meeting of the international executive board of the United Automobile Workers in Detroit on Wednesday, September 7.

The meeting will act upon the proposal of the CIO for settling the controversy which has divided the organization.

"I cannot too strongly stress the necessity of the United Automobile Workers co-operating with the CIO for the abatement of the present controversy in your union," Chairman Lewis wired President Homer Martin.

Since the CIO proposal was made resolutions have poured in to CIO headquarters from locals in all parts of the country wholeheartedly approving the peace proposal and pledging their cooperation to end the controversy along the lines suggested by the CIO.

West Side Local Acts

One of the first locals to act was the big West Side Local of Detroit, which at its regular meeting went on record to "heartily endorse and support the program offered by Chairman Lewis" and urging the international executive board to adpot it by unanimous vote.

Other Detroit locals from which communications were immediately received approving the CIO proposal include Local 306, whose executive board declared they were in full accord; Local 236, whose president, Robert Stone, declared on behalf of the local's 4100 members that they wholeheartedly endorsed and supported the program and praised Lewis for "helping us to strengthen and unify our international"; a plant meeting of the Kelsey-Hayes division, which unanimously adopt-

(Continued on Page 6)

A Labor Day Message

By John L. Lewis

Since last Labor Day industrial workers and the nation as a whole have suffered from a sudden and pronounced depression. Such movements gather momentum as they move on. One after another the barriers to deflation are broken down. Money goes into hoarding and credit disappears when most needed; workers are discharged, wages cut, farm commodity prices fall, family reserves are exhausted and the buying power of the masses dries up.

Men may dispute over the relative causes of these economic reverses, but it cannot be denied that the one that began last fall was hailed with unveiled gratification by privileged wealth and its reactionary retainers.

At its conference last September, the Committee for Industrial Organization gave warning of the impending depression and called upon government to take timely steps to reverse the movement and to mitigate its evils.

While the debates went on over corporate taxes and government guaranty of mortgages, the Committee for Industrial Organization and Labor's Non-Partisan League organized public demand for federal relief for the unemployed and destitute, and for renewed governmental participation in public works. Already this program, belatedly adopted, is turning us into the direction of renewed prosperity.

But the CIO is committed to a broader policy for promoting a sound economic balance in our country. It stands for a fairer sharing in the national income by both farmers and industrial workers. It seeks to mobilize labor that its power may be effectively exercised to that end.

It seeks to organize labor that its rights may be respected in the play of our economic institutions and that its counsels may be respected in the functioning of our political institutions. It seeks no change in either, but believes that under both there can be more justice done to those who toil.

The CIO was born of the complacency and inertia of those who had so long assumed direction of the labor movement in America, who insisted that labor unions must be patterned on craft distribution, and who denounced as heretical any effort towards industrial organization.

JOHN L. LEWIS

Chairman, Committee for Industrial Organization
Chairman, Labor's Non-Partisan League

They have met our efforts to organize the unorganized with sneers, reprisals, sabotage and vilification. Professing a desire for unity, they have engaged in a civil war to destroy the labor movement which the CIO has carried to such extraordinary success. They have denounced labor laws and repudiated political friends of labor on the announced ground that the one might shelter the rights and the other befriend the interests of their fellow workers.

But the labor movement marches on. The industrial spies will go, the machine guns and gas bombs will be outlawed, the union busters will disappear from managements; contracts for wages and working conditions will be negotiated between corporations and employees upon a basis of common rights. The labor union will become one of our cherished economic institutions, and industrial democracy will take its proper place under our flag.

Unemployment reserves, old age pensions, The Labor Relations Act, The Wage and Hour Law, all are the result of the militant crusading of those who have seen the common interests of all workers, and not those who regard the labor movement as having culminated in a few skilled craft organizations.

In the justice that is done to all who toil lies the prosperity of the nation and the perpetuity of our democratic institutions.

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

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John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
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The Harlan Contract

The establishment of peaceful collective bargaining in Harlan County, Kentucky, through the agreement won by the United Mine Workers of America, is a triumph for the CIO, for labor generally and for all who believe in orderly progress, as opposed to unlawful violence.

Particular significance attaches to this victory because of the years of anti-labor terrorism which preceded it, and which earned the name of "bloody" Harlan for the county.

The Harlan miners have now won the same kind of agreement which exists in all other bituminous coal areas. Besides the union protection and improved conditions involved, the agreement means, as Pres. John L. Lewis of the UMWA points out, "that industrial peace has come to the long terrorized and disturbed Harlan mining communities."

"In every way," he says, "the agreement should be hailed as a constructive accomplishment for the coal operators, the coal miners and the public at large."

President Roosevelt has expressed similar confidence in Harlan's peaceful future. Chairman J. Warren Madden of the National Labor Relations Board has remarked that America should cheer the new contract. And the editorial opinion of the press of the country has hailed the constructive character of this agreement bringing industrial peace in place of industrial warfare.

Only William Green has seen fit to attack this labor victory, adding another to the growing list of his spiteful and traitorous stabs at the union which raised him to prominence.

Chief credit should go to the Harlan miners who have kept the union faith in face of every sort of anti-union violence and to the persistent and aggressive organizing efforts of the UMWA. But credit should also go to the Wagner labor relations act, which affirms labor's right to organize and whose purpose of industrial peace through collective bargaining has been vindicated in the Harlan outcome.

For the CIO as a whole, this victory of the UMWA is further proof that there is power in industrial organization which can overcome the worst of obstacles. The Harlan agreement marks another forward step in the great march of the CIO to union organization of all the unorganized.

A Reunited Union

A successful job of union rehabilitation has been completed by the Committee for Industrial Organization in the case of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America.

This union was divided by an internal controversy, in which President Glen W. McCabe was at loggerheads with his executive board. The union was so seriously threatened by the dissension which spread to its locals and which handicapped its officers in performing the union's legitimate functions, that eventually all parties agreed to request the intervention of Chairman John L. Lewis and to abide by the decision of a commission which he thereupon appointed.

The commission was successful in getting all leaders in the controversy to sign an agreement under which McCabe resigned and Chairman Lewis was asked to appoint an administrator to serve out the balance of his term.

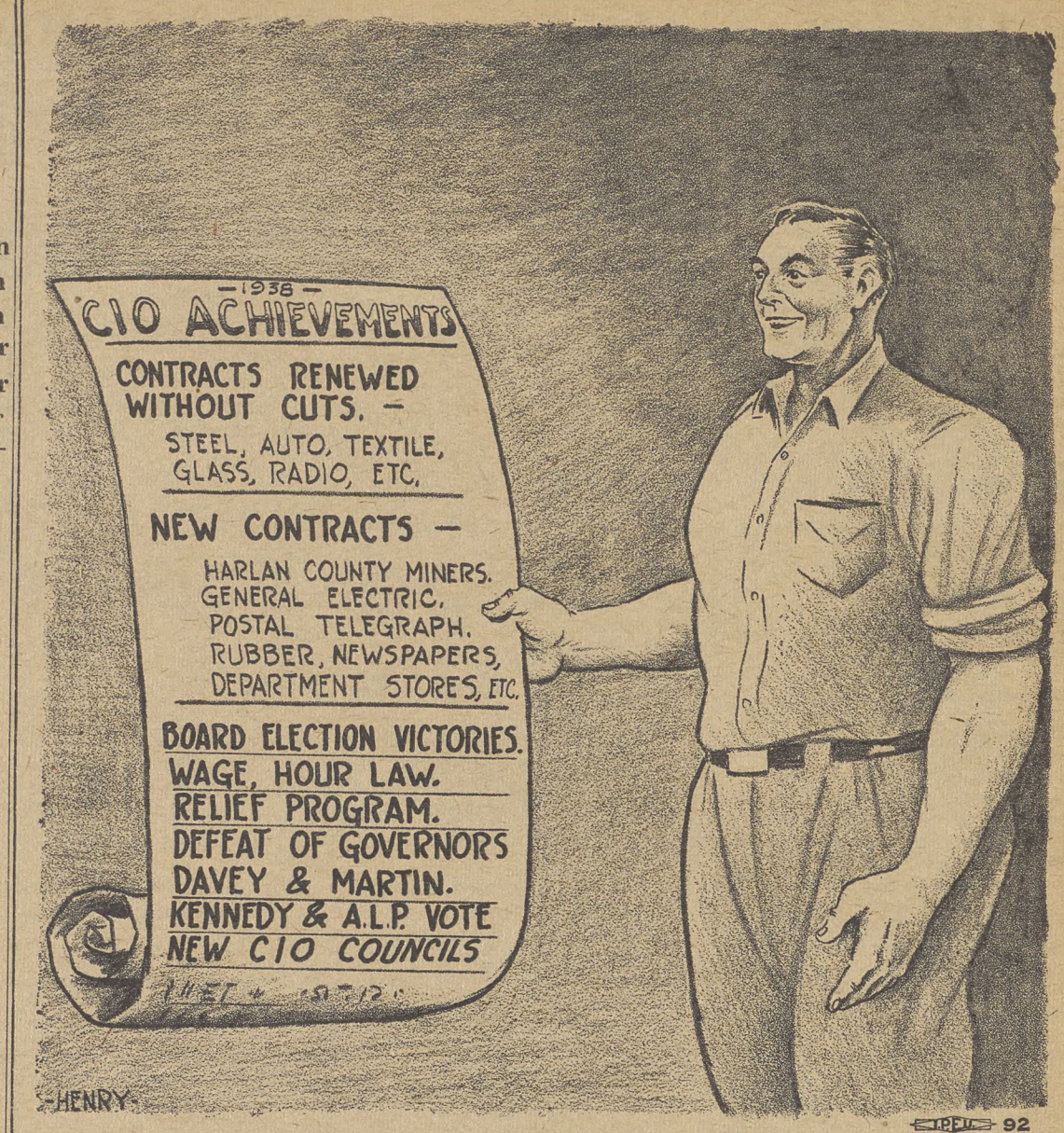
Paul W. Fuller, who was appointed administrator, has now completed the task to which he was assigned, and, since his term of office has expired, has submitted his resignation to the union's executive board.

In his report to the board, Fuller tells how unity and harmony have been restored; how organization has been pushed until the flat glass industry is 100 per cent. organized and expansion has been carried into other branches of the industry; and of the union's success in warding off wage cuts and achieving what is in effect a national agreement.

These achievements have been made, Fuller points out, through the assistance of the CIO and due to the "splendid co-operation and loyalty shown by all the officers and organizers of the Federation and by its whole membership."

"The CIO is proud to have a reunited Federation of Flat Glass Workers as one of its most loyal and sucessful affiliates," he says.

Internal controversy is one of the growing pains of young organizations. It is a tribute to the inherent strength of an organization and the good sense of its membership when such division can be overcome as successfully as it has been overcome in the case of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers.



Labor Day Reflections

Looking Ahead

By *Len De Caux*

Manufacturers of Dissension

Nothing seems to distress Weary Willie Green so much as a good sound labor victory.

When the CIO won its epoch-making victory over General Motors, he wept and wailed and wrung his hands.

When U. S. Steel signed a union agreement for the first time in history, he deplored it as a defeat.

And now that the United Mine Workers have brought unionism to Harlan county, Kentucky, after years of bitter struggle, Green denounces it as a "plot!"

Coniptions

Green is but one of the many enemies who throw coniption fits at each great forward step of the CIO.

His petty spitefulness would attract little attention, except that it fits in neatly with the wider campaign of reaction against progressive labor, against the Wagner act and against the whole New Deal.

Every one of Green's repetitious attacks on the Labor Board is treated as front-page news in the reactionary press, along with the not dissimilar attacks of the Chamber of Commerce and manufacturers' associations which reflect more directly the publishers' viewpoint.

Dissension

Another form of press reaction to CIO advances is intensification of the "internal dissension" campaign.

Dissension within the AFL is all but ignored. But any difference of opinion within the CIO is regularly magnified into every kind of a "split."

The latest phase of this campaign started in so-called liberal papers, which assumed to tell the workers who their representatives should be and to call for purges and housecleanings against the victims of their slanders.

The outspokenly reactionary press soon took up the hue and cry. And now nearly every union election or policy debate is editorialized and misinterpreted to suit the propaganda of these self-appointed dictators of union policy from outside.

One-Sided Reporting

Even such an august institution as the New York Times has caught the crusading fervor of this union-dividing campaign; and its news columns are aflame with it.

Rare is the AFL state or city body that secures unanimity; and defections are common, though little noticed in the press.

But when one or two locals withdrew from the Los Angeles CIO council, the New York Times magnified it, with a lengthy front-page story, to the proportions of a major revolt.

And when international officials and most of the locals repudiated this damp squib rebellion, the Times refrained from printing one word of the rebuttal. Nor was any story carried on the representative, united and enthusiastic state convention of CIO unions that followed at Los Angeles.

Similar self-restraint was shown by the Times in denying space to CIO replies to the Dies committee, though it devoted columns upon columns to every absurd detail of John P. Frey's fairy stories about the CIO unions.

When the CIO won its great victory in Harlan county, the Times hid the story on the 15th page, while Green's jealous comment was given a two-column, front-page story the next day.

Now the same paper seems to be becoming frantic at the prospects of restored unity in the United Automobile Workers. Minor expressions of disagreement with the CIO peace proposal rate front-page headlines, with several columns giving every "whereas;" while hardly one of the scores of expressions of approval rates even a line of mention at the tale of such stories.

What About AFL?

It so happens that the AFL is "torn with dissension" over its remnant sale of what it has left in the maritime industry. Its henchmen are fighting over a dead horse, it it true, but the press barely mentions it.

Some of the enterprising stool-pigeons of the Dies committee might also discover many "reds" in the AFL, if so disposed; and it would take little research to disclose "quarreling factions" in the AFL leadership.

But this would not fit in with the present press campaign, which is directed against a live, militant and advancing movement—and not against decaying reaction in the labor field.

Growing Pains

Most young and vigorous democratic organizations suffer from factionalism at on time or another. They acquire maturity and discipline in overcoming such growing pains.

The new unions of the CIO have had proportionately less of such difficulties than had the older unions in the AFL. They also have the ripe experience and sage counsel of a mature national leadership to help them over the bumps.

The exaggerations and distortions of these situations in the anti-labor press are simply another of the many propaganda campaigns which the CIO has learned to expect from its enemies—and which its members have learned to discount and overcome.

Phonograph Records Nearly 100% Union

New York.—Every American phonograph record will soon be a union product, the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, announced this week.

Organization is nearing the 100 per cent. mark at Decca, Inc., third largest of the big manufacturers.

Other major producers are RCA-Victor, at Camden, N. J., and American Recording, where the union has already gained a closed shop contract. Decca workers are paid a wage far less than employes at the two union companies receive.

Hillman Pinch-Hits As Columnist

NEW YORK — Chalk up to progress the fact that union officials, though still drawn in unflattering portraits, at least are not shown as the "unholy horrors" they once were pictured, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, said in a copy-righted column appearing in the Daily News Record, textile trade paper.

Appearing as a guest columnist pinch-hitting for Edward Ruttenber, special writer for the clothing industry trade journal, Hillman took the occasion to draw a comparison between changes in sartorial styles and styles in collective bargaining.

The Amalgamated is not a stranger to the art of stimulating people to want better than what they've got," he declared. "In a way, we too, seek to fashion new and better styles, even though they be styles in living rather than styles in clothing."

New Modes

Hillman referred to the once popular "American Plan" coverall, now quite out-of-date. "The trend today is toward stream-lined, collective bargaining contracts, tailored to measure, practical, a credit to the designer and a comfort to the user," he said.

"Styles in collective bargaining change, too. It used to mean just an armed truce at a particular, point in an industrial no-man's land. Now it stands for an intricate system of organized industrial relations, a mechanism for cooperation in industry."

Sign With UMW In Harlan

(Continued From Page 1)

faith and predict that its operation will be a success."

Green Mad Again

While union leaders and employers seemed satisfied that the agreement would bring a new era of peace and harmony into one of the nation's economic sore-spots, Pres. William Green of the American Federation of Labor issued the same type of anti-labor statement which has been forthcoming from him every time the CIO has brought collective bargaining into hitherto open-shop sectors of American industry.

Green, attending a meeting of AFL leaders in Atlantic City, saw the Harlan union agreement as a "brazen and illegal alliance" and took the opportunity to launch another of his increasingly frequent attacks on the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

Green, who was similarly dismayed when the CIO signed contracts with U. S. Steel and General Motors, lamented the fact that the recently-chartered Progressive Miners of America—a splinter outfit which the AFL executive council has been trying to build into a dual union to the UMW—would be barred from organizing in Harlan county.

Labor board officials pointed out, however, that the UMW contract does not call for the closed shop.

May Drop Cases

The Department of Justice has not yet announced whether or not it will drop charges against Harlan coal operators for criminal conspiracy to violate the Wagner Act. A trial against some 53 companies, executives and former deputy sheriffs, ended in a split jury some weeks ago.

Hearings for application for a new trial have been set for Sept. 17.

Years of Violence

For years Harlan was almost a "no man's land" for union organizers. Deputy sheriffs conducted open warfare against mine union representatives and members of UMW locals. Homes were bombed and men and women shot as a result of the efforts of the mine operators to keep the union out of Harlan.

Hearings conducted by the La-Follette committee last year revealed a widespread espionage system in use against union members. Since the passage and validation by the Supreme Court of the Wagner Act, however, union organization has been an easier—though not a simple—task in the county, and thousands of miners flocked into the union.

ILGW Seeks Pacts In Hub

Boston, Mass.—Members of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers Union, CIO, participated in a series of work stoppages this week to force a contract upon a number of open shop firms.

Some 750 ILGWU members from 12 concerns in all took part in the "preventive holiday" which started late last week. Workers in eight of the firms signed contracts and returned to work, leaving their shifts in turn to continue picketing the other concerns.

Forty-eight pickets have been arrested. ILGWU officials said the picketing had been entirely peaceful, and laid the arrests to the provocative actions of a strike-breaker at one plant.

Lewis Brands Green As Traitorous Renegade

WASHINGTON.—The attack by Pres. William Green of the AFL on the new contract negotiated by the United Mine Workers with Harlan coal operators was described this week by UMW Pres. John L. Lewis as "characteristic of what might be expected from a traitorous renegade."

The UMW, Lewis continued, "spawned" Green and "for many years fed him."

"Since he has resigned from his union and consorts with its enemies, it is not surprising that he should resort to misrepresentation and slander with reference to specific matters.

"The UMW has organized the Harlan County Coal fields and negotiated with the coal operators a standard wage agreement. It is the same kind of agreement which exists in all other bituminous coal areas, and it contains the same language and provisions.

"It means that industrial peace has come to the long terrorized and disturbed Harlan mining communities.

"The UMW has been the plaintiff in all actions brought before the Natl. Labor Relations Board from this field. Naturally, it rested with the UMW to determine the degree to which it would press the charges. The NLRB had nothing to do with the contract, which has just been negotiated. The UMW has nothing to do with the criminal litigation instituted by the federal government.

"Obviously Green's statement that he has information on this subject is a lie, uttered by a pusillanimous ingrate."

Leaders Of Labor Laud Gains In Year, Predict More Successes

Prestige At Polls High--- E. L. Oliver

Washington—Labor Day of 1938 "finds millions of pro-labor voters engaged in a historic struggle to preserve and extend democracy in the United States," E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League declared this week.

"Since organization of Labor's Non-Partisan League in the spring of 1936, with the double objective of re-electing President Franklin D. Roosevelt and of then establishing a permanent political organization to fight for pro-labor legislation and candidates, labor has moved far until today its political prestige exceeds that of any other period in labor history."

In Many States

Oliver said that organization of the league "has been carried through as planned in all industrial and many farm states."

"Breaking with outworn policies that put labor wholly at the mercy of machine politicians, labor today has created its own organization for independent political action," Oliver continued.

Too frequently, he explained, labor has elected to public office men who "have used every parliamentary ruse that their command to sabotage social legislation sought by labor."

This type of politician, he said, desperately sought to kill the wage-hour bill and was prevented only by the hastily-mobilized demands of organized labor.

"Since Congress adjourned with the 1938 primaries in progress the issue between those genuinely devoted to the principles of democracy and pseudo-liberals has emerged in even clearer form. President Roosevelt has himself intervened in certain of the primaries where the most notorious foes of social legislation are seeking to be returned to office by voters of the Democratic party.

"In most of the Congressional districts the campaign is being carried to the reactionaries by labor."

Labor Faces Tory Attack--- Brophy

WASHINGTON.—John Brophy, CIO director, this week warned the workers of America that they are "facing a wide attack by anti-labor forces on their civil rights and on their standards of living and working."

"Short-sighted employers and their political mouthpieces are trying, through attempted wage cuts, through reactionary political campaigns, and through the employer-owned press, to break down the gains labor has won by organization," he said.

The attack, he continued, "is taking place on all fronts" and "goes on all the time."

The CIO, Brophy asserted, "representing 4,000,000 organized working men and women, has held back the anti-labor drive. Wage cuts have been prevented, job conditions maintained."

"What are the objectives of the CIO between now and next Labor Day?

"Through the CIO American working men and women will maintain and extend the gains they have already won. They will organize the unorganized. They will win more decent living and working conditions. They will press for social legislation to benefit the people who make the wealth of this country. They will demand decent housing and a national health program, security for old age and sickness and unemployment, the right to work at a living wage.

Probably the busiest secretary in the capital these days is Eugenia Pope, secretary to Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews. The only employe of the new bureau, she must keep track of 50,000 applications for the 1,000 jobs to be filled in the next couple of months.

Must Continue To Build--- Kennedy

Washington—Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers and lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, declared this week that the CIO has helped America to become imbued with "labor's progressive philosophy of resisting wage reductions and the imposition of more burdensome conditions upon the backs of Labor."

Kennedy said that Labor Day finds "labor and the country in general with its program for industrial justice and social security as yet not reasonably applied. And yet, when we look back over the past year, we find we have made progress.

The Answer—Organization

Pointing to the fact that during the current recession wage reductions have been the exception rather than the rule, Kennedy charged that "the consciousness of the American people is reacting favorably to the need for increased purchasing power and the reductions of the hours of labor so they may be geared to the trend of modern industry.

"The answer to it all is organization—complete organization—so that labor can make continuing and accelerated progress for the consummation of its program for economic justice and social security. The United Mine Workers of America is playing its part in this great movement.

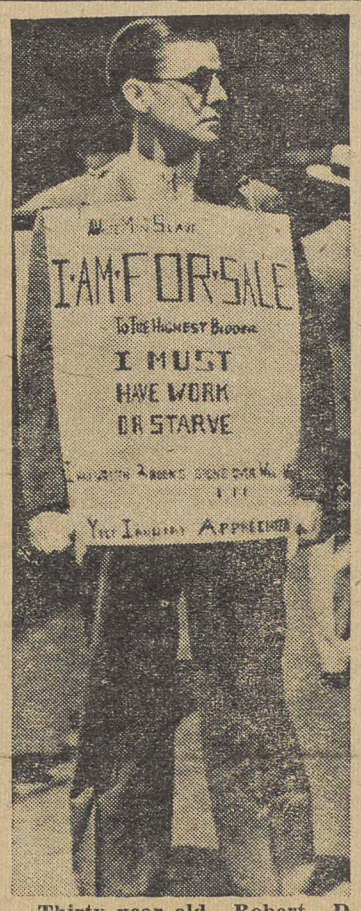
"We must follow through to consolidate our gains and to bring about further improvement along every line of endeavor through our organizations, and in co-operation with government in building upon the foundation of industrial justice a superstructure that will reflect the ideals and the aspirations of labor in this country.

"When labor's program is reasonably applied, we can expect greater things, not only for the people but for the institutions of government itself."

FIGHT PICKETING BAN

Jersey City—The Workers Defense League has announced it will contest the constitutionality of a proposed ordinance in Ridgewood, N. J., which requires a $50 weekly fee from any person carrying a sign on the city streets.

For Sale



Thirty-year-old Robert D. Stevens of Baltimore is shown walking the streets as a "slave" who "must have work or starve." Stevens offered himself to the highest bidder.

TWOC Wage Bureau To Aid All CIO Unions

WASHINGTON.—Services of the Wage-Hour Bureau, recently established by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, will be at the disposal of all CIO unions and members who need information in securing maximum benefits under the Act, according to John Abt, newly appointed head of the Bureau.

Unaffiliated groups of workers will also be furnished information on the Act, according to the Bureau head.

Describing the services the Bureau will perform, Abt declared:

"It is our purpose, in cooperation with the research divisions of the unions themselves, to prepare and aid in the presentation of evidence before the various Industry Committees appointed to recommend the establishment of wages in excess of the 25c minimum.

"We will give advice and assistance to the labor members of these Committees and follow through any matters in which they are interested in Washington."

Plans in Textiles

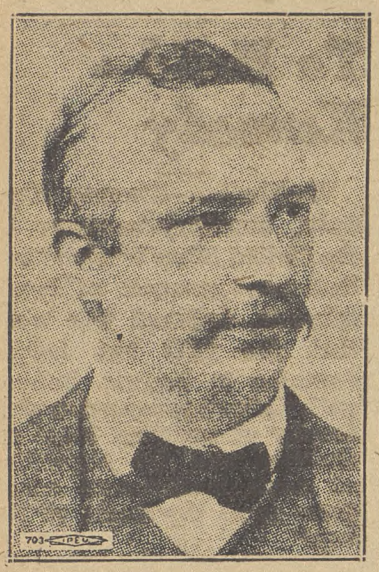
The first job the new Bureau will undertake is the preparation of material for the Industry Committee on cotton, silk and rayon textiles. This Committee, the first to be appointed under the provisions of the Act, will probably set the model for similar Committees, according to Abt. Under the Wage Hour law, similar Committees with representatives from employers, workers and consumers will be set up for other industries coming under the Act.

The new Bureau's head comes to the CIO from a long experience in New Deal work in Washington, where his last position was Chief Counsel for the La-Follette Civil Liberties Committee.

Previous to that he was Special Assistant to the U. S. Attorney General, where he acted as chief of the trial section of the anti-trust division of the U. S. Dept. of Justice, Assistant General Counsel in WPA, and Special Counsel to Securities Exchange Commission.

The March of Labor

Founder



Peter J. McGuire, a founder of and first secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who first proposed to the Central Labor Union in New York in 1882 that a day be set aside each year as Labor Day.

UAW Locals OK CIO Peace Plan

(Continued From Page 3)

ed the proposal; Local 208, which urged the CIO "to step in and carry through the peace proposal"; the Machine Unit of the Dodge Truck Local; and Amalgamated Local 205.

Local 235, Chevrolet Gear and Axle, at Hamtramck, Mich., by unanimous action of its executive board, adopted Lewis' program to end the international's internal troubles.

A meeting of local union representatives in Indianapolis unanimously accepted the CIO proposal, according to President C. E. Ralston of Studebaker Local 5, with delegates present from all Indiana locals except Anderson.

Other Cities

Notification of approval of favorable action was also received from officers of Local 14, Toledo; Local 115 in South Bend, Ind.; Local 34 in Atlanta, Ga.; Ford Local 325 in St. Louis Mo., and Local 248 in West Allis, Wis., where the membership voted unanimously to support the CIO peace plan.

The executive board of Local 259 in New York City unanimously endorsed the CIO proposal.

Few actions were reported opposing the proposal, and in most of these cases communications were received claiming that the expressions were not representative of the membership in those locals.

Milwaukee Locals

In regard to the action of the Wisconsin District Council in Milwaukee, for instance, President Harold Christoffel of Local 248 charged that a large number of small locals, including non-auto workers were able to outvote the locals with larger membership.

"Local 248, with 8000 members, was not represented" at the council meeting, Christoffel said in a letter to Chairman Lewis. "Of those present, Local 75, at Seaman Body, with 3500 (second largest in the district), Local 72 at Kenosha, with 2500, and many others voted against the actions taken.

"Actually, only approximately half of those present voted at all.

"I need hardly add that our local union stands ready to do everything that we possibly can to help keep the international solidly together under your guidance and that of the other CIO national leaders."

Most of the UAW locals have not had time to act on the CIO proposal before this issue of The CIO News went to press, but new resolutions were coming in almost hourly indicating overwhelming approval of the CIO proposal.

Review of CIO Activity Shows Major Gains

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

Washington—Leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization this week reviewed the year's progress since Labor Day, 1937, and pointed with satisfaction to gains on a score of fronts in the CIO march towards complete organization of the nation's unorganized workers.

In a twelve-month period largely occupied by a major depression, the CIO was able not only to keep its ranks together, but to keep wage rates from falling appreciably, to win new organizing victories and to show its power at the polls in a number of city and state voting tests.

As Chairman John L. Lewis has pointed out, the "CIO is committed to a broader policy for promoting a sound economic balance in our country. It stands for a fairer sharing in the national economic income by both farmers and industrial workers. It seeks to mobilize labor that its power may be effectively exercised to that end."

During these last twelve months several new organizations have been formed by the CIO or have affiliated with it.

One of the most important of these is the United Furniture Workers, which was established after a unity conference in Washington last November. That meeting brought together representatives of AFL, independent and CIO local unions, and out of it came a unified organization which has led a number of successful strikes, gained many contracts and made considerable progress towards its goal of 100% organization of the furniture industry.

Another comparatively new member of the CIO official family is the Utility Workers Organizing Committee, inaugurated not long after the furniture union came into being. Working steadily among workers in the power and light industry, it has developed a great deal of strength in several key regions throughout the country.

The Quarry Workers Intl. Union, an AFL organization which had shared with other CIO unions for many years a keen resistance to attempted raids by craft unions, also joined the CIO during the past year.

Together with such other new-comers as the United Fishermen's Union of the Pacific and the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee, these union groups have brought the number of CIO affiliates up to 43.

Enviable Records

But, while a considerable share of the CIO's activities have been directed towards helping these new groups, the unions which have been affiliated with the CIO a longer time have made enviable records.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee, perhaps the best known of the CIO's baby giants, renewed its contract with the United States Steel Corporation early in March, and then proceeded to sign new agreements with practically every other corporation with which previous contracts had existed.

Both through its own organizing efforts and due to decisions of the National Labor Relation Board, the SWOC, headed by CIO Vice-Chairman Philip Murray, has made noticeable headway against the anti-union barons of Little Steel and helped pave the way for 100% organization of the nation's prime basic industry.

The Textile Workers Organizing Committee — led by another CIO vice-chairman, Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers — has made a noticeable dent in what has come to be one of America's most-exploited industries.

Gains In South

Its campaign in the South has been hailed by liberal leaders of that area as perhaps the most significant effort to better conditions throughout the "Nation's No. 1 Economic Problem," as President Roosevelt has referred to the South. Despite attacks often marked by physical violence, the TWOC has won an amazing number of Labor Board elections, not only in the South but in New England and the middle Atlantic states as well.

The CIO maritime unions took huge strides forward during the year since Labor Day, 1937.

On the East and Gulf Coasts the National Maritime Union proved itself the champion of the seamen, while on the Pacific the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union has resisted all attempts of labor-hating employers and the AFL top leadership to split its ranks.

The gains of these unions and of other CIO unions in the clothing, garment, rubber, oil, automobile, radio and machine, cannery, fur and glass industries—in fact, in every sector of American industrial life—have resulted in better conditions for millions of Americans and their families.

Such firms as the General Electric Company, the Postal Telegraph Company, the International Harvester Company, the Goodrich and Firestone Rubber companies, Gimbel's and Macy's department stores in New York, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company have been forced to abandon the open shop and sign contracts with CIO unions.

White Collar Unions

The Committee for Industrial Organization has been active for white-collar and skilled workers, as well as for the production workers of American industry.

The American Newspaper Guild, to take one example, has overcome a bitter fight by reactionary newspaper publishers and has reached signed agreements in practically every large city throughout the country. The Guild's contracts have attracted attention for the high level of their minimum pay—in some cases as much as $75 a week—and for their job security clauses.

Now embracing business office and advertising office employes, the Guild reported at its July convention that membership had risen 51% in the past year.

The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians has signed contracts with two leading Detroit automobile designing firms, and has rallied the support of technical men in other cities.

The United Office and Professional Workers has been engaged in a winning, but hard-fought, battle with the financial over-lords of Wall Street, who have strenuously objected to union organization of the great insurance companies.

While signing contracts and winning better conditions for the employed, the CIO has not neglected the millions of workers made jobless by the depression. Following the advice of Chairman John L. Lewis at the CIO conference in October, 1937, the CIO affiliates quickly mobilized their forces to provide relief and WPA jobs for their laid-off members.

Taking cognizance of the need for expanded CIO activities, the CIO last spring authorized Chairman Lewis last spring to appoint legislative, social security, housing and unemployment committees of the CIO. These four groups have helped affiliated unions to take full advantage of government services, and to pave the way for an expansion of them in their communities.

Political Gains

In the field of politics the CIO was largely responsible for the passage of wage-hour legislation to place a floor on wages and a ceiling over hours for American workers. Working together with Labor's Non-Partisan League, the unions have helped to defend the Wagner Act in Congress, and have vigorously backed the Walsh-Healey amendment to prevent the government from issuing contracts to firms which flout the Wagner law.

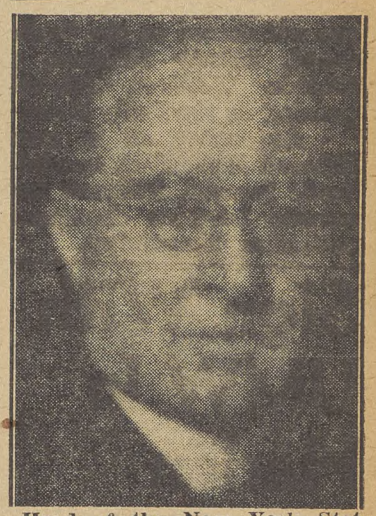
CIO votes were largely responsible for the elimination from the national political scene of two of labor's most bitter public enemies—Governor Martin in Oregon and Governor Davey in Ohio. In scores of local and state contests the members of CIO unions have stood on the side of progressivism and prevented reactionaries from being elected.

A year ago anti-union diehards and the fuzzy-minded leaders of the American Federation of Labor were describing the CIO as a mushroom, paper organization, saying it would soon collapse and that craft unionism would once again rule its narrow roost.

Those same predictions are still heard—but with diminishing frequency and diminishing force. For foe and friend alike have come to realize that the Committee for Industrial Organization is a permanent addition to contemporary American civilization; an addition dedicated to preserving the best American traditions, to raising the living standards of the American workers, to providing security and independence and self-respect for all men, to preserving political and economic democracy at a time when the forces of political and economic dictatorship are rampant throughout the world.

With such a record, and such a program, the CIO looks forward to more strength and more gains by Labor Day, 1935.

Rev. Boland



Head of the New York State Labor Relations Board, who will officiate at a Labor Sunday religious service in Akron, Ohio, sponsored by the United Rubber Workers, CIO.

Fuller Leaves FFGW

(Continued From Page 3)

above referred to were restored to good standing in the Federation," he said.

Thanks to CIO assistance, Fuller also reported that the flat glass industry is now 100 per cent organized, with union agreements covering all who are employed in it, with the exception of the Crystal City plant of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. "This plant, however, which was never before organized," he added, "is now substantially organized and we expect to have a union agreement there in the very near future.

"These agreements are noteworthy," he said, "in that through them the Federation of Flat Glass Workers led the labor movement of the whole country in renewing its agreements without wage cuts, at a time of depression and reduced employment, when a nation-wide wage - cutting drive was threatened."

Citing the assistance given by the CIO in organizing and in settling the internal controversy, and the appreciation of this aid shown by the union's membership, Fuller declared:

"The absurd and unjust charges of 'dictatorship' levelled against the CIO are completely repudiated by the experience of this Federation.

"The CIO stepped into the picture at the unanimous request of the organization for the sole purpose of restoring the strength of a divided union and promoting its interests until such time as complete harmony and the successful functioning of the union were assured.

"Now that the purposes of this intervention have been achieved, the CIO is happy to restore the conduct of the union's affairs to the hands of its membership, in accordance with the democratic procedure which prevails throughout the CIO."

CIO Intervened

The CIO intervened in the Federation of Flat Glass Workers controversy at the request of all parties, who agreed to abide by the decision of a special commission appointed by Chairman Lewis.

The commission investigated the controversy and was successful in bringing about an agreement under which President McCabe resigned and the CIO was requested to provide an administrator to serve out the balance of his term.

Fuller, CIO regional director in Cincinnati, was chosen for the task. Having served out the term for which he was appointed, he called the Columbus meeting of the board to submit his resignation to it.

Your WPA Job

By Ralph Hetzel, Jr.
CIO Unemployment Director

Hopkins' Speech

The recent speeches of Mr. Harry Hopkins are a strong reminder that the CIO is one of the most vigorous supporters of the principles upon which the WPA is based.

Sometimes when the CIO is busy taking up grievances and seeking to correct abuses on the WPA it may seem that the CIO is a critic of the WPA. There may be times when it is a critic, times when the CIO feels that abuses have crept into the administration of the WPA, but at these times it is a critic in the friendly sense, it seeks only to help the WPA maintain those high principles under which it was established and which have often been so vigorously stated by Administrator Hopkins.

Mr. Hopkins has been most outspoken in his friendship for labor. He has in addition courageously stated time and again the principles upon which an effective program must be run.

Local Actions

Unfortunately, in some states and in some local communities there are WPA administrators who do not put into practice the ideas and orders of Mr. Hopkins. The CIO officers, representing CIO members on the WPA, have felt that it is their duty to bring to the attention of the National WPA cases in which local WPA officials do not conform to the principles enunciated by the WPA Administrator.

Earlier this year Hopkins said:

"I don't see why it isn't possible to contemplate a situation in which practically all industrial workers are able to bargain collectively.

"I look on the labor troubles of recent months as nothing more than growing pains in a movement toward almost complete unionization, and I feel that one of the real contributions which industrial leaders can make to recovery is a recognition that stability would be greatly furthered by acceptance of unions."

The Background

As a background to this he analyzed the general conditions which led to unemployment, as follows:

"Consumers' purchasing power is not large enough to buy the goods that industry could produce. The low incomes of a large part of our population make it impossible for them to buy enough. The large incomes are only partially spent, the rest is kept out of the buying channels.

"Some of this saved income is used for investing in new plant and equipment. But the deficiency of demand retards this investment and funds lie idle. And so we find that the shortage of purchasing power prevents industry from expanding output and taking up the slack in employment. Industry will produce goods if there is a demand for them."

Mr. Hopkins then pointed out that the best aid to national stability was the unionization of the workers. For the unemployed he said: "Public work is the best means of bridging the gap between private jobs." This is the task which he has set the WPA.

Right To Organize

Mr. Hopkins has vigorously fought against the replacement of the works program by direct relief: "We should do away with direct relief for unemployment in the United States."

Mr. Hopkins has established the right of workers to organize on WPA projects. Just last week Mr. Hopkins repeated his stand that WPA workers. must not be coerced into political activity. He said:

"No one need be a Democrat to get work from the WPA. No one is fired from the WPA for the way he votes or does not vote. The WPA will not tolerate political activity within its ranks."

These are principles with which it would be difficult to find disagreement within the CIO. Part of the CIO's talk in representing the case of the unemployed is to see that these high purposes become fact. Such purposes count only as they become a reality to every WPA worker in every community.

Mr. Hopkins cannot guarantee that his orders and his principles will be carried out all down the line. Only those who are on WPA jobs and who are directly affected by the orders can be certain that they are carried out. That is the job of organized labor. And that is the task that the CIO takes upon itself—to help the WPA accomplish its fine purposes as fully as possible.

Discrimination At Conciliation Service, Charge

Washington — Charges of union discrimination are made against John R. Steelman, head of the Conciliation Service of the U. S. Dept. of Labor, by Local 12 of the United Federal Workers, CIO.

The charges were contained in a letter sent to Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, and involved dismissal of a member of the local for union activity in Steelman's office.

According to the UFWA local, Steelman at first not only refused to negotiate on the case but left town rather than deal with the union.

When the union was able to reach him, he refused to admit that discrimination was involved, though the worker fired had secured Civil Service status and had performed eight months of efficient service in Steelman's office.

SSB To Probe Davey Pension Policy

WASHINGTON.—Investigation of political blackjacking of the aged, gross inefficiency, maladministration and inadequate records in Governor Martin Davey's Ohio old age assistance department will be pressed by the Social Security Board, according to an announcement here.

The announcement was made through release of a letter from Board Chairman A. J. Altmeyer to Davey and to officials in his public welfare offices in Columbus.

Davey, it will be recalled, was overwhelmingly defeated for the Democratic nomination in the recent primary in Ohio. The Governor chose to run on an anti-CIO ticket, and was repudiated by a large majority of Ohio voters.

The Board's letter charged, among other things:

"As a result of the methods employed in the administration of old age assistance in Ohio; many needy aged persons have been unable to secure reasonably prompt action on their applications; blanket increases in grants have been made without due consideration of the needs of individual recipients; there has been discrimination in the treatment of applicants equally in need in that preference has been given certain individuals; dissatisfied applicants and recipients have not been informed of their rights to a fair hearing."

Politics Charged

Direct political bludgeoning of old people was charged in the Board's letter, which stated:

"Members of the staff of the Division of Aid for the Aged have attempted to influence the votes of recipients of assistance and have engaged in other political activities prohibited by the Ohio Civil Service laws. In many instances political clearance has been necessary to the appointment of members of the administrative staff to Civil Service positions."

A Giant Sieve

The trashrack erected on the California side of the Imperial dam to remove debris from the waters of the Colorado river.

TWOC Leads In Alabama NLRB Poll

Anniston, Ala. — An election held among the workers of the Utica Knitting Mills here was won 249 to 199 by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee in the first challenge at the polls made by the AFL in the South.

The firm signed a contract with TWOC which does not expire until next October, but the AFL claimed challenged the right of the CIO union to represent the Utica workers and the Labor Board conducted an election to decide the matter.

The victory of the TWOC will pave the way for renewal of the present contract, TWOC officials said.

NLRB Raps Ford For 5th Time

Washington. — A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner recommended to the board last week that it order the Ford Motor Co. to reinstate 400 dismissed workers at its Long Beach, Calif., plant and grant the United Automobile Workers, CIO, sole bargaining rights.

The recommendation, fifth of a series covering Ford plants throughout the country, has, like its predecessors, sharply condemned the labor practices of the flivver king.

Violated Wagner Act

The examiner, R. N. Denham, charged that the company had violated the Wagner Act by refusing to bargain with the UAW.

He urged that the company be required to withdraw all recognition from the "Independent Auto Workers" and "completely disestablish" the organization.

British Labor Writer Describes Unions' Hostility to Disputes Act

Seek Repeal

New York.—The British trade unions regard the British Trade Disputes Act, darling of American anti-union industrialists, "as an unwarranted infringement upon their freedom of action," Herbert Tracey, publicity director for the British trade union congress writes in the August 15 issue of Justice.

The paper, official organ of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union, CIO, carries a long article by Tracey in which he discusses the British law and the actions of the American commission to it.

Of the legislation, the English writer says:

"A demand for its repeal is a plank in the unions' political program. They will not be satisfied until they recover from Parliament the rights and immunities of which the act deprived them in the period of capitalist panic and hysteria that followed the General Strike of 1926."

Nothing "New"

Although no strike has yet been called illegal under the terms of the act, Tracey points out, "it does definitely impose restrictions upon the action of unions in industrial disputes."

Distorted Stories

WASHINGTON. — One consequence of the present interest by American employers in British labor law may be a vast number of distorted stories about its operations and the attitude of British labor towards it, union officials pointed out here.

Frank Gannett, reactionary newspaper publisher and bitter foe of the New Deal, returned last week from England singing the praises of the British Labor Disputes Act.

Gannett, who has little idea of the wants and needs of American labor, intimated that he had found British labor officials well pleased with its operation. "Capital and labor are doing a splendid job in England," the friend of Girdler and foe of the Wagner Act declared.

"From those who have been in touch with the American mission," the writer continues, one gathers the impression that they have not discovered anything startling new to form the basis of positive recommendations for legislation touching the American unions.

"Theirs has been mainly a fact finding investigation and the facts that they have scrutinized have not led themselves, it appears, to any novel interpretation of trade union law and practise."

Tracey reveals that, contrary to usual American opinion, the British unions do not regard the act as banning sympathetic strikes, except when they have a political goal.

Picketing has been definitely affected by the law, however, and the English writer explains that in England, as in the United States, "courts of law have different ideas about peaceful picketing than trade unionists have, and to some judges or magistrates a picket line composed of three or four trade unionists assumes the menace of 'mass picketing' with an attempt to intimidation and coercion that justifies, in their view, the pains and penalties of the Act."

The fact that government employes may not associate themselves with the main trade union body and that there is strict regulation of labor's political activity are other defects of the Act, Tracey declares.

Act Hits Liberals

Reactionary Character

"But," he adds, "perhaps the best illustration of the reactionary character of this Act is provided by the provision aimed at the growing number of local public authorities, municipal councils, which are coming under labor's control.

"The London county council, for instance, is under this disability: the Act forbids it, although a labor-controlled council, from insisting upon any of its employes being members of a trade union.

'No local public authority can legally make trade unionism a condition of the employment of any worker on its wage roll. This clause of the Act had no other purpose than to restrict the freedom of local public authorities under labor rule.

"From this digest of the Act, which, more than anything else, attracted the American mission to Great Britain, American trade unionists can perhaps draw their own conclusions about the motives of American employers who advocate a similar measure in the United States."

ILWU Fights Union-Busting Campaign

'Frisco Warehousemen Rap Employer's Refusal To Seek Peace

SAN FRANCISCO, (FP)—Spurning all efforts by CIO spokesmen, to find a peaceful solution for the warehouse strike, members of the Assn. of San Francisco Distributors have broadened their lockout to the point where a serious situation is developing.

Symbol of the open shop drive is Soo Line box car No. 175154 half filled with F. W. Woolworth school supplies that were loaded by non-union office workers during a strike. Over a two-week period the warehouse owners have shunted the car from warehouse to warehouse firing all of the union men who refused to unload it.

The lockout had extended to more than 110 plants, a majority of the 180 warehouses in the bay area represented by the distributors association, and more were closing each day.

No Food Shortage

All grocery, drug and liquor warehouses are closed, all public warehouses, and four of the six hardware warehouses. Drygoods warehouses were also scheduled to be visited by the "hot" Woolworth car. There is no shortage of groceries in retail stores.

The Assn. of Distributors say it is willing to discuss the situation with the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, CIO, at the request of the employers' "Committee of 43." The union has replied that it is open to discussion at any time, but the employers refuse to name a date.

Union's Position

In a statement issued to the public, the union said:

"So that the public may be clear as to who is responsible for this situation, we desire to point out that the union offered that all persons be returned to work, including those on strike in Woolworth and Hiram Walker warehouses, and that the difference in wages at Woolworth and Hiram Walker be arbitrated, and that meanwhile we take up all of the other problems in the various industries to the end of working out a mutually agreeable setup.

"The employers absolutely refused this."

Union Will Fight

Eugene Paton, head of the Warehousemen's Union, asserted that the employers' rejection of the peace offer showed that the warehouse managers were engaged in a "cold-blooded attempt to exterminate the union and to abolish all those gains made by our members through legitimate collective bargaining and to return to the open-shop conditions of 1934.

"It should be obvious," he added, "that they cannot obtain this objective. They must realize that any effort made by them, no matter how much hardship they may create upon the public and in our community, cannot succeed in returning us to the economic feudalism prior to 1934."

Order Roebling To Bargain

Trenton, N. J.—John A. Roebling's Sons Company, large independent steel and wire producer, has been ordered by a trial examiner of the Natl. Labor Relations Board to abandon its company union and nullify a contract signed by it.

Recommendation to this effect was made to the Board in Washington following hearings conducted in Trenton on charges filed by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO.

The firm has plants at Trenton and Roebling, N. J., and employs about 4,600 workers.

MEAT WORKERS CERTIFIED

Washigton—The United Meat Workers Industrial Union, CIO, was certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the sole bargaining agency for production, maintenance and distribution employes at two Armour and Company plants in Los Angeles, Calif.

The company did not contest the union's claim that it represented more than a majority of the 289 workers at the Hauser packing plant and the Morris Butterine Company plant.

AFL-CIO Plan Joint Picnic at Niles

By WILLIAM LAVELLE
Secretary, Trumbull County Industrial Union Council

Niles, Ohio.—Widespread interest is being shown in the joint AFL-CIO Labor Day picnic to be held at Waddell Park here, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, AFL, and the CIO Industrial Union Council, of Trumbull County.

One of the largest crowds ever to attend a Labor Day celebration in the county is anticipated for the occasion, which is expected to draw thousands of workers and their families from the surrounding industrial sections.

Plans approved by the executive committees of the two central labor bodies for AFL and CIO unions in Trumbull county provide for baseball games, sports program, band concert, speakers, boxing matches and dancing.

Canadian to Speak

The principal speaker for the occasion will be Drummond Wren, secretary of the Workers Educational Assn. of Canada. Wren, who has headquarters in Toronto, has been actively engaged in promoting and conducting classes for Canadian workers since 1923.

He was largely instrumental in developing the WEA from a local organization in Toronto to a Dominion-wide organization with branches in every province. A British World War veteran who enlisted at the age of 14, Wren has been employed in shipyards, harbors and manufacturing centers.

Because of the significance of this joint AFL-CIO celebration, invitations have been extended to labor groups in Canton, Akron, Cleveland, Pittsburg, New Castle, Youngstown and other localities to attend.

Hot Freight Car

This freight car, consigned to the struck Woolworth chain warehouse, has been shipped all around the San Francisco bay area as the Assn. of San Francisco Distributors attempted to force the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, CIO, into a general strike. Union members have chalked "Red Hot Scab Car" on its sides and refused to unload it. Thirty-one warehouses have declared a lockout against the CIO union in the Frisco area.

NLRB Kills Fake Union At Shipyard

WASHINGTON.—Twenty years of company unionism in the Boston and Fore River plants of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. will come to an end soon because of a recommendation of the Natl. Labor Relations Board trial examiner recently submitted to the Board in Washington, it is predicted here.

The examiner's report also recommends that the corporation be ordered to bargain collectively with Local 25 of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, which represents a majority of the workers in the Boston plant.

According to the report: "It would be difficult to conceive of a more completely employer controlled and dominated labor organization than the Fore River and Boston Plans of Employes' Representation of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp."

Funds raised from the workers supposedly for a Community Chest were spent on an anti-NRA junket for company union officials in 1933, the report shows. The following year, six Plan members were sent to Washington to lobby against the Wagner Labor Relations Act, which established the NLRB.

To Court?

Felix Frankfurter, Harvard law school professor and nationally known liberal, whose name has been mentioned as a possible choice for the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy left by the death of Justice Cardozo.

Rich Lie In Costly Vaults —But Cemetery Workers Have To Fight Low Wages

By BERNARD RAPOPORT

New York.—(FP)—The Woolworths, Whitneys, Belmonts, Goulds and other labor exploiters buried in Woodlawn Cemetery must be turning over in their graves.

The cemetery workers are on strike.

Just outside the gates of the "world's richest cemetery," 260 grave diggers, gardeners and private policemen are picketing in protest against the firing of 19 workers. Representatives of the United Cemetery Workers, CIO, say that the dismissals violated a company pledge against layoffs and were calculated to break the union.

Woodlawn Cemetery is a beautiful and exclusive community, situated on the outskirts of the Bronx about 12 miles from the heart of New York City. It is eight times the size of the average graveyard, embracing about 400 acres with a population of 15,000 dead. While all here are well-off, residences range from $200 one-person accomodations to magnificent $500,000 mausoleums, resembling Greek temples and Gothic cathedrals.

One $80,000 Lot

One of these mausoleums stands on an $80,000 lot and requires $10,000 yearly for maintenance. Like most well-ordered communities, Woodlawn Cemetery has its Central, Myrtle and Park Avenues. Park Ave., the showplace, is lined with more than a dozen $100,000 mausoleums, shaded by a row of elm trees.

The cemetery is "owned and managed by the lot owners," a handsome sales pamphlet explains. Yet the wages and working conditions established by New York's best families for the men who bury and watch their dead are extremely poor.

Although the average workman receives $4.25 a day, the work is both seasonal and irregular. Average annual earnings are about $850 and most of the workers in this tax-exempt cemetery are forced to go on relief during the slack season.

Wages, however, are not an issue in this strike. The union demands only that the dismissed workers be reinstated and that all employes be guaranteed the same amount of work as they had last year.

Prospective purchasers of lots are informed in the pamphlet that "some 400 men are regularly employed during the better part of the year" to care for trees, lawns and millions of shrubs. This year, however, in the midest of the busy season, only 300 men were working, and the company claimed that insufficient work justified the layoffs.

See Anti-Union Fight

"There is good reason to believe that the firings were made to discourage union organization," one union official declared. Since the strike was called Aug. 5, only 35 men have been working. Tall grass and weeds have sprung up on lots paid for by the heirs of industrial barons and merchant princes. During the recent hot spell several coffins were placed in open graves and not covered until the following day.

One of the most distinguished occupants of the cemetery is Joseph Pulitzer, who built a nationwide reputation as a defender of workers' rights when he published the New York World. Almost alone among the cemetery's illustrious dead, Joseph Pulitzer would like this strike.

Hercules Weakens

Baltimore, Md.—The Hercules Shipbuilding Company here has agreed to bargain collectively with the Local 28, International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, to avoid hearings before the National Labor Relations Board.

Local officials are confident that the union and the company can come to a mutual agreement, and sign a contract which will be the first of its kind to be won in Baltimore.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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MEXICAN LABOR MEETING HEARS LEWIS URGE UNITY

50,000 At Detroit's Labor Day

Some 50,000 CIO members in the motor capital joined to celebrate Labor Day. Gov. Frank Murphy, who has CIO support for re-election, and Adolph Germer, CIO regional director in Detroit, addressed the throngs. (See Story Page Seven).

Latin American Union Delegates Cheer Message

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Chairman John L. Lewis, of the Committee for Industrial Organization, told some 900 delegates to the Latin-American Labor Congress, meeting here since Sept. 5, that the aims of labor throughout the world are basically the same.

Lewis' speech was a call for international labor co-operation, an appeal which was seconded by the leaders of the French and Mexican labor federations, Leon Jouhaux and Vicente Lombardo Toledano.

The CIO chairman said that "two great statesmen" have appeared on the North American continent in recent years—Pres. Roosevelt and Pres. Cardenas of Mexico.

The United States and its neighbor below the Rio Grande, he continued, are making similar progress because each country has a leader "who believes in the rights and welfare of labor."

Jouhaux called for workers to fight war and the menace of fascism. French labor, he pointed out, supports the struggle of Mexican labor for national economic independence.

Toledano pointed to acts of fascist underground aggression which have already taken place in South America. He assailed Pres. William Green of the AFL for criticizing the congress, describing its aims as an effort "not to divide labor, but to unite it."

(See Story Page 5)

District 50 Local Nails Pay Cut Try

WASHINGTON—Workers of Local 12001 of District 50, UMWA, have stopped an attempted wage cut by the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates of Massachusetts.

The proposed 10 per cent. cut was ordered halted by the Massachusetts Board of Arbitration and Conciliation after hearing the arguments both from the company and from Local 12001. Arbitration was used in accordance with the contract already held by the local.

The company claimed that profits were dropping, that the cost of living was down, and that wages paid by the company would still be higher than the average in the state. As a final argument, the company revealed the supposedly shocking fact that the last bond interest payment was skipped.

Company Arguments Exposed

The local pointed out that the company's profits were being drained off by a holding concern, and cited the statement of the company's own counsel that it was making "exorbitant profits." Wages paid by the company were not more, but less than those paid by similar concerns with less financial strength, the local explained.

In addition, the local pointed out that cost of living is not the only gauge for determining wages. The company was financially able to pay an annual minimum wage of $2200, the local showed, without seriously injuring profits or financial structure.

The company maintains the largest domestic coke ovens in the world, the union showed.

TORONTO MARCHES

Toronto, Canada—Nearly 10,000 members of Toronto labor unions marched in the largest Labor Day parade in the city's recent history.

INSURANCE PLAN BOOMS

Albany, N. Y., (FP)—Although New York State's unemployed received $66,000,000 in unemployment insurance benefits this year, the balance in the unemployed trust fund is now $114,805,451.36, more than $10,000,000 higher than when the first benefit check was written January 29.

Six CIO Meets Due This Month

Washington.—Three more CIO International unions are holding conventions this month. The Marine and Shipbuilding Workers meet in Camden, N. J., Sept 9-11; the Intl. Wood-Workers in Seattle, Wash., Sept. 12, and the United Rubber Workers, in Trenton, N. J., Sept. 19.

Three CIO state conventions to set up industrial union councils in New York and Washington and Maine will also be held later this month. The New York convention meets in New York City, Sept. 16-17, the Washington CIO convenes in Seattle, Sept. 17-18 and the Maine CIO in Waterville, Sept. 24.

United Mine Workers Take CIO News

WASHINGTON—In accordance with a decision of the last meeting of the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, all members of the union will receive The CIO NEWS hereafter, beginning with this issue.

This action was taken to keep the membership informed on all current developments in the CIO and to aid in building the official organ of the Committee for Industrial Organization into a great national newspaper representative of the whole membership of the CIO.

The CIO NEWS, in addition to its national edition, is now printed in more than a dozen special union and local editions, with a total circulation approximating 600,000.

The Internationl Union of Mine, Mill & Smeltzer Workers has also voted, at its recent convention, to subscribe for its membership to a special edition of The CIO NEWS as its official organ, and other CIO unions are also planning to subscribe.

The members of the United Mine Workers will receive The CIO NEWS every second week, in the weeks they do not receive the United Mine Workers Journal.

(See Editorial on Page 4)

Jobless Miners Keep Themselves Busy Making CIO Seals

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Coal miners in nearby Harmarville are spending their idle days in manufacturing a seal which can be attached to automobile license plates.

The seal is an advertisement of the CIO and its affiliated unions.

The idea and perfection of the project was originated by M. A. Gould, member of UMWA local 4426, who was assisted by several local members. Starting out on a small scale, the group now has a shop established in an unoccupied garage, where the seals are made in great quantities.

The seal carries the monogram of the CIO in a circle about three inches in diameter, under which is a rectangle with the initials of the union. In the rectangle can be inserted the initials of any local under the CIO.

Seals for the United Mine Workers and Steel Workers Organizing Committee have already been made and some 8,000 are now in use throughout Pennsylvania.

A committee of the Local recently visited the UMWA in Washington, and reported that John L. Lewis, CIO chairman, approved the venture and purchased one of the first seals made.

The general membership of Local 4426 has endorsed the program and many members, on days when the mine is idle, are travelling throughout the district as salesmen.

The price has been set at 25 cents.

NLRB Hits Cement Firm

Washington.—After an investigation which showed that a majority of the employes at the Portland Cement Company's plant in Cowell, California, favored the CIO union, the Natl. Labor Relations Board ordered the firm to cancel its contract signed with an AFL union.

The Board found that the closed shop contract signed between the company and the Lime and Cement Employes Union of Contra Costa County, AFL affiliate, on August 27, 1938, constituted an unfair labor practice, as the AFL local "at no time represented a majority of the employes in an appropriate unit."

Harlan Celebrates Labor Day

8,000 Miners Meet, Get Welcome From Mayor

HARLAN, Ky.—The miners of Harlan County had a celebration on Labor Day of 1938.

Newly protected by a United Mine Workers contract, the miners of "bloody Harlan" turned out, 8000 strong, to enjoy the benefits of American democracy and hail the suddenly-improved conditions brought about by the new UMW agreement with the Harlan County Coal Operators' Association.

The miners and their families gathered before a speakers' stand which had been erected on the square in front of Harlan's courthouse.

Unprecedented in Harlan's history, they heard the mayor of the city of Harlan welcome the mine union's celebration.

They heard other addresses by William Turnblazer, president of UMW District 19; George Titler, secretary of the district, and Philip Phillips, regional director of the Natl. Labor Relations Board in Cincinnati.

Harlan's Labor Day celebration concluded with dancing in the square after the speaking program had been concluded.

So came to an end the first week under a contract which had brought nationwide acclaim to the United Mine Workers, and which promised to bring peace to Harlan after years of bitter anti-union warfare.

Gone were the armed deputy sheriffs, the spies, the thugs and bosses who for years had made futile efforts to thwart the march of unionism.

Long Negotiations

The contract itself came after weeks of negotiations by representatives of the operators and the UMW. The conferences had been held at Tate Springs, Tenn., and a final meeting was conducted in Cincinnati the night before the completed agreement was announced.

The contract was signed by Turnblazer, Titler and John Saxton of the UMW, and by three leading Harlan operators.

The agreement was ratified at a wildly enthusiastic district convention held at Louellen less than forty-eight hours after it was first announced.

The convention, which brought together 117 delegates from thirty-nine locals in the district, also attracted thousands of miners from the Harlan area. They forced the meeting to be held in an outdoor meeting place nearby.

Big Celebration

The streets of Jellico, were crowded with joyful miners, their wives and children when the news of the contract agreement spread through the mine areas.

Carrying babes in arms, they weaved through the streets, milled around the speakers' truck, and overflowed on to the railroad company's park adjoining. They had come from more than a dozen mining camps around the nearby mountains.

"Well, it's happened! The Harlan County operators are signed up," shouted Turnblazer.

"Amen!" "Lord it's fine!" "Harlan County at last—thank God" the crowd answered.

Cars and busses filled all the side streets. The crowd had assembled long before dark, and the streets were packed by the time the big victory parade started to move along Main street.

Carried Union Banners

The group from each mine community carried its union banners and a big American flag. The spectators lined along the sidewalks gave them a deafening cheer.

"At three o'clock yesterday in the Netherland Plaza Hotel at Cincinnati, my friends, we concluded the contract with the operators of Harlan County," Turnblazer shouted through the mike of the UMW sound truck — a truck which had travelled the hilly roads of Harlan in recent weeks to rally the miners around the union banner.

"That," he continued, "means a new lease on life for every miner, woman and child in Harlan County. It wasn't easy—that conference—we went from Washington to Tate's Spring to Cincinnati, but finally we did it."

"Amen, some one in the crowd shouted again.

After Turnblazer had finished his address, A. T. Pace, UMW international representative, spoke to the miners.

Danced in Street

After that the dancing started, with the music blaring out of the sound truck. To the tune of Carroll County Blues and Charleston Number One, groups and individuals danced in the streets.

Matthew Hollors, who brought the truck to Jellico from Harlan, felt that things had turned out pretty well. "Harlan County, has got great coal and it is a fine county and there is no reason why it can't win itself a national name for progress," he said.

"My prayers have been answered," declared W. M. Gibson, a veteran miner who lost a leg in a mine slate fall thirty years ago.

The work of organizing Harlan had been no bed of roses. Long an open shop stronghold, the mine operators signed a contract during the NRA days of 1933. That agreement expired in April, 1934, but was extended until October, when the operators opened an unparalleled war upon the United Mine Workers.

Violence Shocked Nation

In the spring of 1937 the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee turned its spotlight on the denial of civil rights which had come to be the normal method of fighting the union in Harlan. For weeks it paraded on to the stand in the hearing room at the Senate Office Building in Washington a long line of deputies, thugs, spies, and strikebreakers. From them the Senate Committee wrung a story of terrorism which shocked all America.

As a result of the validation of the Wagner Act by the Supreme Court of the United States and the revelations of the LaFollette committee, union activity became more possible, though little less dangerous, that it had been, in "bloody Harlan."

Then, a number of Natl. Labor Relations Board rulings against the Harlan coal companies, together with civil suits filed by the union against individual firms, helped pave the way for the contract. The Government's criminal case against some fifty operators, former deputies and others, though ending in a mistrial when the jury disagreed, further convinced the mine owners that it was futile to fight the union.

Standard Contract

As a result the standard UMW contract was accepted by the operators, with the seven-hour day, the $5.60 daily wage scale and the checkoff. In addition, the union arranged for the speedy rehiring of a few score workers who had been fired for their UMW activities, and back pay for many others whose rights had been flouted.

Harlan's operators will participate in the Applachain joint conference for a new contract next year.

Only Green Was Mad

Pres. John L. Lewis of the UMW, Pres. Roosevelt and J. Warren Madden of the Natl. Labor Relations Board all praised the terms of the agreement. Only dissenter in the chorus of praise was the statement of Pres. William Green of the AFL, who seemed to look with alarm upon the contract.

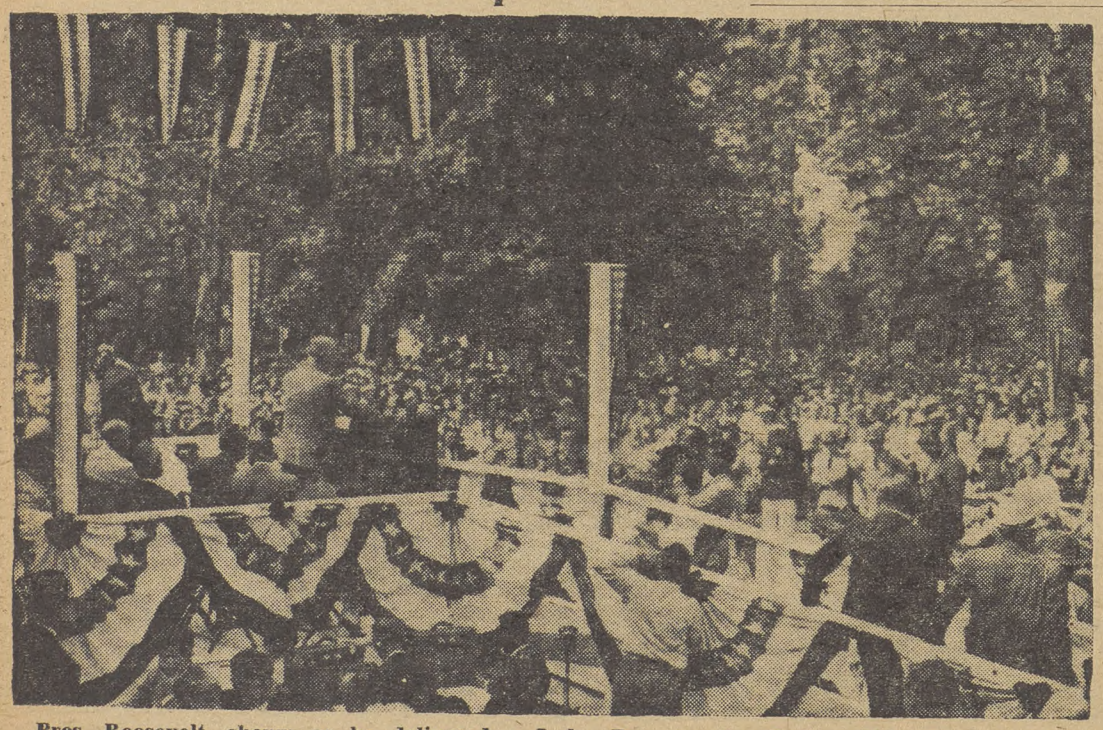
But, as Turnblazer pointed out in his speech to the district convention, the miners are satisfied, the mine union officials are satisfied, the operators are satisfied, the President of the United States and the Labor Board are satisfied, and the public is satisfied with the progress made in Harlan. So, he asked, who cares what Bill Green thinks?

They Signed Harlan Contract

The photographer snapped this photo as representatives of the United Mine Workers, CIO, and representatives of the Harlan County Coal Operators Assn. signed the union agreement. Standing, left to right: Forney Johnson of Birmingham, Ala., James S. Golden of Pinesville, Ky.; Charles Dawson of Louisville, and Earl Houck of Washington, counsel for the UMW. Seated at the desk is Philip Phillips, Natl. Labor Relations Board regional director at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Boosted

F. D. R. Lauds Rep. Lewis



Pres. Roosevelt, shown as he delivered a Labor Day speech at Denton, Md., urging the state's Democrats to nominate Rep. "Davey" Lewis for U. S. Senator. Lewis, one time coal miner and member of the United Mine Workers, has a long record of progressive legislation to his credit. He is being supported by CIO and AFL unions in his campaign race.

TWOC Booms In South

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Employes of the Fairmont Mills of the Union-Buffalo Mills Co., here have voted unanimously to apply for a charter from the Textile Workers Organizing Committee. Another will be sought shortly, it is expected, by the mill workers at the Gaffney Manufacturing Co.

The first charter to be installed in the Spartanburg area was granted recently to a local at the Beaumont Mills.

Meanwhile, workers at the Clifton Mills are awaiting the decision on their application for an election to determine the vote of those desiring to be represented by the TWOC. Hearings on a petition for an election at the Inman Mills already has been held, and the order for an election is expected shortly.

The case of the 56 employes fired by the Spartan Mills for union activity during a strike at that plant, has been heard by the Natl. Labor Relations Board, but the decision has not yet been issued.

UERMW Report Gains At Third Convention

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Meeting in St. Louis with increased membership, many new contracts and a record of substantial progress despite the depression, the convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, went on record unanimously and enthusiastically to "declare our unshakeable unity with the CIO and express the fullest measure of confidence in its leadership."

Some 200 delegates attended the convention representing about 140,000 members. Thirty thousand initiations from new members were received during the past year.

Pres. James B. Carey, Sec.-Treasurer Julius Emspak and Director of Organization James Matles were all unanimously re-elected by the convention.

Director John Brophy addressed the convention on behalf of the National CIO and congratulated the union on its gains. Chairman John L. Lewis, who had hoped to attend, was prevented from doing so by his visit to Mexico but sent hearty greetings.

The delegates also heard speeches by Pres. Sherman Dalrymple of the United Rubber Workers, CIO, Vice-Pres. Julius Klyman of the American Newspaper Guild, John Doherty, CIO director in St. Louis, Joseph Hauser, head of the AFL Brewery Workers local in the city, and Len DeCaux, editor of The CIO News.

The AFL local leader praised the accomplishments of the CIO and looked forward to the day when American labor would be united.

President James B. Carey and the other general officers reported forty-five new contracts signed with principle manufacturers during the year and seventy-eight renewals of agreements. Altogether the union now has 213 principal contracts, and practically the entire membership is covered by written and signed agreements.

"Despite the severe depression and the large unemployment in our industry," they said, "all of these agreements were signed without wage cuts and in many instances with wage increases and improved working conditions."

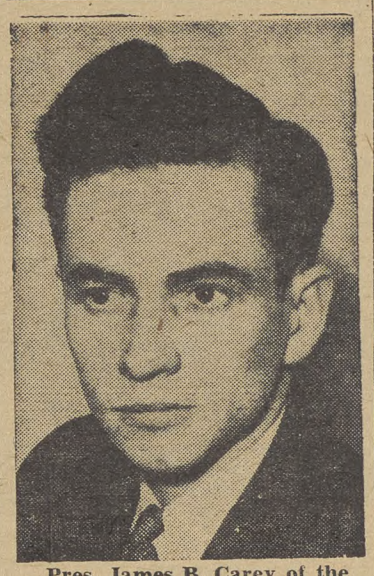
Outstanding among the new agreements is a contract with General Electric, the largest electrical manufacturing company in the world, covering seven plants and 30,000 employes; and a contract with RCA covering 12,000 employes. RCA is the largest radio manufacturing company in the world.

Won Vacations

Besides higher wages and

(Continued on Page 6)

Presides



Pres. James B. Carey of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, who presided at the union's third annual convention in St. Louis, Mo., this week. Aim of his organization, he said, is to secure a national blanket contract with electrical manufacturers.

Report On British Labor Law Justifies Wagner Act, Lewis Declares

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—"The report of the President's committee to study labor relations in England entirely justifies the position of the CIO that no amendment to the Wagner Act is called for or justified," said Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO, as he passed through St. Louis on his way to the Latin American Labor Congress in Mexico City.

Discussing the Wagner Labor Relations Act in an interview with Karl Pretshold of the Star-Times, Lewis said: "There has been much misinformation about British Labor practices and labor legislation published in this country.

"There has also been widespread misunderstanding, much of it deliberately fostered, of the Wagner Act in this country. Perhaps the report of the President's committee will serve to clear up some of this misinformation and misunderstanding.

"All the Wagner Act does is to define a number of unfair labor practices on the part of the employer.

"Previous to enactment of the NRA, workers had the legal right to bargain collectively but it was merely an academic right. Practically, that right was denied before the NRA, as witness the fact that in all major industries, such as metal and coal mining, the railroad shop crafts, printing and other trades, the workers were only slightly organized despite the existence of strong, militant organizations of labor in those lines

Aimed at Illegal Acts

"The Wagner Act defines what an employer should not do. It does not attempt to set up a mediation service to settle strikes or to prevent strikes.

"It is intended to reach certain classes of employers who use intimidation, coercion, espionage systems and blacklists to prevent labor from enjoying its rights.

"Some opponents of the act declare it is unilateral. Of course it is. It is intended to apply only to those who violate the law. It is unilateral just as the laws against burglary are unilateral. Those laws are intended to apply only to burglars.

"The Wagner Act has never been accepted by employers in the spirit it should have been accepted. The CIO feels the law is entitled to its chance to prove its effectiveness.

Will Oppose Amendments

"The CIO will continue to oppose any effort, whether that effort comes from the American Federation of Labor, the National Association of Manufacturers or the United States Chamber of Commerce, to amend the Wagner Act.

"The AFL wants only craft union amendments to the law so that the law will become the instrumentality for the destruction of industrial unionism. The AFL would emasculate industrial unionism under the cloak of an amended Wagner Act by bringing craft union claims into every industry where strong industrial unions have been established."

Asked about Green's attack on the Latin American Labor Congress as "Communistic," Lewis laughed and said, "The shout 'red' is Mr. Green's answer for anything he does not understand.

"Twenty years ago Gompers organized the Pan-American Federation of Labor. I wonder if Mr. Green then thought that organization 'red.'

Desire For Unity

"The Pan-American Federation of Labor ceased to exist a number of years ago. But there is a natural affinity between the labor movements of the Western Hemisphere. There is a keen desire among the growing labor movements of Mexico and the other Latin American countries for closer cooperation. American labor, by joining in this congress can, we believe, further the Good Neighbor policy of President Roosevelt.

"Labor should have an interest in Latin-American affairs, because Central and South America will, in the future, furnish an immense market for American exports."

Many UAW Locals Back CIO Peace Plan

WASHINGTON—An enthusiastic response by the members of the United Automobile Workers of the CIO proposal for restoring internal unity, is shown in scores of resolutions adopted by local unions and sent to CIO headquarters.

A great majority of the union is now estimated to be represented by such endorsements, which have already come from most of the big locals.

The CIO peace proposal calls for a restoration of the status quo as it existed after the last international convention; support of the 20-point program to end factionalism; a truce to the controversy until the next convention; and reference to the CIO of matters of dispute which cannot be amicably settled within the union in the meantime.

Following is a partial list of the more than 65 local unions of the UAW which had endorsed the CIO peace proposal up to press time:

DETROIT—Local 2, Murray Corp., 6,000 members; Local 3, Dodge Corp., 22,000; Local 7, Chrysler Corp., 9,000; Local 42, Detroit Gear, 600; Local 51, Plymouth, 9,500; Local 140, Dodge Truck, 3,500; Local 142, Graham Paige, 2,500; Local 154; Local 155, Tool and Die, 6,000; Local 157, Tool and Die, 6,500; Local 174, West Side, 28,000; Local 189, Peninsular Metals, 1,500; Local 190, Packard, 9,000; Local 205, Amalgamated, 5,000; Local 208, Bohn Aluminum, 5,000; Local 212, Briggs Body Corp., 10,000; Local 227, De Soto, 2,500; Local 235, Chevrolet Gear and Axle, 8,500; Local 236, L. A. Young Co., 3,500; Local 250, Gar Wood, 500; Local 306, Budd Wheel, 1,000; Hudson Local, 8,000; Local 363, Local 490, Chrysler, Highland Park, 2,500.

FLINT—Local 156, A. C. Division, 2,000.

BAY CITY—Local 362, General Motors, 1,000.

SAGINAW—Local 434, Steering Gear, 1,500; Local 443, Local 455, Foundry, 1,000; Local 467.

CLEVELAND—Local 32, White Motor, 2,500; Local 45, Fisher Body, 8,000; Local 46, Bender Body, 1,000; Local 88, Willard Storage Battery, 900; Local 198, Cleveland Steel Prod., 300; Local 207, Winton Engine, 1,000; Local 217, Tool and Die, 1,000; Local 263, Dill Mfg. Co., 400; Local 300, Thompson Prod., 100; Local 307, Eaton Detroit Metal, 500; Local 409, Local 486, Midland Steel, 100.

TOLEDO — Local 12, Amalgamated, 3,000; Local 14, Chevrolet, 1,000.

MILWAUKEE—Local 75, Seaman Body, 3,000; Local 284, Allis Chalmers, 8,000; Local 336, Linderman Hoverson, 1,000.

SOUTH BEND—Local 5 Studebaker, 6,500; Local 9, Bendix Corp., 4,500; Local 144, Bantam Ball Bearing, 300; Local 167, Oliver Plow, 2,500.

FORT WAYNE—Local 57, Intl. Harvester, 500.

INDIANAPOLIS—Local 226, Chevrolet, 2,000.

EVANSVILLE—Local 265.

MUNCIE—Local 489.

ATLANTA—Local 34, Genl. Motors, 1,000.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Local 316, Worcester, 500.

OAKLAND—Local 76, Amalgamated, 6,000.

WILMINGTON, Calif.—Local 406.

SAN DIEGO—Local 506, Aircraft, 500.

RICHMOND, Calif.—Local 560.

HARTFORD—Local 348.

ST.LOUIS—Local 325, Ford, 1,000.

BUFFALO — Local 425, Chevrolet, Fisher Body.

NEW YORK CITY—Local 259, Amalgamated, 2,000.

CANADA—Local 502, Windsor, Ont., 500; Canadian District Council.

Philco Signs Contract With UERMW

PHILADELPHIA—The four-month lockout of members of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, by the Philadelphia Storage Battery Co., makers of Philco radios, ended here when 10,000 union workers voted to accept a compromise agreement.

As the men started to return to work, union officials said the boycott against the company's products, which had been conducted by unions throughout the nation, had been ended.

Under the 2½-year agreement signed with the company, the union won a virutal closed shop and the exclusive bargaining rights. The company agreed to drop prosecutions of cases against UERMW members.

The pact provides for shop stewards, abolition of the unpopular incentive (bonus) system, and substitution of flat scales, increase of hours from 36 to 40, time and a half for overtime, and rehiring of employes from union rolls as of May, 1937, when the company had in its employment some 9,000 union members.

Anti-Union Efforts Failed

The lockout was started by the company when it refused to negotiate a new contract with the UERMW without first getting the union's acceptance of drastic slashes in wages and a great lowering in the work conditions at the plant, which has been organized for several years.

The union's ranks held firm despite threats by the company that it would move its plant away from Philadelphia to open shop areas of the country.

CIO Backs ACA Fight On Pay Cut

Washington.—Full CIO support for the telegraph workers in their struggle against a threatened 8.3 per cent wage cut was affirmed by the national office of the CIO in a statement commenting on a strike vote ordered by the American Communications Assn., CIO.

The strike was ordered in response to the play of the two major telegraph companies in the U. S. to cut wages 8.3 per cent in complying with the 44 hour week required by the Fair Labor Standards Act. (Wages and Hours law).

According to the ACA, the companies plan to exploit the lack of enforcement machinery in a particular provision of the Act as a cover for the cut.

(Continued on Page 6)

Support CIO, Bishop Lucey Urges Catholics

NEW YORK—Catholics of America should "get into the parade and go down the road with labor," the Most Reverend Robert E. Lucey, Bishop of Amarillo, Texas, declared in an article just published in Commonweal, leading Catholic weekly.

By getting into the parade Bishop Lucey means that Catholic workers should join the CIO wherever possible, he indicated.

"Mr. John L. Lewis and his associates," the Bishop's article says, "have given the unskilled and semi-skilled wage earners a chance to organize by industries.

"More than 3,000,000 working men and women are enrolled under the banner of the CIO. Hundreds of thousands of them are Catholics; all of them are breadwinners, and they don't relish some of the things that some of us say about their leaders."

Bishop Lucey refers in the article to red-baiting charges frequently thrown at CIO officials and members, and urges Catholics to avoid giving aid to anti-labor forces by echoing such outcries.

CIO A GOD-SEND

In the September issue of the Christian Front, Monsignor Smith of Cleveland terms the CIO a "God-send" to the American workers, in an exclusive interview with Richard Deverall, editor.

"I regard the CIO as a God-send to our poor people," he declared. "The CIO has come to fight the battle of the workers who have hitherto been neglected and left unorganized.

"I know John Brophy and Phil Murray," Msgr. Smith continued. "They and many of the other CIO leaders have a brand of Catholicism which is refreshing in these days of Sunday religion."

HITS RED-BAITING

Msgr. Smith also has some sharp criticisms of Catholics who help, even without knowing it, those anti-labor forces that rely on red-baiting to cover up their attacks on organized labor.

In conclusion, he urges priests to do everything they can to help workers to organize.

"The Church is for labor," he adds. "The priest of today must do all he can to reach the working man. If it is necessary to march on the picket-line, or speak at strike meetings in order to reach the workers, then the priest belongs there."

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-Chairman
John Brophy ..... Director
Len De Caux ..... Editor and Publicity Director

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Vol. 1. SEPTEMBRE 10, 1938 No. 40

A Seven-League Step For The CIO News

Beginning with this issue, the circulation of The CIO NEWS takes a mighty stride forward.

Starting with but 10,000 readers at the beginning of the year, this paper is now shooting close to the three-quarters of a million mark.

The latest addition to this great army of labor readers is the membership of the United Mine Workers of America, which is now to receive The CIO NEWS in accordance with a decision of its international executive board.

Pioneers and founders of the CIO itself, the mine workers are throwing their power and prestige behind the building of a great national labor press in this country.

Through The CIO NEWS, the mine workers will be kept regularly informed of all major developments in the new labor movement which they have done so much to foster.

They will join with the Glass Workers, Die Casters, Oil Workers, Retail and Wholesale Employes, Cannery Workers, Aluminum Workers, Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, Utility Workers, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and other CIO unions which already subscribe or have voted to subscribe to The CIO NEWS—as well as with the CIO councils in Wisconsin, Toledo and the Allegheny Valley—in a great co-operative venture to pool the strength of the labor press.

Powerful chains of daily papers show that the business world has learnt the lesson of combination. But labor has heretofore failed to apply its slogan, "In union there is strength," to its press.

Through The CIO NEWS, however, with its many different editions, a most promising start has now been made in this direction.

Other unions will follow the Mine Workers example, it is confidently expected; and through special editions, through supplements to existing publications, as well as through direct subscription, every effort will be made to make The CIO NEWS an effective organ of the millions of members of the CIO, without sacrifice of the special union and sectional press interests which must be served.

Along these lines the possibilities are unlimited for building a national labor press to offset the great trustified propaganda machine which the employing interests have established for the manufacture of public opinion.

The CIO NEWS heartily welcomes the members of the United Mine Workers to its army of labor readers, and hails their support for a project which cannot fail to have far-reaching beneficial efforts for all of labor.

Successful Industrial Union

The refusal of the AFL to grant the right of industrial organization to the workers in the radio and electrical manufacturing industry was one of the factors that determined the formation of the CIO. All the AFL offered them was an inferior, Class B status in craft unions which had little interest or concern with their new industry.

The soundness of the CIO stand for industrial organization has nowhere been better demonstrated than in the outstanding success of its affiliate in this field, the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America.

Despite the economic depression, this union was able to report to its recent convention that it had increased its membership to 140,000; had secured 45 new contracts with big manufacturers, and 78 renewals of agreements; and had won nearly all of the labor board elections in which it took part in the past year.

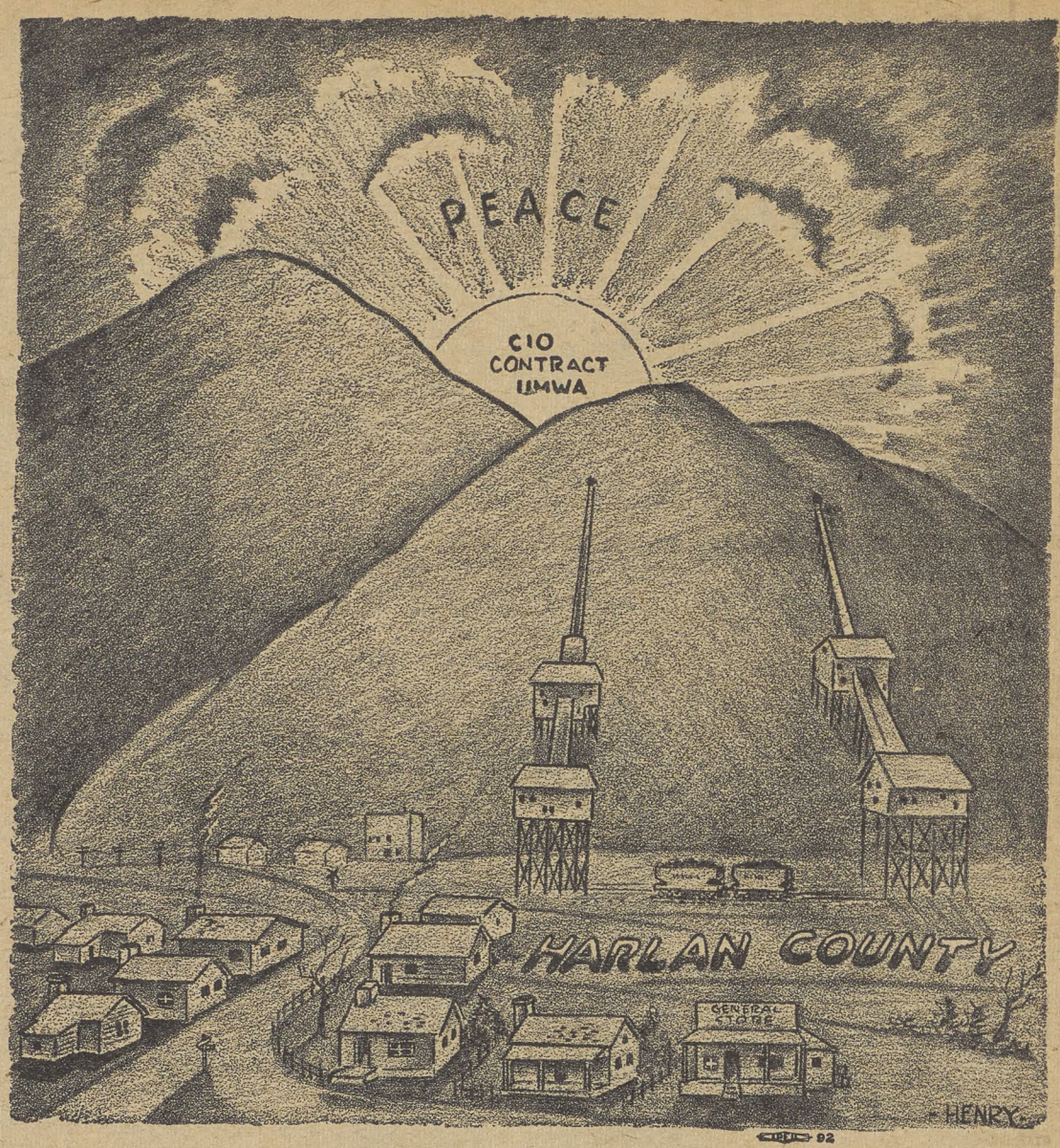
The achievements of the UERMWA in this period include contracts with the world's largest electrical and radio concerns, General Electric and RCA. It has won higher wages, shorter hours, paid vacations and many other benefits for the workers, and has held its gains in face of all the current unemployment.

Another achievement of this young industrial union is its remarkable record for maintaining internal harmony and unity.

When frontal attacks fail, labor's enemies are ever ready to stir up internal dissension by playing on the differences of religion, race and political conviction that are bound to exist among the membership of any large union.

It takes experience, tact and devotion to the union's basic purposes on the part of labor leadership—and it takes loyalty, discipline and self-restraint on the part of a union's membership—to prevent such differences from being aggravated into destructive factionalism, and to preserve the unity of a young and fighting organization.

That these qualities have been demonstrated to a most encouraging degree in the leadership and membership of the UERMWA, is well shown by the harmony and unity of purpose that prevailed at this union's St. Louis convention.



Dawn

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

British Experience Backs CIO Stand

TOM GIRDLER must have been quite disappointed with the report of the President's commission on labor relations in Great Britain.

It will be remembered that he first had the idea of looking across the Atlantic for samples of repressive legislation that could be used for propaganda against the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

But in confining itself to a factual report without recommendations, the commission actually shows that there is nothing in the British experience that would justify any tampering with the Wagner act in this country.

Lessons Learned Long Ago

The condition of freedom for the workers to organize and engage in collective bargaining, which the Wagner act was passed to bring about, was achieved in Great Britain many, many years ago.

As far back as 1888 and 1894, the report points out, British government commissions had concluded that "strong organizations of employers and workers, dealing together through collective agreements . . . . . afforded the most practical approach to industrial peace."

The 1894 commission is quoted as saying that "the most quarrelsome period of a trade's existence is when it is just emerging from the patriarchal condition in which each employer governs his establishment and deals with his own men without outside interference, but has not yet fully entered into that other condition in which transactions take place between strong associations fully recognizing each other."

If Girdler's Republic Steel and other anti-union companies have been passing through a "quarrelsome period," it is precisely because they have been clinging to "patriarchal conditions" which were abandoned decades ago in England in favor of collective bargaining.

No Right To Scab

Girdler and employers like him might also compare the attitude of British employers toward strike-breaking and anti-union discrimination with their own.

The report points out that little violence or provocation accompanies British strikes because "employers almost invariably shut down their plants and do not attempt to operate until the controversy has been settled by negotiation."

One of the reasons for this, the report notes, is "a general feeling among workers and employers that 'the job belongs to the man' and that it is not right for men to take, or to be asked to take, the jobs of their fellows."

As a result, "discrimination against strikers and their leaders, if not wholly eliminated, is reduced to insignificance."

Strong Unions Preferred

As to the anti-labor British trades disputes act of 1927, which the American Girdlers had hoped to use against the Wagner act, the report declares that this "had not made any difference in the processes of collective bargaining which had substantially all been established prior to the passage of the legislation."

In other words, the principles of the Wagner act protecting collective bargaining and insuring against anti-union discrimination have long been in effect in Britain, with many beneficial results; and there is no disposition in even the most anti-labor legislation to revoke them.

On the contrary, the President's commission declares: "Repeatedly employers and representatives of employers' organizations stated to us that they preferred strong unions to weak ones, because the strong union is better able to secure the fulfillment of agreements and is better able to bring competitors up to the wage and hour standards of the industry, as set by the agreements."

Defend The Wagner Act!

Under the protection which the Wagner act accords to collective bargaining, the CIO is rapidly establishing in the steel, auto, textile, electrical manufacturing and other mass-production industries strong unions such as have long proved their worth in coal mining, clothing and other industries from which the CIO sprang.

The act has been repeatedly upheld by the United States Supreme Court, and its very success is making labor's enemies frantic in their efforts to amend and emasculate it.

But these enemies, aided by AFL leaders who are willing to damage all of labor to spite the CIO, are fighting a losing battle against industrial progress.

This battle was lost years ago in Britain, the President's commission shows. And the hosts of labor in this country, despite the treason of AFL leaders, will see that it is also lost here by springing like lions to the defense of the Wagner act against any and all attempts to amend or weaken this charter of labor's collective bargaining rights.

OPEN TALKS

Cleveland — Leaders of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, planned to open contract negotiations with 35 shops here.

Unity Keynotes Mexican Congress

Lewis Notes Similar Aims Of All Workers; Lauds F.D.R., Cardenas

By NATHANIEL WEYL
Special Correspondent of The CIO NEWS

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Speaking at the opening session of the Latin American Labor Congress here September 5, Chairman John L. Lewis, of the Committee for Industrial Organization declared that labor throughout the Americas and throughout the world has basically similar problems and therefore must co-operate.

"Everywhere we encounter the opposition of the great corporations, and whether they be in the United States, in Mexico, in Ecuador, or in the countries of Europe, their attitude and methods toward the workers are much the same," the CIO chairman told an enthusiastic audience of over 900 Mexican trade unionists and foreign labor delegates.

"Progress is being made," Mr. Lewis affirmed. "In recent years on the North American continent, two great statesmen have appeared. They have extended a helping hand to labor—in the United States, President Roosevelt is that man; in Mexico, President Cardenas is that man."

Speaking in a low, calm voice which contrasted with the oratory of the Latin American leaders of labor who had preceded him on the platform, Mr. Lewis compared the social achievements of the Mexican and American New Deals.

"We have established unemployment insurance, recognition of the right to organize and bargain collectively, social and old age security and many other beneficent measures under the leadership and initiative of labor and with the support of President Roosevelt," he told the Congress.

"Mexico is today going forward in the same manner as the United States because each country has a great leader who believes in the rights and welfare of labor."

The enthusiasm which greeted Mr. Lewis' remarks left no doubt in the minds of observers that the organized labor movement of Latin America represented in this great congress feels that its ally in the United States is the Comittee for Industrial Organization.

"Labor must organize to give support to these liberal statesmen of all nations who are working for the welfare of their people," Mr. Lewis declared.

"My word to the workers of South America as well as to the workers of my own country is to organize into unions. There is no other way out for labor. Band together into unions, stand united against those who would oppose your meritorious and logical objectives."

The other highlights of the mass meeting in the Fine Arts Palace were the speeches of Leon Jouhaux, leader of the French Confederation of Labor, and Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Mexican Federation of Labor and generally recognized as the outstanding trade union chief of Latin America.

French Labor's Support

The French labor leader brought the great audience to a new pitch of enthusiasm with his opening statement: "The French Confederation of Labor with its 5 million members assures Lombardo Toledano and President Cardenas of its complete support in their struggle for the economic independence of Mexico."

This remark was regarded as of great significance in view of the fact that the French government has announced its intention of following Britain in boycott measures against the trade union controlled oil industry of Mexico.

M. Jouhaux said that both the Popular Front of France and the government of Mexico are fighting entrenched corporate interests in order to gain control over the resources of the nation and devote them to public use.

"The French workers pledge," Jouhaux told the audience, "to continue despite all obstacles to give aid to the people of Spain.

"Fascism will not triumph if we achieve a united front of the democratic peoples of the world. If we achieve this, Republican Spain will be victorious and peace will be re-established in the world."

The dramatic climax of the meeting occurred when Jouhaux called for labor action to stop arming the enemies of labor.

"Organized labor has a high mission," he declared, "that of repelling the war drive of the aggressors—not making arms for the Fascist powers and not transporting them. This will be achieved only if we unite labor internationally.

"May the Congress unite all the Latin American workers now and the workers of the world eventually in a single proletarian army which will fight for the freedom and peace of the world."

Edo Fimmen, secretary-general of the International Transport Workers Federation, brought the Congress greetings in the name of over two million affiliated trade union members. The International Labor Office of the League of Nations and the Swedish Trade union movement likewise sent fraternal delegates.

Dressed in the long belted coat of his country, Guru Swani, fraternal representative of the Indian Trade Union movement, brought the audience to its feet with the statement that the people of India, comprising one-fifth of the world's population, stand shoulder to shoulder with Latin American labor in its fight for better conditions of life for the people, against Fascism and against imperialist rule.

A delegation from Spain, led by Gonzales Pena, Minister of Justice in the Republican Government and head of the UGT trade union federation, told the meeting that Spain's armed fight against Fascism is part of the world labor struggle for freedom and democracy.

Stress Need For Unity

The Latin American delegations were unanimous in declaring their support of the people of Spain and their determined opposition to fascist penetration of the Americas.

Unity of labor is necessary if the fascist threat is to be repelled and democracy re-established in this hemisphere, the delegate from Chile declared.

Romain Rolland, internationally famous French writer, wired the Congress his support of Mexico's great work "of education and liberation." The congress also received a message of greeting from President Lazaro Cardenas.

As the session neared its close, Lombardo Toledano, lean, eloquent leader of Mexico's million organized workers, stepped to the rostrum.

Toledano States Aim

"This Congress," he declared, "is the realization of a long cherished dream. Today the question of Latin American labor unity is of extreme importance. For we do not live in years of calm and tolerance on the part of government toward labor.

"We live in epochal years for the fate of the world. We live in a period of struggle to the death between democracy and fascism. In this situation, trade union unity in the Americas is imperative and brooks no delay.

"Fascism is not a force which is planning intervention in America," Lombardo continued. "It is a force which is already intervening."

The Mexican leader told how President Vargas' putsch in Brazil last November resulted in the prohibition of strikes, and the outlawing of all labor organizations except those which are tools of the government. He told the delegates of the struggle of labor against tyranny in Uruguay and Argentina.

Fascist Activity

In Peru, scene of the coming Pan American Conference, Lombardo Toledano declared, there is an aviation factory under Italian control for the manufacture of Caproni bombers; the police force and the air corps are trained and directed by Italian fascist officials; and the trade union leaders of the country are imprisoned and assassinated.

"With the exception of Brazil, the entire working class of Latin America is here represented," Lombardo added.

He explained that the congress had decided not to invite a Brazilian delegation, because the dictatorship would send a hand-picked group whose presence would be an insult to the true Brazilian labor movement.

Discussing the Latin American trade union federation which the Congress proceeded to form, Lombardo explained that this federation will not be a barrier to a broader, more international organization of the workers of all countries. "We meet here," he declared, "not to divide labor, but to unite it."

Answers Attacks

Lashing out against the enemies of labor who have conducted a campaign of slander against the Congress, the Mexican leader said that unscrupulous writers had charged the group with being both communist and fascist. He declared that the New York Inquirer, a fly-by-night tabloid, recently published a front page story that Mexico was under Hitler's thumb and 1000 German Army officers were training the Mexican Army.

Pointing out that the Congress is neither communist nor fascist but a congress of labor, Lombardo Toledano said that there were no lengths to which the enemies of trade union cooperation would not go.

He characterized William Green's statement that the Congress will inevitably further communism as "idiotic".

Toledano then discussed an article in the New York Times, which he described as "a newspaper under the influence of the British Government".

He declared that the charge of the Times correspondent in Mexico that the purpose of the Congress was to raise Mexican wages in U. S.-owned industries to the American level and thus weaken the Good Neighbor Policy was an outright lie.

In conclusion, Lombardo Toledano declared that world fascism can only be driven out of the Americas if labor in these two continents is united.

"We shall take the offensive against the dictatorships which oppress the people of Latin America," he promised.

Jouhaux

Leon Jouhaux, president of the French CGT, labor union federation, who is now in Mexico City, attending the Latin American Labor Congress. With Lewis and Toledano he received a great ovation from the 900 delegates.

Latin-American Labor Body Formed

Mexico City — Vicente Lombardo Toledano was elected first president of the newly-formed Confederation of Workers of Latin America at the Latin American Labor Congress held here.

John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, hailed the formation of the Confederation as "one of the most significant events that has happened in a long time."

"The revelations of economic and social conditions made to this conference are in some respects astonishing," he said.

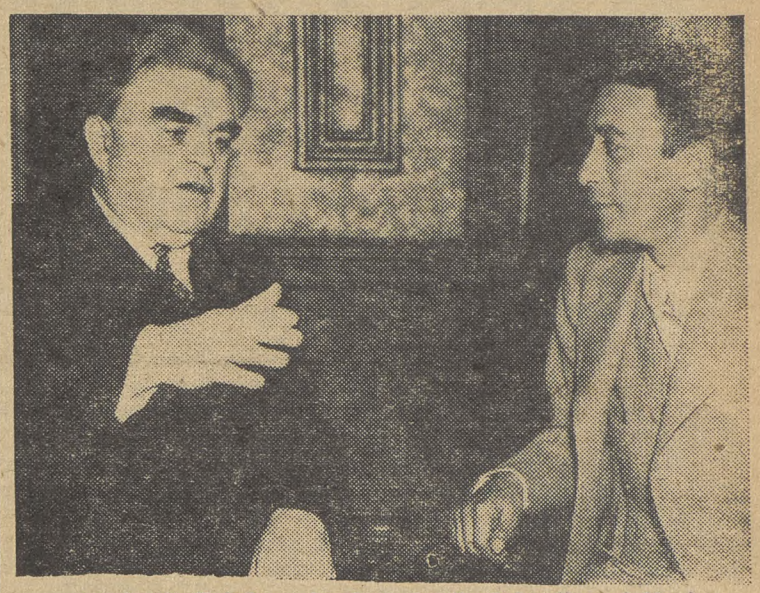
"They show conclusively that large corporations in various countries are exercising their influence with several governments to impose and maintain miserable wage structures and have degraded working and social conditions for the workers.

"This international organization now formed should be able to do much to ameliorate the woeful status of workers and to bring intelligent public opinion to bear support for its proper claims.

"The CIO is in favor of improving the conditions of the working classes in all these countries."

Toledano, the Confederation's president, is head of the Mexican trade union movement known as the CTM.

Lewis and Toledano



Lombardo Toledano, head of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, (left) shown as he discussed Latin American labor problems with CIO Chairman John L. Lewis during the Mexican union leader's recent visit in Washington.

NLRB Official Assails Tories In Mexico Speech

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—The present fight against the Wagner Labor Relations Act by labor-hating employers is the same fight that fascist forces in Europe and elsewhere are making against democracy, according to Edwin S. Smith, member of the Natl. Labor Relations Board, in a speech to the Confederation of Mexican Workers here.

"The conflict raised on one side by those employers who bitterly oppose the Wagner Act, and on the other side by unions and other liberal elements who are supporting the Act parallels the present world struggle between the forces of democracy and fascism," Smith declared.

The Fight Against Unions

Smith pointed out that the fight to fasten crippling amendments on the Wagner Act is in reality a fight against organized labor everywhere.

"Under the auspices of various employers' associations, there has been a constant attempt by means of the press, the radio and from public platforms to arouse public sentiment aganist unions," he said.

Smith explained that the U. S. Supreme Court has upheld the Labor Board in every case appealed to it, proving the soundness of the Act and the fair way it was administered.

U. S. Report Reveals Low Incomes

One-Third of Families Got $471 In 1935-36, Official Study Shows

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

Washington—How high is the American standard of living?

Not nearly high enough, taking into consideration the possibilities of this country's great productive capacity, a report issued by the U. S. National Resources Committee revealed this week.

The Committee, headed by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and including a number of cabinet members and high government officials, showed in its latest study—Consumer Incomes in the United States—that a large majority of America's families are living on a scale far below the level at which decency and health may be maintained.

One-third of the nation, the committee discovered, lived on a family income of $471 during the years 1935-36—about eight dollars a week.

Some 1,162,890 families at the bottom of the economic scale, earning less than $250 a year, received far less total incomes than the 272 families each of whose yearly income was greater than half a million dollars a year.

Eighty-seven per cent. of the nation's families received less than $2500 a year, the committee research staff learned. But this group received but 59 per cent. of the aggregate income.

Close to one out of every two American families has an income of less than $1,000 a year—$20 a week. Yet this vast group of more than 17,000,000 families was able to get less than one-sixth of the nation's total family income.

Looked at the other way round, a mere 2½ per cent of the nation's families had the good fortune to live on $5,000 a year or larger annual incomes. Yet this relatively small group received one fifth of the total income.

The largest number of families came in the $750-$1,000 a year income group. There were 4,277,048 families in this group, the committee found.

Their total income was about equal to that of the less than 150,000 families sitting on top of the heap.

Over 3,800,000 families were included in the group earning between $1,000 and $1,250 a year. An almost similar number of families reported an income of between $500 and $750.

Less Than Needed

The Department of Labor has estimated that about $2,500 a year is needed for comfortable provision of a family of four persons. Yet the survey found that less than 11 per cent of the nation's families enjoy an income sufficient to provide them with this standard of living.

"The 42 per cent of families with incomes under $1,000 received less than 16 per cent of the aggregate income," the survey reported, "while the three per cent with incomes of $5,000 or more received 21 per cent of the total. The incomes of the top one per cent accounted for a little more than 13 per cent of the aggregate."

It continued, 'When all consumer units are grouped into exact thirds we find that the lower third received incomes of less than $780 during 1935-36.

The Lowest "Third"

"These 13,000,000 families and single individuals are not a distinct and unusual group; they include all types of consumer units living in all types of community, and belonging to all of the major occupational classifications.

"They differ from the other two-thirds principally in the larger proportion receiving relief at some time during the year, in the larger number living on farms, and in the small number found in professional, business and clerical occupations.

"Although some 4,000,000 families and single individuals in this lower third were dependent on relief for at least part of the year, fully 70 per cent of the total number—that is, a little more than 9,000,000—received no assistance of any kind from a relief agency."

The share of the income received by the "lowest third" was just over 10 per cent; the "middle third" of 13,000,000 families received 24 per cent of the total; and the "upper third", with incomes ranging all the way from $1,450 to $1,000,000 a year, received about two-thirds of the total income.

In making public its report, the committee urged that varying modes of living be taken into consideration. The expense drains of the farmer, for instance, are often vastly different than those of the city resident, it pointed out. Similarly, living cost vary from one section of the country to another.

Varied By Regions

The report showed a wide variance in average family incomes in the five great areas of the nation. The south had the lowest average, with only $905 a family, while the Pacific Coast had the highest with $1,335.

Another variation was shown in the incomes of different race groups. The annual income of Negroes in southern rural communities was found to be only $480 a year, less than half of that averaged by white families. In southern cities, the Negro families received about one-third of the average of white citizens.

The statistics compiled by the committee gain additional significance when it is recalled that another government commission found, three years ago, that the United States has sufficient resources in farms, factories, mines and raw materials to give every family an income of $4,370 a year.

Need More Buying Power

That survey was based on the assumption that factories were run close to capacity—as they necessarily would if they were to fill the needs of the people.

For true and lasting prosperity, the figures reveal, the American people need not only a levelling of incomes, but even more a great increase in the total production, and an enormous rise in the purchasing power of the great mass of people whose income has never been as high as $2,500 a year.

It is toward this goal that the CIO, with its program of greater abundance for the working population, is aiming.

Indictment!

SHARE OF AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME RECEIVED BY EACH TENTH OF NATION'S FAMILIES 1935-36

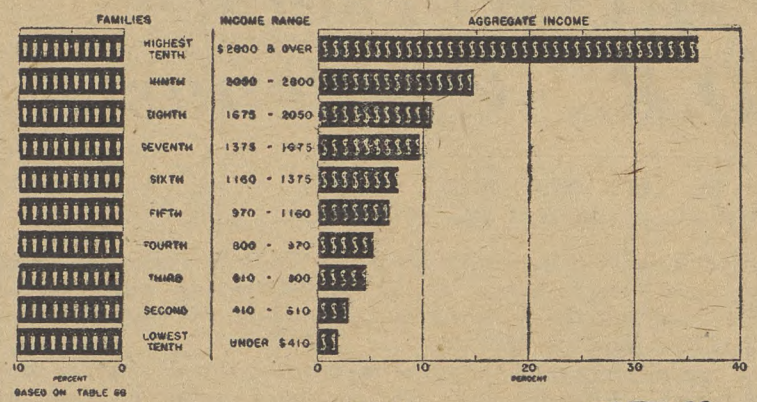


CHART II LPEU 92

This chart may be read either by length of bars or by symbols
Each figure symbol represents 1 percent of all families or 294,000 families
Each dollar symbol represents 1 percent of aggregate income of all families or $476,792,380

The 10% of the families at the top of the economic scale get more than 33% of the total family income, this chart prepared by the Natl. Resources Committee shows. The 10% of families at the bottom gets only 2% of the total income.

Indictment!

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES BY INCOME LEVEL 1935-36

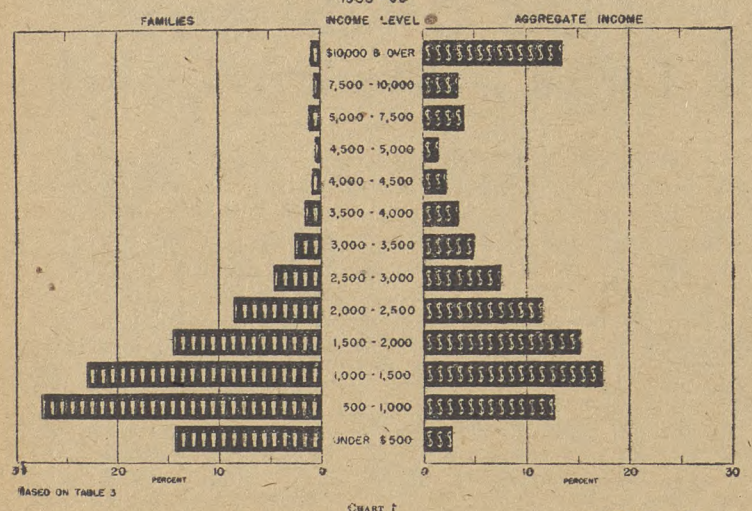


CHART I LPEU 92

This chart may be read either by length of bars or by symbols
Each figure symbol represents 1 percent of all families or 294,000 families
Each dollar symbol represents 1 percent of aggregate income of all families or $476,792,380

The 1% of the nation's families whose income is over $10,000 a year receive close to 15% of the total family income. Some 15 families received more than $1,000,000 in 1935-36, the Natl. Resources Committee survey discovered.

CIO Backs ACA Pay Cut Fight

(Continued From Page 3)

This provision, while it states that nothing in the Act shall justify an employer "in reducing the wage paid by him which is in excess of applicable minimum wages under this Act," is seen by chiselling employers as a technical loophole for wage cuts, since it has no clause providing penalties for enforcement.

"The action of the ACA in ordering this strike vote has the full support and approval of the CIO," the statement, issued by John Brophy, CIO director, declared.

'Warning of this plan to cut wages of 75,000 telegraph workers was sent out by the CIO some time ago. In that warning we pointed out the dangers to workers in other industries if this plan were successful," he said.

'The CIO played a leading part in the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act. It will use every resource to prevent employers from using whatever technical flaws there may be in the Act to cut wages or worsen conditions of labor."

Mooney's Freedom Near As California Nominates Liberal

San Francisco—California's progressive labor forces united under the banner of Labor's Non-Partisan League swept all before them in the Aug. 30 primary.

Headed by Culbert Olson, nominee for governor, the League supported slate of candidates was victorious in more than 30 contests for state offices. The League had not taken a formal stand on the Senatorial contest between Senator McAdoo and Sheridan Downey, but had announced it would support the winning New Deal candidate.

Since both McAdoo and Downey, who won, are loyal to the Roosevelt program, the League will now support Downey against the Republican nominee.

Most sensational of the California League victories was the nomination of Olson, staunch liberal who has pledged himself to free Tom Mooney the day he takes office. Olson's election over the reactionary Gov. Merriam, Republican, is viewed as almost certain. Not only did Olson win the Democratic nomination, but he also led the Progressive ticket, thus preventing a three-way split in the general election.

Nomination of Ellis E. Patterson for Lieut.-Gov. with Olson was another outstanding victory for Labor's Non-Partisan League forces of California. All the New Deal Congressional candidates, endorsed by the League, were renominated.

Over a score of state legislature candidates backed by LNPL were victorious in the primary. John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council and an active figure in LNPL, won a smashing victory for the State Senate.

UERMW Reports Gains

(Continued From Page 3)

shorter hours, the union has won vacations with pay for most of its members.

'Up until recently," Carey said, "paid vacations for production employes were one of the rarest things to be found. At present however we have forty-five contracts with paid vacations; these forty-five contracts cover the majority of the members of our international."

The union took part in twenty-seven Labor Board elections during the year, winning twenty-one of them, or 78 per cent. Out of 18,820 votes cast in these elections 12,580, or 67 per cent were cast for the UERMWA. Company unions got 15 per cent of the votes and all AFL unions involved only 9 per cent.

Cheer Maytag Strikers

A high point of the convention was the reception given to the delegation from Newton, Iowa, whose loyalty, courage and determination in the Maytag Company lockout won repeated praise. Most of the workers in the plant are now signed up with the UERMWA and negotiation of a union agreement has nearly been completed.

The harmony and unity in evidence throughout the convention was praised by Len De Caux, CIO Publicity Director, who congratulated the union on avoiding internal dissension as well as defeating the frontal attacks of its enemies.

De Caux called to the union's attention the growth of THE CIO NEWS, from a circulation of 10,000 at the beginning of the year to 600,000 at the present time, and asked the union's cooperation in building a great national publication to counteract the anti-labor press.

Officers Report

The report of the general officers dwelt on the importance of defending the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and promoting the legislative program of the CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Pointing out that the union had had to protest strongly against a number of Board decisions which favored the crafts, to the detriment of industrial organization, the officers declared:

"We recognize, however, that the good that has been done under the Wagner Act more than outweighs the harm that may have been done to our organization by what we consider adverse decisions. We do not feel justified in attacking the Wagner Act or the National Labor Relations Board because we happen to disagree a number of times."

The resolution adopted on the CIO declared that it "has stood as the strongest defense of American labor against wage cuts and human suffering in the present depression.

Praise CIO Leadership

"The CIO has given wise and courageous leadership to all labor in support of the progressive social legislation and objectives of the New Deal.

"The CIO during the past year has done everything in its power to bring about unity between the CIO and AFL on the basis of industrial unionism, and we of the CIO have achieved these great accomplishments under the able and unwavering leadership of John L. Lewis."

The convention endorsed the presence of John L. Lewis at the Latin American Trade Union Congress in Mexico City and voted to send greetings to it.

Resolutions were adopted calling for a third term for Pres. Roosevelt, for lifting of the embargo of arms to Loyalist Spain and in support of the CIO unemployment program.

220 Shipbuilders To Get $40,000 In NLRB Award

NEW YORK. — Under an agreement involving the largest cash settlement for back pay yet negotiated by the Natl. Labor Relations Board, the Todd Shipbuilding Company is to reinstate 220 workers and pay $40,000 in wages.

The dispute dates back to a ten-week strike conducted by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, last summer.

Ends Shapeup

The agreement also ends the "shape-up" system formerly used by the company. Under the "shape-up," workers were required to report for work every day, and the foremen picked the men they wanted from the group reporting.

The shape-up encourages favoritism, and is often used to discriminate against union members.

40-Hour Week

In its place, the company has agreed to give preferred status for available work up to a 40-hour week to men who have worked more or less regularly in the past.

Institution of a checkup system requiring each applicant to sign a book will avoid discrimination against those entitled to receive a share of whatever work there is.

Thousands Parade In CIO Labor Day Celebrations

WASHINGTON—Hundreds of thousands of marching workers gave proof of the strength of the Committee for Industrial Organization in scores of cities and towns throughout the nation on Labor Day.

In many places CIO and AFL unions marched in joint parades. In other localities, however, AFL leaders prevented the workers from combining in their demonstrations.

One of the largest crowds of the holiday gathered in Detroit, where upwards of 50,000 CIO members gathered to hear speeches by Governor Frank Murphy and CIO Director Adolph Germer.

Murray Speaks

Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and CIO vice-chairman addressed throngs of miners in West Virginia. Van S. Bittner, district president of the United Mine Workers, Sen. Neeley and others also spoke to the crowds.

In another coal area, too, thousands celebrated labor's holiday. Harlan County, brought under a UMW contract early this month, saw 8000 miners gather in the courthouse square in the town of Harlan.

Some 15,000 marched in Toledo and at a picnic held later in the day heard CIO Director John Brophy describe labor's accomplishments. In the South, Labor Day celebrants at Birmingham, Ala., heard Walter Smethurst, executive assistant to Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO.

Services At Akron

Akron, Ohio, center of the CIO-organized rubber industry marked the holiday with religious services at which a Protestant minister, a Catholic priest and a Jewish rabbi addressed thousands of union members. In Cleveland the Steel Workers Organizing Committee sponsored a mass meeting.

Delegates to the convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, helped swell the throngs in the big parade at St. Louis. In the Allegheny Valley, heavily-industrialized area in western Pennsylvania, AFL and CIO unions united for their march and meeting.

Similar meetings were conducted under CIO auspices in scores of mining towns. CIO textile workers held demonstrations in a number of New England cities and towns.

West Coast Parades

In the Pacific Northwest, CIO and AFL unions marched to demonstrate against a proposed initiative referendum aimed at crippling labor activity. Seattle and Portland had especially large turnouts.

In San Francisco, where a lockout of CIO warehousemen and a strike of AFL retail store clerks indicate the workers' fight against an employer wage-cut drive, separate CIO and AFL parades gave evidence of labor's might. The CIO march was described as a "streamlined parade in the modern tempo."

Some AFL and CIO unions joined forces in Los Angeles, for years an open-shop stronghold. CIO maritime organizations paraded at Long Beach.

Fur Workers Win 10% Pay Raise

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A ten per cent wage increase, with an additional five per cent to take effect next September, is provided in a three-year contract signed by the International Fur Workers Union, CIO, with five large Pittsburgh department stores. Hiring through the union, paid vacations and equal distribution of work during the slack period are also provided in the agreement.

Vice President Joseph Winogradsky declared that the department store agreement was the 18th signed by the Fur Workers Union this year bringing wage increases to its members.

WIN NLRB VOTE

High Point, N. C. — A CIO local industrial union won an easy two-to-one Labor Board poll victory at the Carolina Container Co. here. The firm, which employs 36 workers, had refused to negotiate a contract until a vote had been taken, according to E. L. Sandefur, CIO director for the Carolinas.

CIO Leaders Tell Labor's Aims In Holiday Speeches

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — If the economic ills of the country are to be cured, it will be through the collective efforts of those who do the useful work in America, Walter Smethurst, executive assistant to Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO, told the audience at the big Labor Day rally here.

"All over this land of ours from North to South and from East to West, CIO unions today are demonstrating their loyalty to the labor movement in America," Smethurst said.

Labor Not to Blame

Since labor had very little control over the country's economic life in the past, he pointed out, it could not be held responsible for the maladjustments which brought down trouble on the country, but now "labor is determined to take a hand in this most important phase of our life," he declared.

Legislation favorable to labor passed under the New Deal, was commended by the CIO officials, who emphasized, however, the need of strong organization on the part of labor to see that the results possible are obtained by rigid enforcement of the laws passed.

Taking up the present situation in the South as it affects the workers, Smethurst said: "We are coming or have come to a new day in the industrial South in the matter of organized labor and we should recognize it, and with fairness and common sense on both sides, try to adjust ourselves to it.

"Unless we do, we may be opening the gates to a period of capital and labor strife that will be bitter and costly, and that in the end, will bring nobody, workers, management or the public any benefits.

Employers Must Learn

"If people could learn more readily from the experience of others, if textile manufacturers would learn from the experience of the coal or garment or other highly organized industries, the development of unions in the South would proceed with the minimum of conflict and the maximum of peaceful, orderly progress."

In concluding, Smethurst told the audience that he brought them greetings of Chairman John L. Lewis who sent his congratulations on the achievements won by CIO unions in the region:

"He want you to know that his thoughts, his energies, his abilities, will be utilized in a manner that will best serve the greatest of all institutions, labor."

Murray

By FOREST R. THOMPSON

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—Over 50,000 members and friends of the United Mine Workers of America gave Philip Murray a roaring welcome in this state at two giant rallies held Labor Sunday at Logan and Labor Day at Fairmont.

Sharing the spotlight with the high-ranking CIO official was Van A. Bittner, U. S. Senator Mansfield M. Neely and John B. Easton, president of the West Virginia Industrial Union Council.

The Logan rally was in contrast with the last time Mr. Murray visited the southern West Virginia coal fields in 1921 when the miners were staging their now historic "march" on Logan. Mr. Murray was then sent to Logan at the instance of the President of the United States to help bring order out of the then chaotic conditions.

In his two addresses, Murray stressed the great role that the CIO was playing in maintaining the wage level in the basic industries throughout the nation. He said that if it had not been for the CIO, wages would have dropped to the lowest scale in modern American history.

Bittner Speaks

Senator Neely came in for especial praise from both Bittner and Murray, the latter terming him as the greatest statesman this state had ever produced and the staunchest friend of organized Labor in the halls of Congress.

Van Bittner reviewed the progress made by the CIO during the past two years and then "turned the heat" on the AFL movement to disrupt the United Mine Workers by financing an intensive organizing campaign by the Progressive Miners of America.

"You read in the newspaper many things that are happening in the labor movement, and about an apparent division that has been created, for which we assume no responsibility. But what is the crime that the CIO is guilty of committing?" Murray said in his speech.

"When Bill Green and the AFL refused to accept our support to organize the workers in the mass production industries, the leaders of the United Mine Workers, together with the leaders of other great unions, decided to go out and do the job themselves.

"In two years' time we have organized three and a half million men and women in the great mass production industries.

"Is it a sin, dastardly or wicked, as Bill Green claims, for a group of men, as in the CIO, to go forward and increase the earning power of the nation's workers to a sum approximating three and a half billion dollars annually?"

TWOC FILES CHARGES

Atlanta, Ga. — The Textile Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, announced there that it had filed charges of violation of the Wagner Act against the Scottdale mills of this city.

Ohio

Toledo, Ohio—The CIO has rendered great service to the American people, particularly during this past year of industrial depression, John Brophy, CIO director, declared in a Labor Day address broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up of the National Broadcasting Co.

As in all previous depressions, Brophy pointed out, short-sighted employers have tried to cut wages and working conditions in an attempt to make workers pay for their cut in profits.

"The CIO has sucessfully resisted this attempted drive against the American standard of living," he declared. "Contracts won the year before have been renewed without a single important instance of a cut in wages or a lengthening of hours."

CIO Fights For All Workers

The CIO has helped all workers during this past year, and during the close to three years of its existence, Brophy pointed out. This help has been extended whether the workers are affiliated to the CIO, or to other organizations, or are as yet unorganized, he explained.

"Today the railroad workers are fighting a proposed 15 per cent wage cut," he said. "As far back as April the CIO went on record in support of their struggle against this cut.

"The CIO has already rendered the greatest assistance to the railroad workers by the solid wall it has built against wage cuts in steel and other basic industries, from which wage cutting drives used to start in the days before the CIO," he added.

After tracing the development of the CIO in organizing the basic industries of this country, Brophy described briefly the political and legislative program for which the CIO has been working during the past year.

"The needs and aspirations of all workers are the interest and concern of the CIO," he declared. "These needs and aspirations require not only economic action, but a legislative and political program as well.

'The CIO has such a program. During the past year this program was vigorously pushed in Congress and in the various government agencies," he said.

Furniture Union Gets Gotham Pacts

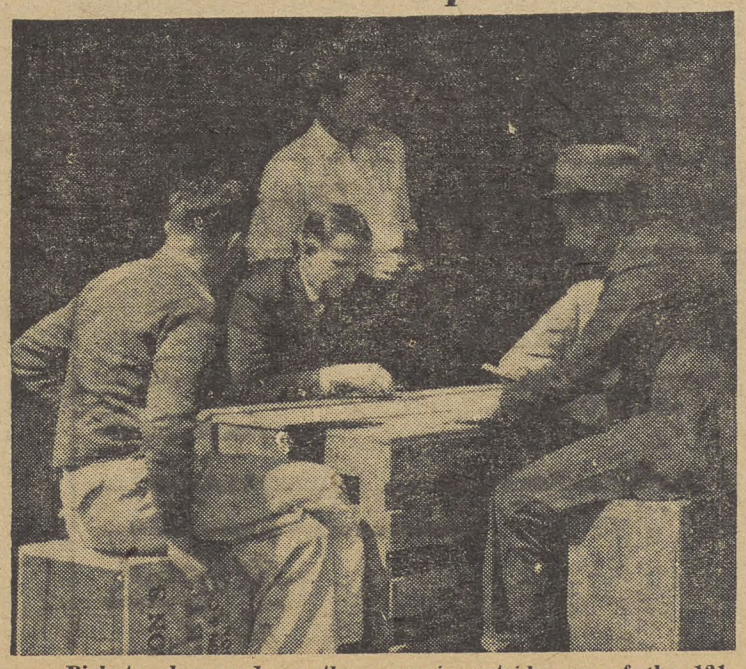
New York City — Renewal of agreements with the majority of the furniture and bedding manufacturing companies working under contractual relations with the United Furniture Workers of America, CIO, has been announced by President Morris Muster.

Upholsterers Local 76, with a membership of 2,000 has renewed its agreement with the Upholstered Furniture Manufacturers Assn., of the Metropolitan District, Inc., which represents about 20 important makers of upholstered furniture.

Local 76 has won practically a closed shop in the upholstery industry in New York, according to Muster, through peaceful negotiations.

Woodworkers Local 76-B and Bedding Workers Local 140 have signed important new agreements, while Local 91 are continuing their strike at the Spring Products Corp., in Long Issland City.

Lull In Frisco Dispute



Pickets play cards as they remain outside one of the 121 warehouse storage buildings in San Francisco, where the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, is fighting a lockout aimed at destroying the union.

CIO Union Hails NLRB Bank Ruling

Asserts Decision In Bank Of America Case Helps White Collar Workers

NEW YORK CITY. — The case of the Financial Employes Organizing Committee against the Bank of Yorktown filed with the New York State Labor Relations Board will be directly affected by the ruling of the Natl. Labor Relations Board in the Los Angeles Bank of America case, according to the United Office & Professional Workers, CIO.

The NLRB declared in the Los Angeles case that national bank employes were subject to the Natl. Labor Relations Act.

Similarity between the two cases, both of which involve members of the CIO office workers, was pointed out by Richard Lewis, organizational director for the FEOC, affiliated with the United Office Professional Workers.

In the Los Angeles case, the Bank of America, one of the ten largest banking institutions in the United States, was ordered "to desist in opposing the Wagner Act", and to reinstate a dismissed union member.

The Bank of Yorktown case involves the dismissal of three union employes, as well as charges of intimidation, coercion and demotion for union activity.

Claimed Exemption

The Bank of Yorktown, a state bank, claims exemption from the State Labor Relations Act, while the Bank of America, a national institution with 493 branches, claims exemption from the National Labor Act. In both cases, appeals are being taken to the courts.

So far, both the Labor Board and the courts have denied the Yorktown bank's claim for exemption.

Lewis said the union considers the NLRB decision in the Bank of America case of "the greatest significance to the 200,000 employes in the financial field. Financial employers have been using every means at their disposal in an attempt to deny their employes the same rights of self-organization and collective bargaining accorded to workers in other fields.

"This decision of the NLRB is an important step in bringing closer the day when employers everywhere must recognize the right of white collar workers to self-organization and collective bargaining.

"It will also serve to strengthen the union's contentions in its fight for recognition by the Bank of Yorktown in New York City."

Sees Need For Labor, Farm Tie-up

Washington—Unity between working farmers and organized labor was described by John Brophy, national director of the CIO, as one of the main objectives of the CIO in its drive to organize cannery and agricultural workers.

The policy of cooperation between industrial workers and small and middle farmers was stated at a dinner held in Washington in honor of Joseph Duncan, president of the Scottish Farm Servants Union and head of the Intl. Land Workers Federation, which has 400,000 members in Great Britain and 14 European countries.

Common Foe

The CIO union in this field, the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, was set up over a year ago with this policy of cooperation as one of its main purposes, Brophy declared.

"Monopoly capital, Wall Street, is the common enemy of the working farmer and the industrial worker, known and recognized by both," Brophy said.

"The problem has not been to show the people who their opponent is, but to help them to get together on a common way of defeating him, on a united way of realizing their legitimate needs and desires in the face of opposition from the common exploiter."

Joseph Duncan, head of the Intl. Land Workers, described the organization of agricultural workers in Great Britain and in Europe as aimed chiefly at securing the same benefits for them that industrial workers already enjoy, such as social security, unemployment insurance, and the like.

Considerable progress has been made in this field, he said.

Appointed

Arthur L. Fletcher, labor commissioner for the state of North Carolina, who has been appointed assistant wage-hour administrator for the federal government by Elmer F. Andrews, chief administrator. Fletcher will be responsible for obtaining compliance with the new wage act, and will cooperate with state agencies.

CIO Keeps Up Winning Streak In NLRB Polls

Washington — Elections were won by CIO unions recently in the shipping, paper, oil, copper and textile industries, according to a compilation made by the National Labor Relations Board.

In Utah, the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers defeated an independent union in a poll taken among the employes of the Kennecott Copper Corp., by a vote of 481 to 454. In Middletown, Ohio, the United Paper Workers, a CIO local industrial union, won an unopposed election at the Sorp Paper Co., 265 to 257.

TWOC Wins

Textile workers at the Utica Knitting Co., Anniston, Ala., defeated an AFL union by a vote of 249 to 199 in favor of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

Other elections carried by CIO union were held among workers at the Freeport Sulphur Co., New York City, won by the National Maritime Union, and the Tide Water Associated Oil Co., won by the American Communications Assn.

Workers Get $10,000 From ILGWU Pact

Brazil, Ind., (FP).—A 2-year contract has been signed by Baum Bros., of Chicago, owners of a Brazil garment factory, and the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers Union, CIO. The plant here, closed for more than a year, will be reopened this month under terms of the agreement.

A total of $10,000 will be paid workers for time lost when the factory was closed. A partial payment of $1,500 has already been made and the remainder will be in two installments.

The $10,000 was awarded by the Natl. Labor Relations Board at a hearing here last spring, when it ruled the firm did not have sufficient reason for stopping production.

As CIO Goes, So Goes Maine-- To Form Council

BOSTON.—A call for a CIO state convention September 24 to set up an Industrial Union Council for Maine has been issued by the CIO regional office here.

According to Michael F. Widman, Jr., CIO director in the New England area, five international unions will be represented at the convention.

They are: United Shoe Workers; Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers; Textile Workers Organizing Committee; Quarry Workers Intl. Union, and American Newspaper Guild.

"CIO unions are making such great progress in their organization drive here, that it is now advisable to have a convention to set up a State Industrial Union Council," the regional office announced.

Need Coordination

"Organized workers in Maine feel that coordination of their work through a State Council is now necessary. The calling of a convention will demonstrate to the workers of the nation, that labor in Maine is keeping pace with the progress in other states."

Temporary officers for the Maine convention are: President, Richard A. Hebert, South Portland, American Newsspaper Guild; secretary-treasurer, Bernard Ezhaya, Waterville, Textile Workers Organizing Committee; members of the committee, Esther McCarthy, Herbert Fernald, Harry Muckler, Jack Reardon, Charles Cain, Harold Bulger, George Jabar and Arthur St. Peter.

IUMSW Signs In Mobile

Mobile, Ala.—An important union agreement in the Gulf was signed last week by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO, when representatives of Mobile Local No. 18 completed negotiations with the Alabama Drydock and Shipbuilding Co., and entered into a contract with the largest shipyard on that coast.

The membership of Local 18 enthusiastically endorsed the new agreement, which provides substantial improvements in conditions besides establishing collective bargaining machinery for the first time in the history of the yard. This yard has a normal employment of around 1800 men.

Lower Work Week

The Company recognizes the Industrial Union as the sole and exclusive bargaining agent for all production and maintenance men as certified by the NLRB following an election last winter.

Under the new agreement the work week is reduced from 48 to 44 hours and double time is provided for overtime on repair work and time and a half on new work.

The agreement was signed by William M. Doyle, president, and W. T. Crist, secretary, of Local 18, and J. M. Grisner, Vice-president of the company.

District 50 Local Wants Probe Of Tories

St. Louis, Mo. — In protest against acts of violence perpetrated against unions, the Gas & By Products, Coke & Chemical Workers Local 12006, went on record at a recent meeting in favor of urging the U. S. Dept. of Justice to investigate promptly all attacks against the rights of workers to organize.

The Local is affiliated with District 50, United Mine Workers, CIO.

United States 6, Ford 0, In Wagner Act Battles

WASHINGTON—Henry Ford was on the short end of a six-to-nothing score this week as another National Labor Relations Board trial examiner's report once again condemned the labor policies of the flivver king as illegal.

The new findings involved Ford's Richmond, Calif., assembly plant. The Board examiner, Thomas H. Kennedy, recommended to the NLRB that Ford be ordered to rehire with back pay 129 workers fired for union activity in the United Automobile Workers, CIO.

Kennedy pointed out that an NLRB poll in June, 1937, showed 1,120 of the plant's 1,277 workers desired representation by the UAW.

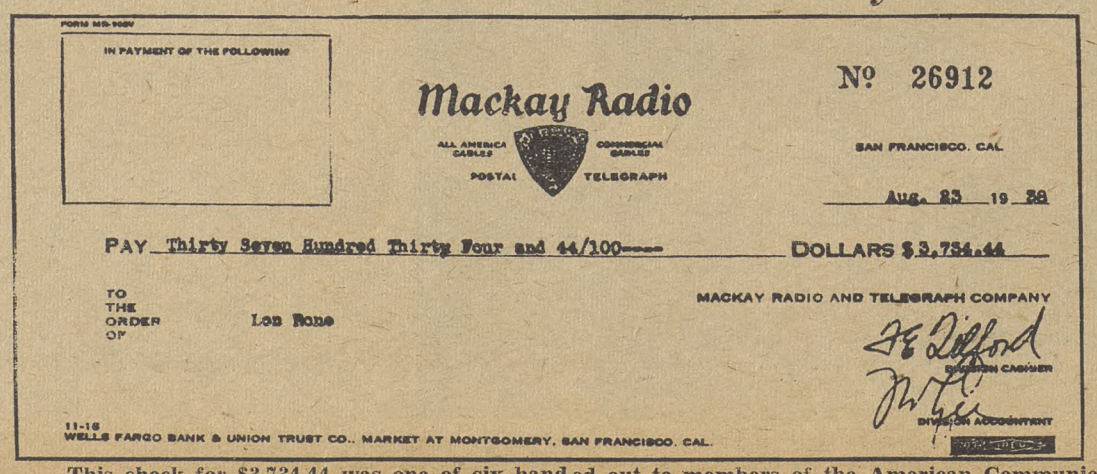
"In spite of this designation, the company refused to bargain with the union and continued its refusal thereafter," Kennedy said.

Used Propaganda

The management, he added, had passed out large amounts of propaganda to the employes in an attempt to misrepresent the position of the union.

On five previous occasions the Labor Board's officials have found the Ford company guilty of violating the Wagner Act. The latest of these reports was released only two weeks ago, and concerned the Long Beach, Calif., assembly plant, where anti-union activity similar to that at Richmond was uncovered.

Proof that Unionism Pays



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NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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AUTO UNION OKAYS PLAN TO END CONTROVERSY

Statement By CIO And UAW On Pact

DETROIT — The following joint statement by the representatives of the Committee For Industrial Organization, Sidney Hillman and Phillip Murray, President Homer Martin and the international executive board of the United Automobile Workers of America was issued Friday.

"The complete co-operation and sincere effort of all parties have made it possible to effect an agreement which, in the opinion of every one concerned, means that the UAW, as an integral part of the CIO, will continue to function for the full and complete protection of its membership and the advancement of their interests.

"Underlying the agreement is the realization that the factional differences in the UAWA are for the most part, due to outside influences. This agreement is aimed at driving from this union for all time those influences whatever may be their name or whatever their source.

"All parties are resolute in their determination that factionalism, that seeks to flourish to the detriment of unionism, shall be wiped out; and that its natural off-spring injustice, shall be speedily eliminated.

"There is genuine faith, and conviction that this solution of the difficulties will meet with the enthusiastic approval of the members of the UAWA and those great sister organizations in the CIO. Peace in the union has been established.

"The members of this union have accomplished great things in the past, and the CIO is proud of these accomplishments. We have complete confidence that the fundamental unity which has now been established will make for the building of this great union into a greater one.

Defense Against Wage Cuts

"The task now is to protect our gains and to defend our members from wage cutting attacks and discrimination on the part of reactionary employers.

"The members of the UAWA must throw all their energy into the fight to protect their living standards and their rights as citizens and workers. They may rest assured that the CIO is back of them one hundred percent.

"It will be noted in connection with the agreement that emphasis is placed on adherence to contracts. In this connection we wish to commend the policies of President Homer Martin, officers and members of the union. The contracts now held by the United Auto Workers make ample provision for the peaceful adjudication of disputes. Strikes in violation of contracts cannot be tolerated.

"In connection with section 8 of the agreement it will be noted that this joint committee shall in no way supersede the prerogatives of the constitution of the UAWA or of the international executive board. At the same time the joint committee is prepared to undertake through impartial sources factual investigations upon all disputed questions that can be later recommended in the nature of a report by the committee to theinte rnationale xecutive board for final determination.

Loyalty To CIO

"The agreement between the union and CIO also provides:

"All parties inthe UAWA have earnestly affirmed their loyalty and allegiance to the CIO and its leadership, principles and policies. It can be seen this agreement dissipates all rumors of rifts between the CIO and the UAWA.

"The full autonomy of the UAWA has never been questioned. Along with such recognition goes the responsibility and duty of the union, in keeping with the constitution, to prevent all activities which undermine, or which are detrimental to the best interests of the union or the CIO.

"The controversy regarding the expelled officers is submitted to the vice-chairmen of the CIO as arbitrators, and their decision will be rendered on October 1st or as soon thereafter as possible.

"The agreement between the CIO and the four expelled officers contains their consent to the submission of the controversy involving them to the vice-chairmen of the CIO as arbitrators.

"The board and the committee express appreciation of the spirit

(Continued on Page 8)

New Longshore Agreement Reached

San Francisco—Terms of a new contract with the waterfront employers have been agreed upon by the negotiating committee of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO.

The proposed new contract covers 12,000 longshoremen in all Pacific Coast ports. It maintains wages, hours and other basic conditions, and provides machinery for settling disputes to prevent "quickie" strikes.

If ratified by the members, it will end the threat of a lockout when the present contract expires September 30.

Cannery Workers Win $700,000

Washington.—CIO salmon cannery workers in Seattle and Portland, Ore., have just won one of the largest wage boosts in northwest labor history, under an award announced by a Fact Finding Board set up to regulate rates for 62 canneries. The amount is $700,000, to be divided among 3600 workers.

The unions, Locals 7 and 226 of the CIO Cannery and Agricultural Workers, secured the boost as a result of a stiff fight put up against the 20% wage cut originally proposed by the employers. The Fact Finding Board, with representatives from workers, employers and one neutral, was set up when negotiations broke down.

The decision means an average increase of about $190 for the 3600 cannery workers, cooks, kitchen helpers and foremen shipping out of Seattle and Portland for the Alaska salmon season.

Special Committee Is Formed To Iron Out Dispute

DETROIT — An agreement to end the internal controversy in the United Automobile Workers of America was approved Friday by the union's international executive board, following mediation by Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman as representatives of the national CIO. The agreement was also approved by George F. Addes, Richard T. Frankensteen, Ed Hall and Wyndham Mortimer, the expelled officers.

The agreement provides that the cases of the expelled officers are to be submitted to Vice-Chairmen Murray and Hillman of the CIO for arbitration. Their decision is to be rendered by October 1, if possible, and will be final.

Future disputes may be submitted by the board or the president to a special committee consisting of Murray, Hillman, Pres. Homer Martin and Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas, which will determine matters of policy between the UAW and the CIO.

The UAW board reaffirmed its full loyalty to the CIO and its faith in the union's 20-point program to end factionalism.

Following is the text of the peace agreement:

Agreement between the international union, United Automobile Workers of America and the Committee For Industrial Organization relating to George F. Addes, Richard T. Frankensteen, Ed Hall and Wyndham Mortimer.

This agreement entered into by and between the international union, United Automobile Workers of America, and the Committee for Industrial Organization, represented by Mr. Sidney Hillman and Mr. Philip Murray, shall be the basis upon which the present controversy relating to George F. Addes, Richard T. Frankensteem, Ed. Hall and Wyndham Mortimer, shall be adjudicated.

Preamble

The agreement is made in the greater interests of the organization of the UAWA and the CIO and for the protection and advancement of the best interests of the membership.

1. The UAWA, its officers and executive board, reaffirm their complete and unaltered loyalty and allegiance to the CIO and its leadership, principles and policies.

2. The full autonomy of the UAWA is recognized by the CIO, with its full right and responsibility to function under its own constitution.

3. The officers and executive board reaffirm their desires to adhere to the 20 point program of May, 1938.

4. The CIO will give full support to the UAWA, its officers and executive board in regard to any disciplinary action that may be taken against any member, officer or subordinate body of the UAWA for any violation of the constitution or policies of the UAWA.

5. In keeping with the international constitution, no activities on the part of any person or group of persons, which in the judgment of the International Executive Board of the UAWA, undermine or are detrimental to the best interests of the UAWA or the CIO will be tolerated or permitted to continue.

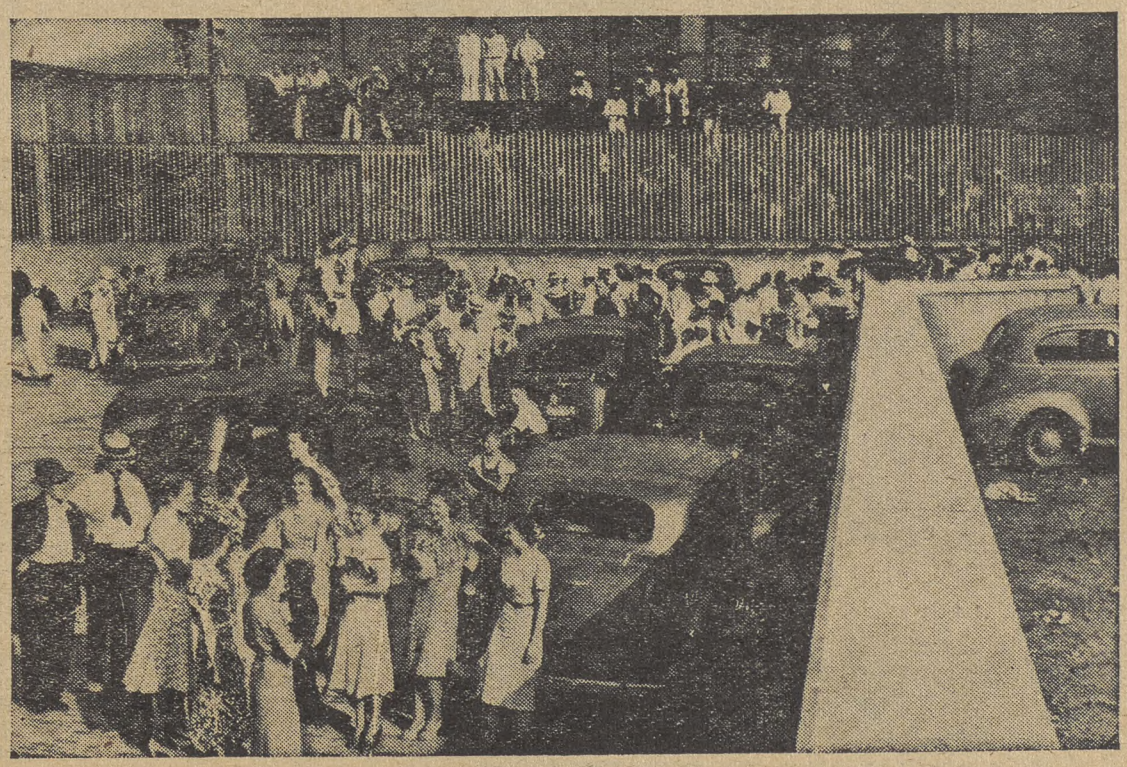
6. The CIO will give its full support to the policy of the UAWA in the complete adherence to and enforcement of all of its contractual obligations. The effort of all its members and officers must be devoted to this end to assure the members of the UAWA the full protection of collective bargaining agreements.

7. All locals of the UAWA must comply with their obligation to pay the full per capita tax due to the international office, as provided in the international constitution.

8. A Joint committee consisting of President Homer Martin, Vice-President R. J. Thomas, or such board members as either in

(Continued on Page 8)

Women Feed Armour Strikers



When 1800 workers struck at the Armour company's Kansas City packing plant, the womenfolk saw that they were well supplied with coffee and sandwiches. About a third of the workers involved were women. The strike has since been settled by a signed agreement with the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee of the CIO.

CIO Did Not Cause Depression

Higher Wages Check Bad Times, Bosses To Blame, Study Finds

By C. W. FOWLER

WASHINGTON.—Did the CIO cause the present industrial depression?

Does organized labor, by its demands for higher wages and shorter hours bring about an increase in production costs and a cut in profits to the point where manufacturers are forced to shut down their plants, throwing millions out of work and bringing hard times to America?

These questions may seem silly to enlightened labor men who know from experience that higher wages contribute to general prosperity, and that their unions act as a brake on depression by maintaining wage standards.

But nevertheless the propaganda that organized labor, and particularly the CIO, is to blame for all our economic woes, is trotted out again and again by the press and by all the other agencies which the employers control for forming public opinion.

What Are the Facts?

What are the facts to refute this ancient gag about depression being labor's fault?

An article in this month's issue of Technical America, organ of the CIO Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, gives the answers that finally demolish this phoney argument of labor's enemies—and gets them mainly from the financial pages of the employers' own newspapers, where you don't ordinarily find pro-labor propaganda.

The article finds, using these sources, that labor cost in most industries forms only a very small part of the cost of production. Using 12 basic industrial products, it notes that labor cost was highest in lumber products at 33 per cent., dropping to 22 per cent. in steel, 5 per cent in oil, 9 per cent. in autos, and as low as 2 per cent. in cigarettes. The average for all manufacturing costs was 16.5 per cent.

(These figures are from the U. S. Census of Manufactures—which even employers concede to be accurate, since the information is gathered from them.)

"Thus, in an average industry, where wages represent 16.5 per cent. of the value of the product, a 10 per cent. wage increase would raise production cost only 1.65 per cent.," the article points out.

Profits Up

What about the falling rate of profit that reactionary employers and anti-labor newspapers complain about so bitterly?

According to the National City Bank, 265 leading industrial companies showed net profits a quarter of a billion dollars greater for the first nine months of 1937 than for the same period in 1936—an increase of 29.4 per cent.

The CIO was extremely active during this period, signing up hundreds of thousands of members and winning hundreds of new contracts with pay boosts and improved conditions.

According to the New York Times review of the year, published in January, 1938, 151 companies gained 16 per cent in profits over 1936.

According to the Wall Street Journal, organ of big finance capital, profits of five big farm equipment companies and the big meat packers were "more than satisfactory" during 1937. The same paper reports oil company profits "largest in the history of the industry."

These and other figures cited in Technical America's article clearly show that profits rose steeply throughout 1937—or until the depression beginning last October was upon us.

How Come?

What did cause the present industrial depression, if it wasn't the CIO?

Technical America's article has the answers to this one too, again taken from the mouths of the big capitalists and their stooges on the commercial press.

Capital is on a sit-down strike, carefully planned to harm organized labor and to break the New Deal.

Listen to W. O'Neil, president of the General Tire and Rubber Co., quoted by Technical America from the New York Times:

"Capitalists are on strike," Tycoon O'Neil says. "High taxes, large risks and uncertainty of cost and conditions from labor agitation explain the reason for these strikes."

And listen to Railway Age, organ of the Wall Street owners of the Nation's railroads:

"There must be frank and full acceptance of the fact that capital as well as labor can strike; that the failure of recovery and the present business situation are due to a strike of capital."

These are the facts, dug out from unimpeachable sources by the editors of Technical America. What is the lessson labor can draw from them?

That higher wages and better conditions don't bring on depression, that on the contrary profits are still high in spite of wage boosts won by the workers. Here is the answer to the problem of recurrent depression—increase the purchasing power of the American people, halt the anti-labor, anti-New Deal sit-down strike of big capital, and American economy will take care of itself.

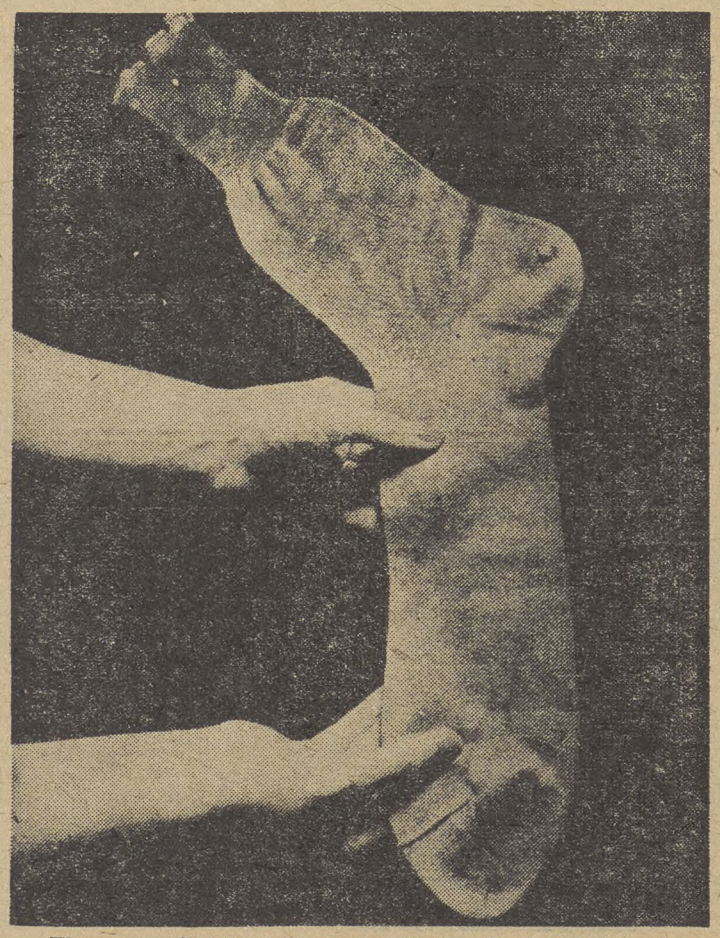
What Helps Labor Helps Everybody

Buffalo, N. Y. — "What helps labor helps everybody," is the slogan of Buffalo workers in an auto windshield campaign.

The campaign is designed to answer the propaganda slogan of the National Association of Manufacturers and chambers of commerce which have been plastering on billboards all over the country the slogan, "What helps business helps you."

Attractive colored windshield stickers with "What helps labor helps everybody" on them can be obtained from August Hein of Local 501, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers at his office, 144 Mayer Street, Buffalo, N. Y., for $2 a hundred, with considerable reductions in price for larger quantities.

Biggest Sock



The man with the biggest feet in the United States Army —whose picture we couldn't get—will wear CIO socks. These socks are size 14½ and every inch of them is made by members of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, CIO. It takes a special government order to get them.

Industrial Unions Sweden's Choice

Prove Their Superiority Over Crafts as Bargaining Agency and There Is No Desire to Return to Craftism

Industrial unionism has proved its efficiency in Sweden. It is preferred by both workers and management, and is the dominant form of labor organization. There is no desire to return to old-fashioned craft forms.

These are some of the conclusions drawn by Paul H. Norgren, in an impartial study of Swedish labor relations recently published in the Harvard Business Review under the title, "Sweden; Where Employers Compromise."

The study shows that in Sweden:

1. Craft unionism was abandoned gradually from 1912 to today, and "there is no evidence of a desire to return to craftism."

2. The Swedish workers, like the employers before them, have become convinced of the superiority of the industrial union as a bargaining agency."

Industry-Wide Contracts

3. Wage contracts are negotiated on an industry-wide basis, and workers and employers alike are organized industrially. "The result (has been) a substantial standardization of wage and working conditions throughout each major industry."

4. Craft unions are taboo. Even employers oppose craft unions "chiefly because of the time and trouble involved in negotiating separate agreements with each group, and of the element of uncertainty introduced when these agreements . . . expired at different times."

5. Swedish employers have have found to be false the idea held by many American employers that "strong labor organizations . . . preclude the possibility of conducting business enterprise on a profitable basis."

6. Fully 80 per cent of the wage earners in manufacturing, mining and transportation, and state and municipal service "are governed by agreements country-wide in scope" and where local contracts still exist "the trend toward one big agreement is unmistakable."

Skilled Workers

7. "The skilled workers are without doubt fully as well off as they would have been under a continuance of craftism. Since the advent of industrial unions the gap between the wage rates of higher and lower grades of workers has, to be sure, become narrower," but this has meant, more often than not, that the lower rates have been raised and not the higher rates cut.

The study concludes "that most of the employers now no longer regard the written collective contract as a necessary evil, but actually prefer it to verbal agreements with the individual workers."

Author of Red-Baiting Charges Confesses To Being Anti-Union Dupe

By MIRIAM ALLEN DeFORD

SAN FRANCISCO, (FP).—The man who filed a $5,100,000 damage suit last December against the CIO, Harry Bridges, the regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, a long list of movie stars and 5000 John and Jane Does has finally told his story, and dropped from sight again.

The suit (never brought to trial) was filed by Ivan Cox, deposed local treasurer of the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO). Cox has admitted that the whole scheme was cooked up by Stanley Doyle, notorious red-baiter who is hiding out in the east from an assault warrant here. Doyle promised Cox financial security, but never paid up.

Cox now asserts that California has a state-wide fascist organization which has perfected plans for the kidnaping of Bridges, Local Pres. Henry Schmidt of the ILWU, Vice-President Germain Bulcke and two business agents. The supposed plot was to be carried out if labor trouble developed on the waterfront. A group of vigilantes selected from various towns (to prevent identification) would seize the labor leaders, take them for a ride and tar and feather them.

Fascist Spy System

The fascist organization, Cox says, has national affiliations and a close tie with organized farmers. Doyle told him, the former union man asserts, that the fascists maintained an elaborate espionage system, with one man detailed to shadow Bridges and accompany him on plane trips.

Cox also takes credit for the secret charge against Bridges in the Dies committee proceedings. He said he informed the committee that Bridges was a member of the Communist Party and had once said, "To hell with the President of the U. S.".

This accusation was ridiculed by Bridges, who pointed out, "My respect for and loyalty to President Roosevelt and the principles of the New Deal are a matter of record. When the Dies committee, which is devoted to tearing down the New Deal and giving voice to its enemies, accuses me of cursing the President, they are hitting an all-time high in malicious slander".

Now penitent, Cox says he realizes that his suit was used merely for publicity purposes. He did not even know the names of most of the people he was suing, he declares. "If I have been used as the innocent dupe to charge subversive activities wrongly to these people, I want to help undo the injustice", said Cox.

Beware Of Those Who Yell 'Red'

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio—Red hunters who yell "Communist" at anyone trying to improve the living standards of the mass of the American people, were lashed by Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, in a speech delivered here.

"The drawing of this odorous red herring across the trail is encouraged by those who, having fastened themselves as parasites upon our social and economic system, have grown obese from the special privileges upon which they have been permitted to gorge themselves," he said.

"To the red hunter every man or woman who would bring about improvements in our economic system so that it could no longer be said that 60 per cent of the citizens of America are living at or below the margin of a decent existence is a Red or a Communist who is dangerous to the welfare of America.

"The fact is that the man who is most dangerous to our institutions is the man who would deprive any citizen of those civil rights which are guaranteed to him by the Constitution or who would deny those economic rights without which civil rights themselves are a hollow mockery."

Win Closed Shop

Newark, N. J.—One hundred and twenty CIO workers in the Continental Electric Co. here have won a closed shop contract here through the CIO United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The contract also provides for a five-day, 40-hour week, time and half for overtime, 50c an hour minimum, and paid vacations.

$32,000 In Cash Won By CIO Union For 21 Members

NEW YORK—More than $32,000 in back pay has been won by the American Communications Association, CIO, for twenty-one workers locked out by the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co. in the October 1935 strike, Pres. Mervyn Rathborne announces.

In San Francisco, six union members will receive $10,641 in back pay, under a Labor Board order which has been upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

In Portland, Ore., four unionists will get $7,000 in back pay, under a Board order.

In New York, a settlement has been negotiated under which eleven ACA members are to get $15,000 in cash.

The employes have been offered reinstatement to their old jobs in all cases.

Shipyard Workers Prepare For Boom In Organization

By SAMUEL J. KRAMER

CAMDEN, N. J.—A solidly organized industry was set as the goal of the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO, for the coming year, as its fourth national convention drew to a close on Monday.

Present were delegates from 26 local unions, representing the major part of the workers in the industry, in shipyards and repair plants from Bath, Me., to San Pedro, Calif.

Their deliberations at the convention, which opened last Friday, were constantly directed at ways and means of completing the organization of the industry, which promises a boom in employment in the near future, after a year of severe unemployment.

To that end the delegates again returned to their posts the national officers who had guided the destinies of the organization so capably in the past. Among these, John Green was named to his fifth term as president, Philip H. Van Gelder to a similar term of secretary-treasurer, and Benjamin Carwardine to his second term as vice-president.

Five members of the union's General Executive Board were also held over in office. New members are Ivar Parrish, of San Pedro, California; George Wright, of Kearny, N. J.; and Charles Palmer, of Quincy, Mass. The five re-elected were Richard Benson, Michael Smith, and Thomas Gallagher, of Camden; George Borland, of Hoboken, N. J.; and Frank Draminski, of New London, Conn. John W. Brown, veteran member of the organization from Bath, Me., was renamed to an honorary post on the Board.

Union Optimistic

The optimistic outlook of the union for the future was reiterated in reports to the convention by delegates, field representatives and officers. This was pointed out, particularly, in the officers' report.

"Despite the many obstructions and difficulties we have encountered in the past year," said President John Green, "the IUMSWA has continued to progress. We have more members, more locals, and more agreements this year than last. Our organization is more solidly knit. The storms we have weathered without becoming disintegrated, have proved the enduring nature of this organization, which is just five years old next month.

"The coming years should see a great increase in employment in the shipbuilding industry. If we are awake to our interests and ever alert to the possibilities of the moment, there is no reason why we can't organize our industry as solidly as the United Mine Workers have organized theirs, and in one third the time."

Feature addresses to the convention were delivered by Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union, who called upon the delegates for vigorous action along political lines, as well as economic, in order to protect and further labor's social gains; and by Anthony Wayne Smith, assistant CIO general counsel, who clarified the issues and forces raised against the Wagner Act, and averred the CIO's position in the matter as against change in either the Act or the personnel of the Board.

In keeping with its traditional role as a progressive and militant force in the labor movement, the union adopted resolutions calling for support of Labor's Non-Partisan League, protesting against any change in the Wagner Act, condemning the throttling of democracy in Spain by the non-intervention pacts, while asking for the passage of the O'Connell amendment to the U. S. Neutrality laws; and assailing the Maritime Commission "Fink Halls" as denying maritime workers the rights granted them by the Wagner Act.

Announcement was also made at the convention that the union would soon get under way an organizing drive at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., the last unorganized shipyard on the Atlantic Coast.

AFL Rank and Filers Defend Wagner Act

WAUKESHA, Wis.—Rank and file union members have a right to suspect the motives of AFL officials when they "unite with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and industrialists of Tom Girdler's stripe," declared a report adopted by the AFL Trades & Labor Council here, opposing changes in the National Labor Relations Act.

Scoring the lengths to which the AFL had gone in fighting the CIO, the report said: "Obviously the CIO would suffer if the Wagner law were weakened, but no more than would union labor in general, including AFL organizations."

The report also scored John P. Frey, AFL vice president, for his testimony before the Dies Committee "condemning labor's friends before a committee which reached a new high point in red baiting."

Accusing AFL leaders of attacking the Natl. Labor Relations Board out of hatred for the CIO, the report said: "We find the Federation working hand in glove with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Tom Girdler, Henry Ford and other reactionary forces in an attempt to cripple the labor relations act because in that way they are confident they can destroy the CIO movement.

AFL Company Union Hit As Tool Of Employers Formed To Fight Labor

WASHINGTON.—The notorious "Blue Card" company union, which was formed to break a strike of the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and which was recently chartered by the AFL, is exposed as an anti-union tool of the employers in a report submitted to the National Labor Relations Board.

The Board's trial examiner, William Ringer, who conducted hearings on the case in Joplin, Mo., for four months, has recommended that the Eagle Picher Mining & Smelter Co. be ordered to stop "encouraging" membership in the Blue Card union and to cancel its contract with it.

Ringer also recommended that the company be ordered to reinstate with back pay 130 members of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and to award remedial wages to 18 others.

The Blue Card union, originally known as the Tri-State Union, was formed during a strike of the metal miners in the Tri-State District of southeastern Kansas, northeastern Oklahoma and southwestern Missouri.

It participated in the bloody campaign conducted by the company against the bona fide union from May, 1935 to May, 1938, which was reviewed in testimony at the Board hearings in Joplin.

Union Halls Raided

Mobs armed with pick handles were encouraged to raid union headquarters and smash up union offices in Treece, Kan.; Picher, Okla.; and later in Galena, Kan.

Union members were beaten up and driven out of town. "Guards employed by the Tri-State Union patrolled the road, stopping, searching and sometimes beating members of the International union," the trial examiner's report stated.

One of the company's witnesses at the hearings was F. W. Evans, a mine operator and official of the Eagle Picher Company, described in the examiner's report as a "vigorous, rough and ready personality."

Evans was the leading figure in forming the Tri-State Metal Mine & Smelter Workers Union, as part of a back-to-work movement during a strike called by the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers in May 1935. The MMSW was at that time affiliated with the AFL.

Officers Company Bosses

Officers of the Tri-State company union were all company bosses. Evans, himself, was president. A weekly newspaper put out by the Tri-State outfit published vicious attacks on the AFL. William Green, AFL president, and other AFL officials were called "dirty blood sucking leeches," who were out to get rich at the expense of the workers.

After the CIO was formed and the International union was suspended from the AFL for affiliating with it, the Tri-Card company union officials for a time attacked both the AFL and the CIO equally. Then after the Supreme Court declared the National Labor Relations Act constitutional, in April 1937, a sudden change took place.

Two days after the Supreme Court's decision, Evans and a company attorney met with G. E. Warren, AFL representative, at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and signed a written agreement handing over the Tri-State union, with its boss officials, company donated funds and all, to the AFL.

Three separate federal labor union locals were chartered by the AFL the last part of April in Picher, Okla., Joplin, Mo., and Galena, Kan. On May 20, 1937, a meeting of delegates from the three federal locals was held and a new union was formally set up called the "Blue Card Union of Zinc & Lead Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers."

Although Evans sent a telegram to William Green in May 1937 resigning as president of the Blue Card Union, he continued to serve until November 1937, the examiner's report states.

"It is clear from the above findings of fact," it says, "that the Blue Card Union of Zinc & Lead Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was organized and controlled by respondents (company) and other mining operators in the Tri-State District for the purpose of further controlling their employes as they had previously done through the Tri-State Union."

The Eagle Picher Lead Co., has its main office in Cincinnati. Its wholly owned subsidiary, the Eagle Picher Mining & Smelting Co., has plants in Cincinnati, Joplin, Mo., Hillsboro, Arco and Chicago, Ill., and Newark, N. J.

John Green

No relation to William, John Green is president of the CIO Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers. He was re-elected to his fifth term at the union's recent convention.

Printers Vote Down AFL Assessment

Birmingham, Ala. — Refusal to pay the AFL's one cent anti-CIO assessment was confirmed by the eighty-second convention of the International Typographical Union after a sharp debate.

Delegates referred to the assessment as a "war chest to fight another branch of organized labor." They adopted a minority report against payment, despite warnings that it might lead to suspension from the AFL.

The membership of the ITU had voted in a referendum earlier in the year to refuse to pay the assessment.

CIO Quarry Men Win 144 Pacts

Barre, Vermont—New contracts, renewals, wage boosts and greatly increased use of safety devices against silicosis were chalked up by the CIO Quarry Workers International Union in a review of the past few months' record of achievement, just issued by Secretary-Treasurer John C. Lawson.

Thirty-two locals of the international union have renewer or secured contracts with 144 companies, Lawson announced. Not only were all attempts at wage cuts turned back, but increases ranging from two cents to 10c per hour were won from 10 companies.

For the first time in the history of the granite industry in Vermont, employers have agreed to install silica control devices in all their quarries. Silicosis is perhaps the worst industrial disease hazard that quarry workers and others employed in similar industries have to face.

Contract periods run from one year to three years. Pay scales in Vermont equal the highest earned in boom war times, and will be maintained until 1941, with the union having the right to reopen negotiations in 1940.

Fur Union Wins Wage Boosts

Detroit — Following a one-day strike at the Roberts fur firm here, the company came to an agreement with the CIO Fur Workers Union, Local 38. Roberts agreed to recognize the union, granted a pay increase ranging from $5 to $14 a week, decreased working hours from 44 to 40, and granted time and a half for overtime and six paid holidays.

The Detroit Fur Workers Union is conducting a campaign to organize the fur shops of the city, long an open shop center for this industry. Roberts is the second fur firm Local 38 has succeeded in organizing in the past two weeks.

Hague Fails To Stop New CIO Gains

New York — Mayor Frank ("I am the Law") Hague hasn't stopped the CIO in Jersey City, for all the months he's been trying. The CIO still organizes, signs up workers, wins contracts right in the Jersey Fuehrer's own domain.

Proof of this is seen in the latest CIO victory in Jersey, when two contracts were signed simultaneously by Idealite, Inc., a firm employing 212 workers.

Wage Boosts, Vacations

Two hundred of them in the production end won a contract giving increased wages, a closed shop and vacations with pay. Twelve in the office won increases, a five-day week, vacations with pay, and time and a half for overtime.

The two contracts were negotiated by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and the United Office and Professional Workers, both CIO affiliates.

Negotiators for the Office Workers were Leo Allen, international organizer, and Mildred Shore, chairman of the shop unit. Walter Barry, Jersey organizer, and a shop committee of five represented the Electrical and Radio Workers.

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John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
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Hands Across the Rio

The visit of CIO Chairman John L. Lewis to the Latin-American labor congress has served to cement the fraternal relations existing between the two great labor movements represented by the CIO and the Mexican CTM.

It will aid American labor in combating the propaganda directed against Mexican labor and the progressive policies of the Cardenas government by the same reactionary interests that are engaged in slandering the CIO and the progressive policies of President Roosevelt.

At the Mexico City congress, a Confederation of Workers of Latin-America was formed to promote international labor co-operation throughout both American continents.

European labor delegates were also present, notably Leon Jouhaux, head of the great French trade union movement, so that the occasion served to establish even wider ties between labor in many lands.

One common interest above all others stood out at this international labor congress. That was the common concern of the workers of all countries to resist the onslaught of Fascism on labor and democracy.

Fascism has smashed the labor movements of Germany, Italy, Austria and other European countries and its black tentacles are reaching out to gain a stranglehold in Latin-America.

Even in the United States, where there is as yet no open Fascist offensive, the same poisonous growth is present in many embryonic forms. Fascist advances in other countries are welcomed by the reactionary corporate interests that are so bitterly fighting American labor; and it is likely that they will turn to Fascism here too when it may seem to serve their interests.

That is why, in the struggle to preserve and broaden democracy, the CIO dedicates itself, as Chairman Lewis put it, to "join with the workers of Latin-America, and the workers everywhere, in mutual support against our common foe, and for our common ends."

The CIO In the Shipyards

The winning of a union agreement with the Alabama Drydock and Shipbuilding Co. at Mobile, the largest shipyard on that coast, was a happy omen on the eve of the fourth national convention of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

This union, which raised the banner of industrial unionism in the shipyards before the CIO was formed, and which is now one of the most active affiliates of the CIO, has had to fight nearly every inch of its way against powerful anti-union corporations.

Besides such difficulties, it has also had to confront all the problems of unemployment and depression in the past year.

The solid achievements of organizational growth reported to the union's convention are therefore all the more notable.

Besides the Alabama and other agreements won, Pres. John Green was able to report the chartering of six new locals; labor board decisions reinstating a hundred union men in the Electric Boat yard, and ordering abolition of the Newport News company union; $40,000 won in back pay to members discriminated against in the New York strike; union recognition in the East Boston repair yards; a collective bargaining election at Fore River, and other advances.

"In the face of a withering depression we, along with the other CIO unions, have maintained our wage and working standards," Green said.

"This is no small achievement in itself. We can look far back into history and find no parallel for it.

"This organization has stood like a wall of steel against the threat of debased labor standards."

Loyal unionists steeled in the labor struggle have built this wall of steel. In so doing they have laid a solid basis of unionism, from which their organization may now proceed with confidence to the establishment of collective bargaining throughout the whole industry.

—Against Our Common Enemy

Looking Ahead

By LEN DE CAUX

Phonies And Fakes

Phoney is word that is coming to have a wide usage in labor circles these days.

West coast rank and file unionists were the first to put the word into general circulation.

They found it a very apt description of AFL misleaders, who claimed to be labor men and yet spent most of their time fighting the rank and file in the interests of the bosses.

The word also fits neatly the fake "unions" of all kinds that pretend to be labor organizations but are really company inspired.

It applies to the individuals who worm their way into labor unions and then attempt to disrupt them from within by raising false and dissension-breeding issues.

In a wider sense, it is a good word to describe reactionary politicians who claim to be friends of labor; and bombastic fakers of all kinds who seek to kid the public for their own selfish ends.

The rising strength and militancy of labor today have made open attacks upon it more doubtful and dangerous than they used to be. One result of this is that the phoney of every species is coming to be the commonest of labor foes.

Phoney Unions

A prize example of the phoney "union" is the AFL company union in the metal mines of the tri-state district of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, which has just been conclusively exposed by a Labor Board investigation.

This outfit, known as the "Blue Card union," was formed by the Eagle Picher Lead company some years ago to break a strike of the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, at that time affiliated with the AFL.

Headed by mine bosses and financed by the company, this outfit specialized in vicious attacks on organized labor, which it carried to the extent of arming mobs to smash union halls and beat up union workers.

Right after one of the worst of such escapades, this Blue Card gang were actually chartered by the AFL, to continue their fight against the bona fide union, which had now become affiliated with the CIO.

The labor board investigation has shown that this phoney union did not change its character after receiving AFL blessing, but continued to be controlled by the company, run by mine bosses and used to combat bona fide labor organization.

Phoney Charges

Another choice sample of how the phoney works in his attacks on labor unionism, is revealed in the recent testimony of Ivan Cox, a former local officer of the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union in San Francisco.

After being removed from office, Cox gained some notoriety by filing a $5,100,000 damage suit which was used as a publicity vehicle for red-baiting propaganda against the CIO and its officers.

The anti-labor interests who used Cox as their tool double-crossed him; and now broke and penitent, Cox has turned around and exposed their motives and machinations.

He says he was put up to his slanderous attack on the CIO by Stanley Doyle, a professional red-baiter and stoolpigeon who had been trying to frame Harry Bridges; that he was responsible for the secret charge against Bridges in the Dies committee proceedings. and that he did not even know the names of the people he was suing.

"If I have been used as the innocent dupe to charge subversive activities wrongly to these people," Cox said, "I want to help undo the injustice."

Green Also Runs

Among labor officials, William Green is working particularly hard these days to win the title of Phoney No. 1.

Aside from chartering the most vicious of company union outfits like the Blue Card union to fight the CIO, he has been joining in the employers' attacks on the Wagner Act and has been throwing what is left of national AFL prestige behind some of the most reactionary and anti-labor politicians he can find in different states.

That this is causing a healthy revolt among the AFL rank and file is indicated by such resolutions as that adopted by the Waukesha (Wis.) Trades & Labor Council which denounces Green for lining up with Girdler and the Chamber of Commerce in his attempts to undermine the Wagner Act.

It is also shown by the refusal of AFL bodies in Georgia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and other states to support the candidates whom Green has endorsed.

In refusing to go along with Green's endorsement of Sen. Davis in Pennsylvania, Pres. James McDevitt of the AFL state federation of labor has given an apt if gentle description of what is meant by a labor phoney.

"The trouble with President Green," he said, "is that he is so gullible that a smooth kind of word from a president of the Chamber of Commerce has more effect upon him than the interests of those wage earners who are paying him his salary."

And Now A Tax On Pickets!

Newark, N. J.—Latest wrinkle in anti-strike technique in Jersey is a $50.00 a day "tax" on picket signs, introduced at the last session of the Ridgewood Borough Commission.

William J. Carney, CIO regional director in New Jersey, promptly denounced the ordinance as a threat to the rights of workers throughout the state.

"This measure is obviously nothing more than another Hague attack on the rights of labor," he said. "It seems that labor can do nothing right in New Jersey.

"In Jersey City pickets are not allowed to carry picket signs; in Orange, during the CIO Newspaper Guild strike on the Daily Courier the police insisted that all pickets carry signs. Now Ridgewood wants to put a $50 tax on picket signs. The comic opera of Hagueism is beginning to get tiresome," he declared.

Lewis Aids Anti-Fascist Drive

John L. Lewis On Fascism

(Excerpts from Chairman Lewis' speech at the Anti-War Congress in Mexico City)

"Democracy has always had its enemies. Now, these enemies have organized themselves under the black flag of Fascism and allied themselves with reactionary elements everywhere. Fascism as the enemy of democracy opposes the organization of workers into strong unions winning daily struggles for higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions.

"We know there are groups in the United States, some of them agencies of certain foreign countries, some agencies of so-called super-patriots, which seek to consolidate these anti-social and oppressive measures of employers into the brutal system of Fascism.

"We have had Silver Shirts, Ku Klux Klan, Black Legion, and Nazi Bunds. There is now operating in the west an organization called Associated Farmers, which supports a regime of terror among the agricultural workers of Imperial Valley in California, and seeks to have enacted laws outlawing labor unions. We have seen even a Congressional Committee lend itself to the lies and false propaganda of these agencies.

'The organized labor movement of the United States stands ready to overcome these vicious groups just as it has triumphed over spies, provocateurs, company unions, false propaganda, vigilantes, and law breaking officials.

"The economic policy of the CIO is based upon the principle that the improved standard of living for the masses of the people brings about a sound social structure. We believe that an increased mass purchasing power will benefit every sector of society, including farmers and business men. We are fortunate in having in President Roosevelt a popular leader who seeks to make these principles effective.

"So we dedicate ourselves to this struggle for democracy, for the right to live, and we join with the workers of Latin America, and the workers everywhere, in mutual support against our common foe, and for our common ends."

Urges Joint Fight To Save Democracy At Anti-War Meet

By NATHANIEL WEYL
Special Correspondent of The CIO News

MEXICO CITY — Representatives of over 15 million organized workers and progressives from four continents have just concluded a four-day conference against war in the enormous Palace of Fine Arts here.

Highlight of the Congress was the immense meeting in Mexico City's bull ring at which John L. Lewis, Leon Jouhaux of France, Lazaro Pena of Cuba and Gonzales Pena, hero of the 1934 revolt of the Asturian miners in Spain, addressed 30,000 cheering Mexican workers.

"Democracy has always had its enemies," Lewis said. "Today Fascism has grouped together the reactionaries of all countries. Labor is united in powerful trade unions to improve wages, reduce hours of work and assure better conditions for the workers.

"In the United States, the reactionary employers have banded together in great corporations to oppose the organization of labor. These groups have not as yet made an attempt to organize in a Fascist manner, but we expect them to do so without doubt when they find it suits their purpose."

Lewis went on to describe the growth of the Silver Shirts, Ku Klux Klan, the Associated Farmers in California and other organizations which fight labor.

Actions Against Fascism

No permanent organization resulted from the Mexico City anti-war congress, but the delegates will return to their countries this week committed to putting across a concrete program of peace action.

The program includes measures "to co-ordinate on a world-wide scale" popular action against Fascism, against international aggression and in support of peaceful countries invaded by the fascist alliance. The report of the resolutions committee, which was passed by an overwhelming majority calls for a world-wide boycott against the products of fascist countries and labor action to stop the manufacture, sale or transport of war materials to aggressor nations.

The congress stood four square for democracy and pledged itself to fight fascist invasion both of the Americas and of the rest of the world.

Movements will be started to force dissolution of the fascist semi-military groups which infest Latin-America and, as last week's Nazi uprising in Chile proved, menace the independence of our American neighbor republics. The delegates are pledged to resist the fascist propaganda and press campaign which has made such big inroads into South America.

The Fight For Democracy

Recognizing that the anti-war and anti-fascist movement can best be strengthened if the labor and democratic movements throughout the world are strong, the Congress resolved to **"battle for the raising of the standard of living of the common people and for the defense of culture, democracy and those economic, political and social advances already made."**

The delegates unanimously approved the right of asylum for refugees from political and racial persecution.

Organized by the Mexican Labor Federation at the suggestion of President Cardenas, the Congress represented every country in Latin-America — the dictator-infested countries being represented by their exiled leaders of labor.

France and Loyalist Spain sent powerful trade union and Popular Front delegations. The Swedish trade unions participated as did the International Transport Federation, a world organization of over 2,000,000 workers. Three delegates from India and China took a prominent part.

CIO And New Deal Win Woodworkers' Praise At Union Convention

SEATTLE.—Active cooperation with the New Deal's social program was urged on 500 delegates at the convention of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers of America in the keynote speech by President Harold J. Pritchett.

Pritchett pointed to the Federal Conservation Program, to the Wage Hour law, the Wagner Act, the relief and recovery program, and the Federal Housing Act as examples of progressive New Deal legislation directly affecting the interests of woodworkers everywhere.

The Federal Housing Act, he declared, would keep every woodworker employed at full time until 1950, if it was carried out in full. At the same time he condemned the sit-down strike of big business which has been used in an attempt to destroy the New Deal and to take away the gains labor has won in the past few years.

Fight Against All Progressives

"Big business has centered its attacks on the New Deal as part of its opposition to all progressive laws," he said.

John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, was praised by President Pritchett and other delegates for help given to the International Woodworkers in building a powerful CIO international union. Sharp criticism was voiced against William Green, president of the AFL, for his attacks on the CIO and for his reactionary fight against the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Warns Of Initiative

Vice-President Q. M. Orton told the delegates they must defeat initiative measures now on the ballot in Washington, California and Oregon. These measures, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting labor's right, would in reality hamstring all labor's attempts to improve conditions through collective bargaining, he explained.

Conditions under the AFL Carpenters' and Joiners' Brotherhood, with which the Woodworkers used to be affiliated, were contrasted with gains won through CIO affiliation by Secretary-Treasurer Bertel McCarty, who pointed to the vast improvements won in the past year and a half of CIO affiliation.

CIO Advances In Maine

New York—Two more victories in Maine have been scored by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee. Director Emil Rieve announces that Labor Board elections conducted recently at the Lincolnsfield Mills Corp., Lincoln, and the Wyandotte Worsted Co., Waterville, were won by TWOC locals.

The victories advance the substantial progress being made in Maine by the CIO union, where a short time ago, the first contract to be won was signed with the Madison Woolen Co.

Previously, an election held at the Anderson Mills of the American Woolen Co., Skowhegan, Me., resulted in an overwhelming TWOC victory.

Thousands Join CIO Steel Union In Texas

Houston, Tex. — In the face of opposition from both the AFL and the companies, more than half of the employes of two large plants here employing some 4200 workers, have joined the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

SWOC Lodge 1742 has signed up over 50 per cent. of the 3000 employes at the Hughes Tool Company, and Lodge 2083 has enrolled more than 600 of the 1200 employes of the Reed Roller Bit Company according to H. A. Rasmussen, SWOC sub-district director.

Charges against both companies have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board. At the Hughes Tool plant, the company recently agreed to recognize the SWOC grievance committee. The AFL union has less than 100 members and the Employes Welfare Association, company union, is fast losing members in spite of the fact that EWA dues are checked off in the office, Rasmussen says.

To Church In A Slaughterhouse

Striking members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee did not neglect religious observances during the dispute which tied up the Kansas City plant of the Armour Packing Company. Church services were held right in the plant. Here are some of the strikers who won a signed union agreement ending the stoppage.

The Story of the Rubber Workers

By ROBERT L. CRUDEN,
Publicity Director, United Rubber Workers of America

It was the rubber workers of Akron who were the first to respond to the call of the CIO for industrial organization of the mass-production industries.

They led the way, through many a hard-fought battle, in establishing a powerful industrial union, which has been the pride of the CIO and an example to all other workers.

The United Rubber Workers of America has had to contend with wage-cutting drives; with violence, espionage and provocation; with many attempts at decentralization; and with the most unscrupulous anti-union propaganda campaigns.

Here is the dramatic story of the rise of this great CIO union, and how it has met and overcome the problems and obstacles which confront many other unions as well.

"I favor shutting her down!"

With that remark of a Goodyear worker, the giant Goodyear plant in Akron went down over night in February, 1936, and the young United Rubber Workers of America was in the throes of its first major strike.

The strike took place when the company attempted to scrap the six-hour day. The resulting layoffs touched off the powders of discontent that had been piling up for years.

During the open-shop years men had been so "raw hided" that after a day's work their fingers literally dripped blood. The Bedaux system was developed to such a point that workers were exhausted and worn out long before they were 40. "Record days," in which production standards were set aside, were instituted to speed up production still more.

On those days men worked in a frenzy and hysteria unequalled on the Ford assembly lines. Spies infested the plant. Union members were terrorized. Only a spark was needed to touch off the bitterness and resentment these conditions created.

First Victory

The layoffs provided the spark.

How that strike was won has been written many times—how the vigilantes were defeated, how Pearl Bergoff was driven out of town, how the union used radio and other publicity to win support among the public and rally the workers to their case, how war veterans were organized to protect the picket lines, how the CIO threw its resources behind the new-born union.

It's a good deal easier to take a wage cut than it is to get it back," says President S. H. Dalrymple.

"Every wage reduction is a move to block recovery.

"Every wage reduction stopped is a move to end the depression."

Suffice it to say that after five weeks of picketing in zero weather the gum miners trooped back to work with a company memorandum granting union recognition, retaining the six-hour day and canceling the layoffs.

Mighty anti-union Goodyear had fallen, and the policies of the CIO were vindicated!

The word swept throughout the country. On the Coast, in the Deep South, in the New England sweatshops, in the far-flung domain of U. S. Rubber, rubber workers swept into the union. Employers, panicky, tried to stem the tide with pay boosts, with company unions, with spies and firings—but the tide engulfed them. By the time of the second convention last fall 75,000 rubber workers were on the march to industrial democracy under the banner of the United Rubber Workers.

Make Labor History

At its convention this month in Trenton, N. J., the union will report something new in American history — it has held its gains during the depression, and has even made significant advances.

Vacations with pay have been won for 95% of the union membership. Average wages of rubber workers have been raised 33 1-3 % since 1934, with increases in the lower brackets reaching as high as 1500 in many instances. In the tire and tube plants where the union is effective (and that includes most of the tire and tube plants in the country) the six-hour day is standard. In other divisions of the industry the union has definitely broken the back of the sweatshop operators by ending the 60 and 72-hour weeks which were common.

The union has also brought job protection to its members by establishing seniority rules and by protecting workers against unjust discharges and layoffs.

New Problems

With the beginning of the present depression the union found itself faced with new problems. Some people opined that the new union could not hold its raw recruits in times of distress, or hold its gains

The rubber workers answered these arguments in characteristic fashion.

When employers in the East tried to chisel on wages, they found themselves with strikes on their hands. And after the boys and girls were out on the picket lines they wouldn't go back until the employers came across with a few other concessions besides restoration of the wage cuts.

The rubber unions also decided that the way to cure depression is to increase purchasing power. When they wrote new contracts they demanded wage increases, and as a result, in three months wage increases were gained in at least seven plants.

President S. H. Dalrymple, shrewd West Virginian who has led the union ever since its inception, laid down the union policy succinctly:

"It's a good deal easier to take a wage cut than it is to get it back.

"There is no use for the President to try to build purchasing power through government expenditures if we permit banking and industrial interests to tear down purchasing power through wage reductions.

"Every wage reduction is a move to block recovery.

"Every wage reduction stopped is a move to end the depression."

A Major Test

A major test for the union arose when the B. F. Goodyear Co., handed an ultimatum to the union giving it the "alternative" of accepting a 17½% wage cut and abandonment of the six-hour day or having the company move 5000 jobs out of Akron.

The effect of such a bombshell on a city already jittery from fears of decentralization was just what the company publicity men counted on. Hysteria swept over the city. Newspapers, businessmen, civic groups and phoney evangelists joined hands to force the workers to take a cut.

Vice-President

Thomas F. Burns, vice-president of the international union.

President

Sherman H. Dalrymple, president of the United Rubber Workers of America.

When other means failed, the businessmen fell back on coercion. Wives of workers were told their husbands would lose their jobs if they didn't take a cut. Credit agencies went to work, calling workers and threatening immediate repossession of autos, furniture, and other articles bought on credit unless the workers took the cut.

Union Stands Firm

The union stood firm. Patiently it explained to the workers how a cut in Goodrich would mean a cut all over, would not improve the competitive position of the company one whit. It pointed out to business people that a cut in Goodrich would mean a cut in every Akron shop, slashing purchasing power some $10,000,000 a year. It went into the businessmen's groups, organized to "do a job" on labor, and won many of them over.

It climaxed its campaign with gigantic mass meetings, at which unionists voiced their determination not to yield.

When the issue was finally put to a vote, Goodrich workers rejected the company ultimatum 10 to one.

Company officials went into seclusion. Union committees got the run-around. Grievances were ignored. Finally the company off some veteran electricians in violation of seniority rules. Irritated and aroused by the company's attitude, the workers closed the plant, and declared a "labor holiday."

Trouble Averted

For six quiet days the pickets paced the sidewalks, while Mayor Schroy and Gov. Davey itched for a chance to stir up trouble. Then the union committee emerged from its conference with the management and announced the company was prepared to sign an agreement maintaining existing wage rates, retaining the six-hour day and granting other concessions to the union.

Thus, in the middle of a depression, did the rubber union secure its second signed agreement with a major producer.

And a few weeks later the company, expected to announce that it was going to move jobs out of Akron, announced instead it is going to build a new laboratory in Akron.

Firestone, which had hung back on renewal of its contract during the Goodrich dispute, now came around and signed.

An explosion, aggravated by provocation in the plant and spy activities in the union, immediately took place at Goodyear. Workers, wanting a signed agreement there, threw pickets around the plant. As the crowd grew, company and Akron police suddenly attacked with clubs and gas and guns. Eighty people went to the hospitals, several of them shot. Union headquarters were wrecked. People were driven off the streets and civil liberties wiped out in East Akron.

Feeling ran high. Workers were demanding an opportunity to retaliate. Governor Davey mobilized 3600 National Guardsmen to march on the plant. Everything pointed toward an open battle with bloody consequences.

But the union leadership, with the same shrewdness which has characterized its history refused to be drawn into a fight with the police and troops, and thus prepare the way for an attack upon all the unions in Akron. Instead, it drove a hard bargain with the company, settling outstanding grievances and securing a pledge to conclude a written agreement.

Gov. Davey's threats against the rubber union cost him dear. In the primaries he lost Summit County (Akron) by over 18,000 votes. Summit County had formerly been the basis of his strength.

Relief Won

Rubber workers have found that their union is no "good time Charlie." It is a friend that sticks by them in time of need as well as in time of plenty.

As soon as jobs began falling in the rubber shops, the local unions began forming relief committees. These committees took over the job of seeing that workers got relief or WPA jobs when the workers could not secure relief through the regular channels.

In those cases where there was urgent need for aid, and the red tape of local relief authorities prevented families from getting help, the locals themselves have dipped into their treasuries and given food, coal and clothing to their members. One local alone in Akron has spent more than $10,000 in this way.

Education And Research

In line with giving this aid to unemployed members the union has consistently fought for increased relief appropriations, for expansion of WPA, and for progressive legislation generally. Coordinating the work of the unions in this respect is the Education and Research Department, directed by Vice President Thomas F. Burns.

This department, staffed by capable, trained people, keeps in close contact with Labor's Non-Partisan League and the CIO, and immediately makes contacts with local unions on all important matters.

Public Relations

Another battery in the union's defenses is the Public Relations Department. This department, in addition to issuing the union's monthly publications, The United Rubber Worker, also handles the union's relations with the public, directs publicity campaigns in critical situations, and cooperates with all agencies of public opinion so that the public may be fully informed in the union's position.

Aid to the local unions in maintaining sound finances is given by the office of General Secretary-Treasurer Frank Grillo. Local union officers, many of whom are not familiar with bookkeeping details, are given advice and help on keeping finances straight. Grillo, keenly aware of the importance of winning over public sentiment, has insisted on making public complete and detailed reports on union finances.

Fights Runaways

The latest campaign which the union is waging for its members is its fight against decentralization.

For many years rubber companies have been moving out of Akron to low-wage centers. Before the union came, nothing was said about it, nothing was done about it. But now that the union is here the responsibility is placed on its shoulders. Business men, scaring themselves with bogeys of a ghost-town, wail that if it weren't for the union everything would be all right.

As a matter of fact, for the first time in the city's history something is being done about decentralization—and it is being done by the union. Wages in outside territory are being brought up nearer to Akron levels. A steady, consistent organizing drive is breaking through into new territory — 16 new locals have been chartered since the 1937 convention — and union officers express confidence that before very long the open-shop fortresses of the South will fall.

Rubber workers have found that their union is no "good time Charlie."

It is a friend that sticks by them in time of need as well as in time of plenty.

Bill Against Decentralizing

Together with organization, the union is planning a flank attack through legislation. It sponsored a bill, introduced in the last session of Congress by Rep., Herbert Bigelow of Ohio, which makes decentralization of operations unlawful without permission of the federal government.

Such services as these have won the loyalty not only of the workers but also of their families. Women's auxiliary chapters are now being organized throughout the country. In some locals, junior unions, composed of children of union members, are being organized.

But in spite of all this, President Dalrymple is not satisfied. Tall, wirey, never content to rest on his oars, he drawls:

"We can't feel too satisfied. We've got lots more work to do. We've got to break down this practice of shops running away to anti-labor states. We've got to raise wages throughout the industry to a decent American level. We've got to organize the South. When we've done these things, maybe we can take time off and relax."

That's the spirit of the United Rubber Workers. It won't let up until the job is done.

Secretary

Frank Grillo, secretary-treasurer of the United Rubber Workers.

Does Stunts For CIO

This young lady volunteers to dance and perform acrobatics for CIO gatherings, "to do her bit in helping to organize the workers of our country." She is Miss Viviane Jones, daughter of Pres. Harry E. Jones of CIO Local Industrial Union 503 at Estherville, Iowa. Eighteen years old, Miss Jones is an accomplished semi-professional tap-dancer and acrobat, who has won many honors and appeared at a number of CIO meetings.

Collective Bargaining Rules In Britain, There's No Incorporation Of Unions, And Scabbing Is Taboo

Orderly collective bargaining between workers and employers is a long established fact in British industry, recognized as natural and desirable by all groups in the country.

This is the central point brought out by the report of the American commission after a study of industrial relations in Great Britain.

It has been a recognized fact for the past 40 to 50 years. As long ago as the 1890's British employers in the basic industries decided to stop fighting the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively.

Strong Unions Desired

The commissions's report cites a government study prepared in England in 1894 to show that collective bargaining was recognized 48 years ago.

"Its fundamental conclusion," the commision states, "was that strong organizations of employers and workers, dealing together through collective bargaining agreements and setting up machinery for conciliation and arbitration, afforded the most practical approach to industrial peace."

How does this principle of collective bargaining work out in England? How do they settle disputes, conduct strikes, adjust grievances?

The Right to the Job

To begin with, the right of the worker to his job is recognized during disputes. They don't use scabs when a strike is on. Blacklisting is almost unknown. British employers do not resort to violence. Plants are almost invariably shut during strikes, which are settled by negotiation.

Most disputes are settled by negotiation, but arbitration is sometimes used. Arbitration is not compulsory, never imposed by the government. Neither employers nor workers bind themselves to accept an arbitration award in advance. Arbitrators, when called in, simply give advice on how the trouble can be settled.

There is very little government intervention in British industrial relations, contrary to the impression over here. Employers prefer dealing with the unions, and they prefer dealing with strong, well-organized unions, on an industry-wide basis.

In the few industries where collective bargaining is not thoroughly established, the government sets up boards to establish wages and conditions of work.

No Incorporation of Unions

There is absolutely no incorporation of unions in Great Britain. They do have a system of registration, but this is purely voluntary. Less than half the unions have registered, the report points out.

And even when they do register, the government doesn't get the power to run the unions' affairs. They merely see that certain technical provisions are put into the unions' constitutions or by-laws.

The same voluntary procedure is used in enforcing contracts. The Commission's report says that it found no desire on either side to make contracts legally enforceable. It found instead a strong feeling that "agreements should rest upon mutual understanding and good faith."

1927 Act Seldom Applied

The 1927 law forbidding strikes "designed to coerce the government" was passed in the wave of reaction after the great 1926 general strike.

It does not prohibit sympathetic strikes, and such strikes have increased rather than decreased since it was passed.

For example, in 1923-25 71,000 workers went out on sympathetic strikes. In 1934-36, seven years after the law was passed, 120,000 workers went out on sympathetic strikes.

The law does make political contributions by workers' organizations more difficult. A union member has to sign a card stating his willingness to contribute to the Labor Party before union funds can be used to support it. The Labor Party is pledged to the repeal of this section of the law.

Social Laws Listed

The last section of the American commission's report briefly describes the more important social laws bearing on labor and affecting British workers.

This discussion includes the social security laws, public health, low cost housing, and unemployment insurance.

Dressmakers Write Of Shop Experiences

New York — Drawing upon their lives in the shop and the union for their material, a group of dressmakers enrolled in a class of labor journalism have been learning how to write simply and directly of the things they know about.

Selections from the work of the class have been printed in a 24-page pamphlet called "Labor Stuff," published by the Educational Department of Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, Intl. Ladies Garment Workers.

In a foreword, Lewis Corey, educational director of Local 22, says: "There is no pretension in this work. There is no writing about things the writers do not understand. There are no frills, no writing for the sake of becoming a writer, nothing 'literary' and 'arty.'

"They write about simple, concrete, everyday things, these dressmakers. But what they write about is the stuff of labor, the stuff of life, the stuff of militant struggle and of forces that are moving toward the transformation of the world in the image of labor."

"Labor Stuff" contains interviews, poems, features and write-ups of union activities done by ten members of the journalism class. Aaron Levenstein is the instructor.

Closed Shop Pacts Won In Silk Plants

New York — Two new closed shop contracts and the renewal of an old one were won by the Textile Division of the CIO United Wholesale and Warehouse Workers here as the date for renewal of 60 others drew near.

The two new firms signed are Benrose Silk and S. Naitove, and the renewal was with Belding-Heminway, covering altogether 111 workers. The renewal carries improvements over last year's pact, giving a guarantee of 52 weeks work to 55 employes and 40 weeks to eight.

Negotiations for renewing the remaining 60 contracts have been under way for a month, with the employers trying every trick of stalling.

Business Agent Dave Livingston announced this week that the companies would have to get down to business by September 19 or "face strikes at the expiration of their contracts."

CIO Crusade Praised

Middletown, Ohio. — The CIO is pushing forward in the greatest crusade for industrial democracy in the history of mankind, Paul W. Fuller, CIO regional director, told an audience of CIO tobacco workers at a rally here.

Using the example of the tobacco workers local CIO union, LIU 55, Fuller drew a picture of the progress of the CIO in the less than three years it has been organized.

He cited the local's record in securing reinstatement for workers fired for union activity, in securing seniority, in defeating attempts of stool pigeons to wreck the union, as typical of CIO progress throughout the country.

Every device of anti-union employers has been used in Middletown in the vain attempt to beat the CIO, Fuller pointed out. Middletown is the home of Charles R. Hook, president of the Natl. Manufacturers Assn., he explained, and its city ordinances against handbill distribution and similar union activity are as bad as those of Jersey City.

Washington. — The CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter union will be the only name on the ballot in a run-off election called by the Labor Board in the Utah Copper Co. and the Kennecott Copper Co. mills in Utah.

Silk Weavers Strike In Jersey

Paterson, N. J. — A contract signed between the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and the Paterson Silk Commission Manufacturers, will send back to their shops about 300 of the 2,500 striking plain goods silk weavers.

Meanwhile negotiations with the Silk and Rayon Manufacturers Assn. stalled, following the strikers refusal to accept the employers' offer, which included a $14 weekly minimum on four looms and $18 on six, with a wage rate of $1.12 per 100,000 picks.

The triking weavers demanded $1.15 per 100,000 picks, which they said it would be necessary to receive to make the minimum.

The silk weavers belong to TWOC Local 75.

Union Upheld On Negro Paper

Baltimore.—Charges brought by the Baltimore Newspaper Guild against the Afro-American, Negro weekly, have been upheld by the Labor Board examiner.

The Guild accused the paper of anti-union practices which resulted in the discharge of two employes for union activity. The examiner recommended that Constance Daniels and William Milner be reinstated with back pay.

British Speaker On Labor Act

By HOWARD J. McCARTNEY

Niles, O.—The British Trades Disputes Act came under fire recently when Drummond Wren, executive secretary of the Workers Educational Committee of Canada, condemned the British act and lauded the CIO for its fight in behalf of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Wren spoke at a joint rally here sponsored by local groups of the CIO and AFL. 10,000 attended.

"Don't be fooled by comparisons (of the Wagner Act) with the British act," he warned. "The Wagner Labor Act is immensely more useful to labor than the much-discussed British Trades Disputes Act."

Commenting on the commission recently returned from England after a study of the effects of the British act, Mr. Wren asked:

"Why should a commission of American manufacturers go to England to study the British act? It's none of the employer's business what unions his men belong to. We don't try to tell the employer what groups he should belong to."

City-Wide Plan For Company Union Flops

Jackson, Mich.—A one man effort to set up a city-wide company union ended in a dismal flop here, when Leon Beck, would-be stooge organizer, saw his brain-wave collapse under pointed questioning from CIO members who attended the meeting.

Beck tried to claim that responsibility for the idea was his and his alone, but CIO officials in Michigan point out the meeting was called at a time when they were negotiating with the Consumers Power Co. of Jackson for a renewal and extension of their CIO agreement.

Beck didn't show up very well when question time came around.

"Did you know there is a strong CIO union at Frost Gear? Did you know the Michigan Walker Co. is organized by the CIO United Auto Workers 100%? Did you know there is scarcely an industry in the city that is not organized?" was just a sample of the questions fired at him from the floor.

Beck's answer was short and very simple. "No, I did not," he said.

His explanation of his purposes in calling the meeting was equally simple.

"Whatever prompted you to attempt such an organization?" CIO local president Earl Raudman asked.

"It just seemed to me that if we could get a local union together it would be swell," Beck replied. "I want to tell you fellows about this idea. Of course, if you don't like it, that's O. K."

The fellows didn't like it, and after a few more questions and a few more floundering answers they left Mr. Beck's meeting in a body.

Beck finally broke down and confessed "regret" that the impression had got around that Consumers Power and the top officers of the American Legion had sponsored the meeting.

Workers and the public generally in Jackson expressed "regret" that the meeting had ever been called.

School Days For Federal Employes

Washington — School days for federal government employes will start next month when the second year of the CIO United Federal Workers School opens here.

The school's first year was a success, Edward Huberman, executive director, pointed out. Close to 1000 students registered for the 25 courses offered during the two terms, he said, proving to the Federal Workers union that workers' education is filling a long felt need in the capital.

This year the school is offering a total of 30 courses, ranging from trade union tactics and problems, economics and current events to labor songs, dancing and workers' theatre. Hilda Smith, director of Workers' Education for WPA, will give a course in that subject.

Registration begins September 27, and classes about three weeks later. Union members and nonmembers can attend. Union members are admitted at lower rates.

Big Labor Meet In Trumbull Co.

Warren, Ohio—A crowd of 10,000 turned out for the joint CIO-AFL Trumbull county picnic at Waddell Park, Niles, in one of the largest labor outings ever held in the Mahoning Valley.

It was sponsored by the Trumbull county CIO Industrial Union Council and the AFL Central Labor Union. The ranks of the thousands of home town laborites were swelled by hundreds of visiting unionists and their families from Akron, Cleveland, Canton and several western Pennsylvania cities.

The president of the CIO council, Harry Wines, acting as toastmaster, introduced as a speaker, the head of the AFL Central Labor Union, Wilbur Burch. The need of a united labor movement to continue the national advance of labor was stressed by Burch.

CIO Tannery Union Renews Contracts

Philadelphia.—Renewal of contracts with three of the largest tanneries in the Philadelphia area was announced this week by Joseph Cunningham, president of Local 30, National Leather Workers Association, CIO.

Negotiations began when the Surpass Leather Co., which employs 1,000 workers, Dungan and Hood, Inc., employing 300 and Swoloda and Sons, employing 100, suggested a 15 to 20 per cent. wage cut.

After conferences lasting several weeks, the three companies signed on the same basis as last year with no wage reductions. The contracts will be effective for one year.

Primaries Sharpen Lines On Labor

Progressives Nominated In 7 States; Tydings, George Forced Into Open

By ROBERT DALE

WASHINGTON.—Another fortnight of the 1938 primaries covering twelve states from Maine to Louisiana have sharpened lines in the great struggle now in progress between the pro-labor and anti-labor forces while at the same time advancing the New Deal cause over a wide area.

National attention was centered once more on the contests within the Democratic Party, not even the Tory columnists attempting to make any hay out of the fact that the Republicans "captured" Maine, their final outpost.

The primaries in Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, Louisiana, Michigan, Utah and Washington—seven states with 53 electoral votes—did the expected by returning New Dealer candidates in good standing. Another state, Vermont, renominated liberal Governor Aiken on the Republican ticket.

Two states, Georgia and Maryland,—with but 20 electoral votes—also renominated incumbents with strong machine support against whom President Roosevelt had spoken out in his efforts to make the Democratic Party truly liberal.

Stiff Opposition

These two Senators — George and Tydings, were given stiff opposition, however, by their New Deal opponents and the campaigns were the most intense either state has known in generations. All the power of entrenched wealth and the existing political machines were massed behind these candidates.

Gains for the Roosevelt forces and labor were recorded when both George and Tydings were forced for the first time to come out in the open as enemies of the New Deal. Heretofore, they had posed as supporters of the New Deal, though knifing it privately and openly, when necessary, on every possible occasion.

Nothing was lost by these contests since both George and Tydings were inveterate foes of every progressive measure. On the contrary, much was gained since this fact is now known to thousands in those states, as a result of Roosevelt's outspoken intervention, and liberal forces in both states have been awakened and solidified.

League Notes Advances

Labor's Non-Partisan League, in a post-primary statement in its National Bulletin, pointed out that advances are being made even in those regions where poll taxes, county unit systems of counting the ballots, and other restrictions on voting, operate to keep democracy from being effective. For reactionaries like "Cotton Ed" Smith, Walter George or Millard E. Tydings, to be even seriously challenged, marks a distinct forward step, the League added.

Outcome of the primaries generally in the South clearly showed, the League said, that it is but a question of time when those and other southern states will join the parade of victory states such as Ohio and California where LNPL forces are now dominant.

Auto Agreement

(Continued From Page 1)

his absence may designate, representing the UAWA, and Vice-Chairman Sidney Hillman and Vice-Chairman Philip Murray, representing the CIO, is hereby established for the following purpose:

A—To determine matters of policy relating to the co-operation between the CIO and the UAWA.

B—to settle such disputes as may be referred to the committee by the international executive board or the international president of the UAWA.

9. The executive board agrees to immediately submit the controversy regarding the expelled officers to Vice-Chairman Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman for arbitration. It is further agreed that a decision shall be rendered on the arbitration October 1st or as soon thereafter as possible, and that the decision will be final, from which there shall be no appeal. Dated at Detroit, Michigan, this 16th day of September, 1938.

Agreement between the Committee For Industrial Organization and George F. Addes, Richard T. Frankensteen, Ed Hall and Wyndham Mortimer:

It is hereby agreed by and between the Committee for Industrial Organization and George F. Addes, Richard T. Frankensteen, Ed. Hall and Wyndham Mortimer as follows:

1. This agreement is made in the greater interests of the organization of the international union, United Automobile Workers of America and the Committee for Industrial Organization and for the protection and advancement of the best interests of the membership.

2. George F. Addes, Richard T. Frankensteen, Ed. Hall and Wyndham Mortimer agree to immediately submit the controversy regarding them to vice-chairmen Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman for arbitration. It is further agreed that a decision shall be rendered on the arbitration October 1st or as soon thereafter as possible, and that the decision will be final, from which there shall be no appeal.

Slaying Of Picket Stirs Whole Area

HATBORO, Pa.—Some 3,000 hosiery workers and their families were in the funeral cortege which followed John Raymond Cooke, martyred hosiery worker to his grave. The workers came from 20 miles in Bucks and Montgomery counties, which closed for the day in honor of the young unionist killed by a policeman while on picket duty.

Hatboro, Pa.—Feeling is running high in this industrial community against the Oscar Nebel hosiery mill, on account of the killing of John Raymond Cooke, striking hosiery worker.

Evidence given to the coroner's jury meeting at Norristown showed that Cooke, a member of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, CIO, was shot without provocation.

Police Chief Norman Findlay fired point blank into a crowd of pickets, it was charged, when they were patrolling the hosiery plant in an attempt to prevent machinery from being taken away in trucks.

The firm was planning to move to Staunton, Va., and sympathy is strong in the community for the efforts of the CIO union to save the jobs of 400 hosiery workers employed in the Hatboro plant.

CIO Wins First Vote In Jersey

Vineland, N. J.—First CIO election victory in south Jersey, long notorious for anti-labor practices, was chalked up by District 7 of the United Cannery and Agricultural Workers here.

The election was held under Labor Relations Board supervision at the Jersey Package Co. plant in Vine land and resulted in a 62-37 victory for the CIO.

Distillery Drive Pushed By CIO

Pittsburgh—A drive to organize all distilleries in the CIO is being pushed by the recently established Distillery Workers Organizing Committee.

Seven Local Industrial Unions already affiliated to the CIO formed the nucleus for the Organizing Committee. with special impetus coming from two in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh areas.

Present concentration is in the east and mid-west where two districts consisting of Maryland, New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania and Kentucky and Ohio have been set up.

Clinton Golden, regional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, is chairman of the new organization. Headquarters are at the office of the SWOC in the Commonwealth building here.

CIO Represented By Five On First Of Wage-Hour Bodies

WASHINGTON.—Five CIO union officials will serve on the first Industry Committee set up under the Fair Labor Standards Act (Wages and Hours).

The Committee, just announced by Administrator Elmer F. Andrews, will be concerned with the textile industry, first to be taken up by the new division of the Labor Department formed to carry out the Act. The committee is headed by Donald Nelson and includes seven employers, seven labor representatives and seven representing the public.

The five CIO members all represent the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, CIO affiliate that has signed up more than 450,000 workers in the textile industry, close to 300,000 of them under contracts governing wages and working conditions.

According to Andrews, the task of the Committee will be "to recommend a minimum wage schedule not less than 25c an hour nor more than 40c an hour which will not substantially curtail employment." More than 1,300,000 textile workers will be affected by the work of the Committee.

CIO members are Paul Christopher of Charlotte, N. C., Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Chairman of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, R. R. Lawrence, of Atlanta, Ga., Elizabeth Nord of Manchester, Conn., and Emil Rieve, president of the CIO American Federation of Hosiery Workers and director of TWOC.

In addition Andrews appointed two AFL representatives, Francis P. Fenton and H. A. Schrader.

Facts on wage conditions in textiles will be collected for the Committee within the next two or three weeks. Hearings will be held in various textile centers shortly thereafter, according to Administrator Andrews. The committee will lay down its own procedure, Andrews said, subject only to general policies under the Act.

Largest section of the industry covered is cotton, with 383,000 workers. A government study of April, 1937, shows that 26.7% of these workers received less than 40c an hour and that 4.6% got less than 25c.

According to Andrews, the committee will consider among other things the following factors in the industry:

Competitive conditions as affected by transportation, living and production costs.

Wages already established by collective bargaining between workers and employers.

CIO Statement

(Continued From Page 1)

of cooperation manifested by all groups in promoting peace, and not least by the patience and loyalty manifested by the membership.

"We wish to emphasize that this controversy was settled within the councils of the CIO. We make an earnest appeal to all parties concerned and the membership particularly to lend every support to the enforcement of this agreement."

Picket Against AFL Sell-Out

Victims of a characteristic run-around from leading AFL officials, these distillery workers picket AFL offices in Louisville, Ky. Once members of an AFL local union, they had their charter yanked when they tried to negotiate an agreement with Seagram's whiskey plant here. State AFL leaders "explained" that they were getting an agreement on a craft basis, covering 27 jurisdictions, and couldn't be bothered by 110 workers in Louisville. Local workers feel differently, and point out that a rival company union was set up by the AFL when their charter was yanked. "They sold us down the river" is the way President Frantz of the local puts it.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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CIO STRIDES FORWARD ON UNION, POLITICAL FIELDS

New Features

Decent housing is next to food and clothing a primary concern of every family. The CIO has established a committee to see that everything possible is done to win proper housing for its members. With this issue, The CIO News, presents a new feature, "New Homes for Old," devoted to this important question. See page 7.

Labor's charter, the Wagner Act, is assailed with almost as much propaganda as the CIO. Read the answers to all the specious arguments for amending and weakening this act, in the series of articles which The CIO News begins to run with this issue, on page 5.

Heartened by the defeat of a number of labor's enemies in recent primaries and by the peace agreement in the United Automobile Workers, the CIO found many evidences in the past week of the solid unity prevailing in its ranks and of advances in many fields.

The United Rubber Workers, pioneer CIO union, met in convention to review a year of successful resistance to wage-cutting and decentralization, and many new contracts won.

Like the International Woodworkers of America, who completed their convention in Seattle, the rubber union turned its attention to spreading organization in the low-wage industry of the South.

The unity and harmony which marked both these conventions was also the prevailing note in the conventions held in New York City and Seattle to establish CIO industrial union councils in New York State and Washington.

As a result of the inner solidarity in the CIO, the Auto Workers reported a strike victory at the Briggs Company in Detroit and threatened war against the West Coast CIO began to fade. Following the new contract agreed upon for the longshoremen, San Francisco warehouses, which had locked out their employes, began to reopen.

The convention of District 7, United Mine Workers, at Hazleton found the anthracite enthusiastic for the CIO and vigilantly on guard against insidious efforts of a little AFL splinter outfit to break their union's solid ranks.

The defeat of anti-labor, anti-New Deal Congressman O'Connor in the New York Democratic primary and of the CIO's foe, Governor Hurley, in Massachusetts, showed that labor's new-found industrial power was reflecting itself in increased political strength.

Washington Forms 21st CIO Body

SEATTLE, Wash.—Washington state brought the number of state-wide CIO Industrial Union Councils up to 21 in a two-day convention here, following New York and California. There were 250 delegates present, representing 65,000 CIO members in the state.

Complete apparatus for the new CIO delegate body was established, with Richard Francis, CIO regional director in Seattle, as president, and Eugene V. Dennett, also of Seattle, as vice-president.

Nine vice-presidents were elected, and will act as Executive Board members. These were: Robert Camozzi, international vice-president of the CIO Newspaper Guild; I. R. Cabatit, Cannery and Agricultural Workers; T. R. Richardson, International Longshoremen and Warehousemen; Ted Rasmussen, Marine Engineers; O. M. Orton and J. M. Glenn, International Woodworkers; Sam Downey, United Mine Workers; Grace Corbin, of the Office and Professional Workers, and Jack Bell, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

James Morgan CIO regional director in Utah, brought greetings from the national office of the CIO. Harry Bridges, CIO West Coast director and Longshoremen's leader, made one of

(Continued on Page 8)

CIO Has Come Through, Says Hillman

NEW YORK—Strong union discipline and a scrupulous regard for the observance of contracts were urged on the 800 delegates to the first convention of the New York CIO Council by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and vice-chairman of the CIO.

Hillman came directly to the convention from the meeting at Detroit where he assisted in composing internal differences in the CIO United Automobile Workers.

"The CIO as a whole has come through the recession with increased strength," he declared, in commenting on the past year's record of the CIO. "It cannot be defeated any more. In the future it is only a question of how much progress we will be able to make."

Featured Speakers

Hillman was a featured speaker among many distinguished visitors to the convention, who included Heywood Broun, president of the CIO Newspaper Guild, Michael Quill, of the CIO Transport Workers, John Brophy, national director of the CIO, Walter Smethurst, executive assistant to CIO Chairman John L. Lewis, who obligated the newly elected Council officers, and others.

Brophy added his commendation to the settlement in the Auto Workers union and reviewed the tasks accomplished by the CIO during the past few months.

Warns of Fascist Drive

Delegates received Leon Jouhaux, head of the French Confederation of Labor, an organiaztion of 5,000,000 workers, with great enthusiasm when he called for international solidarity of labor everywhere to halt fascist warmad aggressors.

Jouhaux warned his hearers that the success of fascism in Europe, if allowed to continue, would bring fascist oppression and destruction of labor's rights nearer to America.

(See Story on Page 3)

The Stage Is Set

A spectacular stage setting greeted 500 delegates to the second constitutional convention of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers of America in Seattle, Wash. Delegates heard speakers praise CIO and New Deal, warn against big business drive against labor organization. Keynote, speaker, President Harold J. Pritchett, sits second from left, flanked by Secretary-Treasurer B. J. McCarty and executive board member Don Helmick. Vice-Pres. O. M. Orton is to the right of the speaker. Other executive board members to his right.

CIO Well Rooted In Steel Mills

Survey Of SWOC Agreements Shows Union's Strength

By HOWARD J. McCARTNEY

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A powerful union has taken root in practically all of the nation's steel plants, and 541 manufacturing, processing or fabricating firms have signed collective bargaining agreements with the CIO's Steel Workers Organizing Committee. Over a half-million steel workers are working under these agreements, which basically guarantee established wage rates, machinery for adjustment of grievances, seniority rights and vacations with pay.

A survey made recently of all the SWOC agreements revealed that the steel union is now definitely entrenched and recognized as an integral segment of the industry. It was pointed out that:

1. Firms which have recently signed contracts and are recognizing a bona fide union for the first time now total 20.

2. Twenty-two companies have renewed their first-year pacts and in many new agreements check-off provisions are included.

3. A score of other mills are now covered by contracts which recognize an SWOC closed-shop.

4. Sole bargaining rights are granted the SWOC in 159 contracts, including some of the world's largest steel producers.

Some of the new agreements cover such firms as American Tool Works, employing 750, J. H. Day Co., employing 500, Edwards Mfg. Co., employing 150 and Williams Power Co., employing 800, all of Cincinnati. The Otis Steel Company, of Cleveland, employing 5,500, has signed a contract for the first time, as have the General Steel Casting Co., Granite City, Ill., employing 2,200, and the Union Railroad Co., Pittsburgh, employing 860.

Closed-shop contracts cover the plants of American Abrasive Metals Co., of Irvington, N. J., Belmont Iron Works, Eddystone, Pa., National Iron Co., Duluth, Minn., Phillips Pump & Tank Co., Cincinnati, and 18 other mills.

A study of all these agreements is a factor which serves to demonstrate to the officers, as well as to members, that the CIO's steel union is a growing, healthy movement and destined to become even more powerful and influential in American industrial life.

Back Pay Won

Labor Board cases on charges filed by the union on behalf of members, have demonstrated just what a powerful union can bring to its membership. In scores of cases these hearings have been concluded by orders to reinstate discharged members to their jobs with pay lost because of the dismissals. It was recently estimated in SWOC headquarters that at least $350,000 was won for the membership as back pay lost through unfair labor practices.

Five active members of Lodge 2098, who had been discharged for union activities, were ordered reinstated to their jobs and awarded back pay amounting to $554. The order was issued against the Black, Sivalls & Bryson Company's plant in Oklahoma City.

After the Labor Board's order a government-supervised election was held and the SWOC won by a vote of 10 to 1. A plant superintendent, who had been viciously opposed to unionism, was discharged by the company.

Progress In Southwest

This sweeping victory, together with other significant developments, indicates that the "break" has come in the Southwest. Steel workers by the thousands are enrolling in SWOC lodges. Representatives report that all lodges are climbing well over the 50 percent mark in membership.

Incidentally, steel workers interpret the Labor Board's recent decision affecting Bethlehem Steel Corporation's shipbuilding division as an indication of the Board's attitude concerning the company's steel plants. A decision is due on the hearings conducted at Bethlehem's steel mills and it is felt that the sweeping condemnation of the company's labor policy in the shipbuilding division will lead to a similar result in the steel mills.

Revolt Grows In AFL Against Green's Tory Policies

HARRISBURG—Attempts of William Green and other AFL leaders to deliver labor votes to tory politicians are causing revolt among the AFL rank and file. Further evidence of this was seen in the action of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor's excutive council in rejecting Green's orders to support Republican Senator James J. Davis.

Following similar repudiaions by AFL bodies in Georgia, Connecticut and other states, the Pennsylvania State body refused to endorse Green's choice. Instead, it gave its backing to Davis' Democratic opponent, Governor George H. Earle.

The State Federation declared that Davis had now become associated with "reactionary and Tory forces" aiming to defeat labor unions and liberal government. It pointed to the contributions of E. T. Weir, anti-union steel manufacturer, "and other labor union enemies" to Davis' Republican fund.

Green's increasing endorsements of Republicans and anti-New Deal old guard Democrats are seen in labor circles as evidence that he is under the thumb of "Big Bill" Hutcheson and other Republicans on the AFL executive council, and consciously working for an alignment with all the forces of political reaction to combat the progressive labor movement sponsored by the CIO.

BEDDING WORKERS WIN

New York.—CIO bedding workers in this city have won a collective bargaining agreement from the Associated Bedding Manufacturers, to run for one year.

The workers are members of Bedding Local 140 of the United Furniture Workers of America, affiliated to the CIO.

Unity Aids Auto Strike Settlement

Detroit — Two thousand members of the United Auto Workers, CIO, are back at work in the Briggs Manufacturing Co. after winning all their demands except one comparatively unimportant point as a result of a brief strike here.

The strike was called when the company tried to introduce a new speed-up in a department of the plant. Two workers who protested were immediately fired and another worker was manhandled by a foreman known as Spike Neil.

As a result of the settlement, the speed-up will be ended, the two workers fired will be reinstated with back pay to September 13, and the foreman's conduct the day the strike broke out will be investigated by the plant. The men originally asked that Neil be fired.

Praise Unity

The settlement was negotiated by Tracy Doll, UAW Board member, Emil Mazey, president of the Briggs local, and Ray Burke, vice-president. Burke, commenting on the settlement, gave credit to the re-established spirit of unity in the organization brought about by the agreement negotiated with CIO aid to end factional differences in the international.

"First credit for the victory goes to the workers at Briggs who stood solidly behind their officers to end the speed-up," Burke declared.

"It should be pointed out, however, that the CIO's pact to end factionalism was a factor in the settlement. It was because the auto manufacturers, and Briggs in particular, thought that our union was divided that the speed-up has been so bad this season.

"The union members at Briggs, obeying their contractual obligations to the letter, by this authorized strike have served notice that the union can, and will, protect working conditions."

Bosses Told To Put Up Or Shut Up

By CHARLES FLATO

Washington — William Allen White, noted liberal and editor of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, speaking before the seventh International Management Congress now in session here warned American employers to put up or shut up.

The 70-year-old editor, speaking in a clear, vigorous style, told the assembled management representatives that unemployment is becoming so critical a problem that American industry must revise its capital structure in order to provide jobs. Failing to do that, he said, American businessmen should cease their attacks on New Deal relief legislation and accept higher taxes.

Further, plain-speaking Mr. White told the none too comfortable delegates that the attitude of American business was one of "recalcitrant reaction." He said industry had opposed genuine collective bargaining legislation for nearly 20 years, although both Republicans and Democrats had declared themselves in favor of such legislation for nearly that long. In an aside he commented on the fact that he had "slipped over" a collective bargaining plank in the last Republican platform. White is a Republican liberal of long standing.

Calls Big Business Dumb

In addition to their opposition to collective bargaining legislation, White hit out at what he termed the "dumb" opposition of big business to all progressive labor legislation. He told the delegates plainly that they were reaping the harvest of their stupidity now. Citing the wage-hour law as an example, he said:

"So you got the present wages and hours law, and bad as you think it is, you certainly had it coming.

"The law was considered by its opponents a kick in the pants for American industry."

He went on to say that the kick was administered in "the place where it would do the most good"—in the pants.

United And Victorious

Some of the striking members of the United Automobile Workers marching in front of the Briggs Manufacturing Co. in Detroit. Shortly after internal peace was achieved in their union, they won a settlement ending a speedup system and bringing reinstatement with back pay to two workers.

Lake Sailors End Strike

Toledo, Ohio.—Efforts of a Great Lakes shipowner to chisel on CIO union standards on two tankers ended with the signing of an agreement with the CIO National Maritime Union here.

The owner, Cleveland Tankers, Inc., was trying to pay the salt-water scale on the two tankers, rather than the Great Lakes scale, which is higher. A one week's sit-down strike took place before the owner signed the agreement.

Charges against the sailors will be dropped by the owner under the terms of the agreement.

New York CIO Meet Has Plenty of Color

NEW YORK—New York labor circles are still agog over the glamor and color essayed at the first New York State CIO convention.

Crammed into a brief two days were not alone accomplishments and official duties which normally take union conventions a week or more to take care of, but enough sidelights and highlights to place the New York CIO Council in the vanguard of the up-to-the-minute, aggressively thriving organizations in the nation.

The smoothly-functioning convention of 800 delegates convened in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Center, gayly decorated with American flags and bunting interspersed with more than 40 different union banners. At the service of the delegates were 40 ushers, 30 young girls and 10 men, recruits from the ranks of the 300 Retail Clerk Union members on strike against the Busch Jewelry Company chain. The ushers were all dressed in white jersey sweaters and served also as aides to various officers of the convention.

There also was a convention staff of more than 30 men and women, including stenographers, registration clerks, committee secretaries and general assistants.

Many Exhibits

In addition to the vast flag and banner decorations there were various exhibits displayed around the convention floor and registration lobby. The Federal Social Security Board sent a huge exhibition from Washington; the United Office and Professional Workers sent an eight-unit exhibit of their organization and work; other displays included a photo dramatization of The CIO NEWS; educational activities at the Transport Workers Union, the State, County and Municipal Workers, the Furriers Union and the Social Service Employees Union.

During the convention literature was made available for the delegates from various unions and latest editions of The CIO News and the Guild Reporter were distributed.

During the afternoon session of the first day, the American Communications Association sent a telegram, 5 feet high by 8 feet wide, urging vigilance against proposed wage cuts in their industry, which was carried across the convention floor by six uniformed messenger boys.

Part of the convention proceedings were broadcast over Station WNYC, municipal radio station and a public address system carried all proceedings of the convention to all corners of the huge ballroom.

One flight below the convention floor, delegates found a special bar and lunch counter in operation for their benefit and many delegates were invited to the Newspaper Guild's recently-opened bar and clubrooms located but three blocks from the convention hall.

Chief of the arrangements committee was Saul Mills, Newspaper Guildsman and public relations director for the Transport Workers Union.

Unity Keynotes CIO State Convention In New York

NEW YORK.—With unity as its keynote — unity within the CIO and unity of all organized labor — the first convention of New York state CIO unions established a permanent CIO Industrial Union Council and presented to the 700,000 CIO unionists in this state a program of principles and legislation presaging a greater and more powerful labor movement.

The precision with which the convention's tasks was accomplished was matched only by the harmony and enthusiasm displayed throughout the two-day session.

A high spot of the convention was a four-minute demonstration by the 800 delegates in support of a resolution affirming the loyalty of New York CIO unionists to President Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Defend the Wagner Act

Equally great was the response to a resolution calling on organized labor to "defend the Wagner Act from the attacks of Tory employers and all maneuvers to cripple it by amendments, in order that the democratic rights which it embodies may be preserved."

Next in importance was a resolution which declared that negotiations for unity in the labor movement had failed "through no fault of the CIO" and expressed a determination that unity and solidarity of labor ultimately would be achieved without sacrifice of the principle of industrial unionism.

"We are ready at all times to render whatever help we can to our brothers and sisters affiliated with the AFL," Chairman Allan S. Haywood declared in his report as New York CIO regional director. "We believe that the best road to peace is through cooperation."

A few minutes after Haywood finished his report a wire was read from CIO vice-chairman Sidney Hillman announcing the settlement of the dispute in the United Automobile Workers Union. It brought the delegates to their feet cheering approval.

For World Peace

Among the more important of the 1200 resolutions submitted to the resolutions committee were those calling for lifting the embargo on Loyalist Spain and pledging support for European democracies in the fight against fascist aggression and war.

The delegates also demanded the freeing of Tom Mooney, denounced Mayor Frank ("I am the Law") Hague of Jersey City, demanded extension of the Social Security Act, and supporting a host of progressive measures of benefit to labor.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO regional director in New York, was unanimously elected Chairman of the new state Council. Gustave Strebel, acting manager of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, was also elected without opposition as secretary-treasurer.

Executive board members elected include: Austin Hogan, transport workers; Carl Randau, Newspaper Guild; Daniel Allen, State, County and Municipal Workers; Abraham Miller and Murray Weinstein, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Jacob Fischer, United Office and Professional Workers; Leo Jandreau, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Irving Potash, Fur Workers; Alex Ravitch, Doll and Toy Workers; Samuel Wolchok, United Retail and Wholesale Employes; Matthew Armstrong, SWOC; Milton Rosenberg, TWOC; Noah Walter, United Laundry Workers. Two places were left vacant to be filled by the National Maritime Union and United Automobile Workers.

CIO Guild Wins On Detroit News

Washington.—Signing up the overwhelming majority of newspaper workers on the Detroit Times has won Labor Board certification for the American Newspaper Guild on that paper.

The Guild will act as exclusive bargaining agent for 348 workers, which includes all employes except those already organized in eleven crafts in the mechanical departments.

CIO Textile Union Wins

New York—Two new contracts and 22 renewals covering 5,600 workers were signed recently within a week, according to Emil Rieve, executive director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, CIO.

The renewals represent contracts signed by TWOC during 1937. A new agreement was signed with the Swift River Woolen and Worsted Co., Westerly, R. I., covering about 225 workers. It provides for the maintenance of the present wage scale with an increase if conditions in the industry improve.

The second new contract was signed with the Claysmith Division of the Smith Textile Corp. located in Staten Island, N. Y. It covers some 150 workers engaged in the dyeing and finishing of cotton.

Both agreements recognize the TWOC as the sole bargaining agency and provide for a 40-hour week, time and a half for overtime, and seniority rights.

Rubber Workers Look Toward South; CIO Strength Hailed

By ROBERT L. CRUDEN

TRENTON, N. J.—Enlivened by half-page ads in Trenton newspapers attacking their union and the CIO, delegates to the United Rubber Workers convention buckled down to making plans for "mopping up" on unorganized shops in the coming year.

Sounding the keynote for intensive organizational work was Pres. S. H. Dalrymple, who said in his report, "We must recognize that there are states and cities dominated by reactionary interests who are doing all they can to thwart the efforts of American workers to organize into bona fide trade unions.

"Continued existence of large plants on an open-shop basis is a menace to our established unions, for it is but a question of time until they undercut our wage standards, drive industry out of organized territory, and drastically reduce the standard of living of all rubber workers."

South Ready For Unionism

Dalrymple declared anti-labor conditions in the South exist "against the desires of the Southern working people" and expressed the opinion that "the majority of Southern people are ready for an economic New Deal."

"We can help give them that opportunity through effective organization," he said.

Stressing the need for intensive political work among union members the rubber union leader pointed out the threat of anti-labor legislation in the coming Congress and called upon the locals to see "to it that reactionary candidates are defeated at the polls."

"Such action is also necessary to strengthen the position of President Roosevelt between now and 1940, so that his progressive policies can be continued after that year," said Dalrymple.

Delegates emphasized the need for a coordinated union drive in the South and instructed the URWA delegates to the forthcoming CIO convention to attempt to secure such a drive.

The realities of Southern industry were vividly brought home to the convention in a report from the Gadsden, Ala., local, telling of beatings and knifings of union men while the company uses a delay in securing a labor board decision as evidence that the board is against the union.

John Brophy, CIO director, hailed the URWA as a "pioneer in industrial organization" and praised it for its "united loyalty to the leaders and spirit of the CIO—in deeds, as well as in words."

Brophy attacked red-baiting in the labor movement. "Every active trade unionist is a "subversive influence' in the eyes of reactionary industrialists," he said. "The actual issue which we face is labor unionism."

Allan S. Haywood, President of the New York Industrial Union Council and former adviser to the URWA, received an ovation when he rose to speak.

Ridiculing the campaign to amend the Wagner Act the stocky Illinois miner declared:

"We'll be willing to agree to amendment of the Wagner Act when employers can produce one instance of a union firing an employer for joining the employers' association"

Hits Hague

A blast at Mayor Hague featured the address of New Jersey CIO Director Wm. J. Carney, who is also a member of Goodyear Local, URWA.

"You are meeting in one of the most reactionary, anti-union states in the country," he said, "Hague dictates not only to Jersey City, but also to the entire state. Gov. Moore is just a Charley McCarthy for Hague."

E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League called upon the rubber workers to help build the league "on a ward and precinct basis."

"We are going to have a fight from the first day Congress opens," he declared, "Now George and Tydings, instead of knifing Roosevelt in the back, will be out in front spitting in his face."

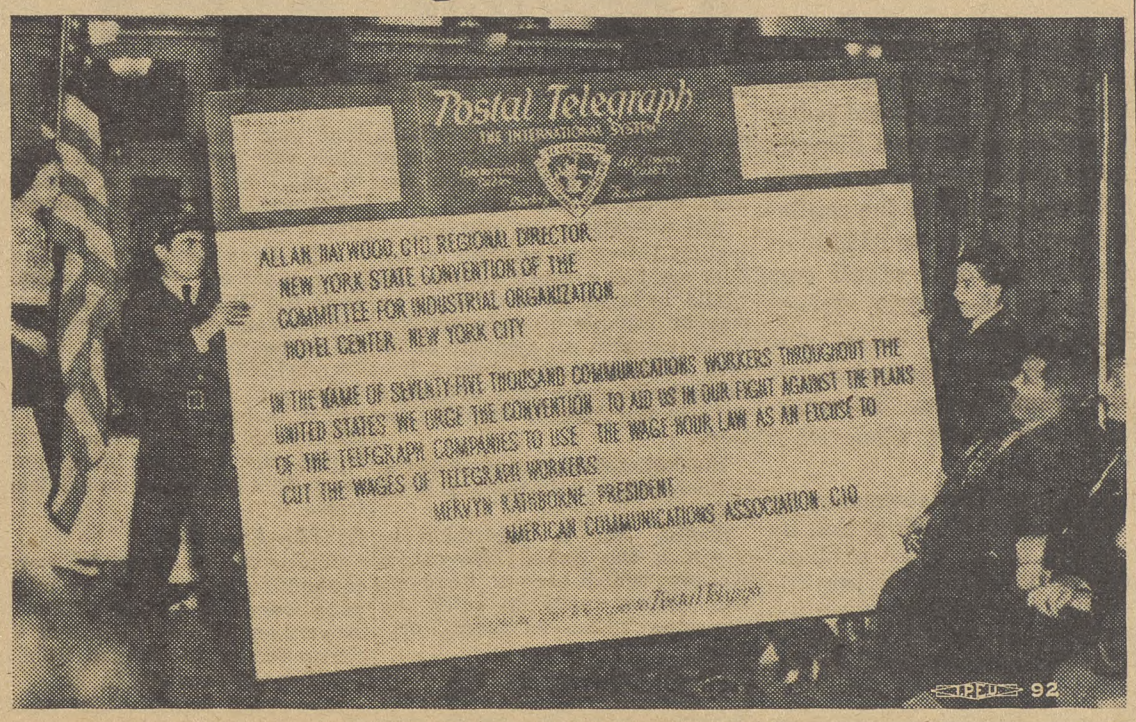
James B. Carey, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, assailed "reactionary interests" who attack labor and called these interests "the real enemies of our form of government."

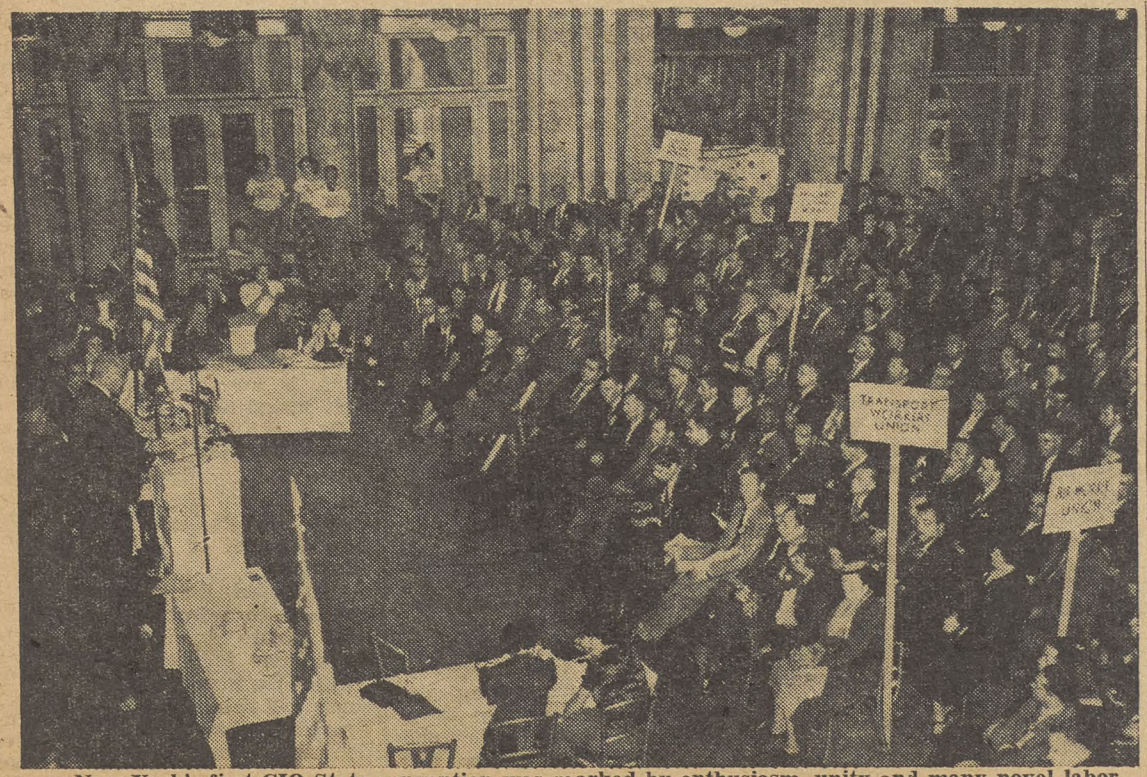
Need For Labor Press

A plea to the delegates to help build "a national labor press" was made by Len De Caux, editor of The CIO News. Describing the rapid growth of the CIO paper, he urged the need for eventual daily publication to combat the propaganda of the anti-labor press.

Resolutions passed by the convention called for unity between CIO and AFL "on an industrial union basis"; pledged support of the URWA to the railroad brotherhoods in their wage cut fight; asked for a LaFollette Committee investigation of Mayor Hague; and endorsed President Roosevelt for a third term.

Telling The World





New York's first CIO State convention was marked by enthusiasm, unity and many novel labor appeals and displays. The upper picture shows how the American Communications Assn., CIO, told the delegates about the threatened telegraph wage cut, against which the union is fighting. The telegram is 5 ft. high by 8 ft. wide.

Seeing The Sights A La CIO

New York—New York sightseers will look the big town over in CIO rubberneck wagons from now on, since the Transport Workers Union, CIO, has signed a closed shop contract with the Gray Line Motor Tours, Inc.

The contract is the first one ever signed in the sight seeing bus business, and includes barkers as well as drivers and maintenance men. Terms include 10 to 30 per cent wage boosts, paid vacations and full seniority rights.

Bed Company Signs

San Francisco.—First union contract signed by the Simmons Bed Company was won in this city by 500 CIO workers, members of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

The contract sets piecework wage rates by consultation between union shop stewards and plant foremen. Straight wages are maintained at present levels of 60 cents to $1.25 per hour, keeping the SWOC record of no wage cuts unbroken.

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-Chairman
John Brophy ..... Director
Len De Caux ..... Editor and Publicity Director

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Unity In a Great Union

A great union rose to greater heights when the United Automobile Workers of America showed that it could not only organize some of the greatest industrial corporations in the world in record time, but could also vanquish the more insidious foe of internal dissension such as afflicts many democratic organizations in their early days.

The agreement approved by the officers and international executive board of the UAW, as a result of CIO mediation, reaffirms the union's "complete and unaltered loyalty and allegiance to the CIO and its leadership, principles and policies."

It recognizes the full autonomy of the UAW and its right to take disciplinary action against officers or members who violate the union's constitution or policies.

It reaffairms the union's 20-point program to end factionalism.

It supports the policy of the UAW "in the complete adherence to and enforcement of all of its contractual obligations."

It sets up a joint committee, consisting of Pres. Homer Martin, Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas and Vice-Chairmen Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman of the CIO, to determine policy between the CIO and the UAW, and to settle such disputes as may be referred to it by the executive board or president.

It leaves the cases of the officers expelled in the controversy to arbitration by Vice-Chairmen Murray and Hillman.

This agreement, which met the approval of all concerned, is a source of satisfaction to the whole CIO. It will bring consternation only to those enemies of labor who sought to magnify the internal difficulties of the union into a split which would divide the workers before the wage-cutting drive of the employers and weaken the whole labor movement.

The agreement was made possible, a joint statement by the representatives of the CIO and the UAW points out, by "the complete cooperation and sincere effort of all parties."

Emphasizing that the controversy was settled within the councils of the CIO, the statement expresses appreciation of "the spirit of cooperation manifested by all parties in promoting peace, and not least by the patience and loyalty manifested by the membership."

This happy outcome of the auto workers' controversy demonstrates that American working people, once organized and given democratic channels for the expression of their wishes, are fully capable of settling their own problems within their own ranks.

It also demonstrates that the CIO has an inner strength and solidarity, based on the conscious loyalty of its members, which can withstand and overcome the most insidious attempts at disruption from within as well as the most violent attacks from without.

●

A Singing Army

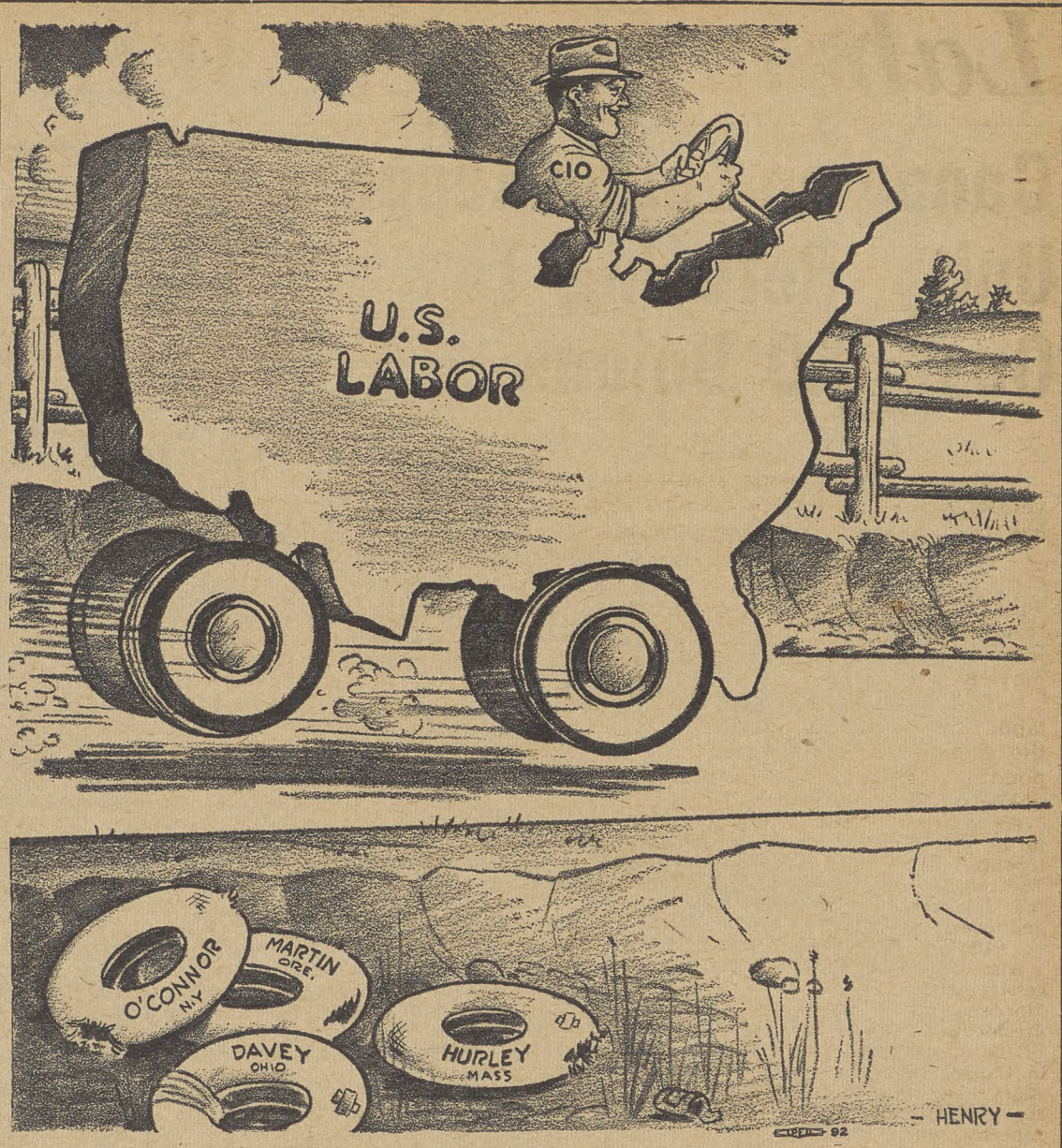
"A singing army is a winning army," is a saying that well applies to the CIO.

In the great crusade for unionism which has swept the country under the auspices of the CIO, the men and women who have borne the brunt of the battle have been inspired and heartened by many a labor song.

Not only have they sung the older union songs on the picket line and in their meeting halls, but a whole anthology of new songs has been created by this army of unionists around the struggles and victories of the CIO.

W. H. Crawford, president of the Birmingham Industrial Union Council, has rendered a fine service by compiling many of these songs, of some of which he is himself the author, in an attractive booklet entitled, "CIO Songs."

Further particulars about this CIO song-book, and how to obtain it, will be found elsewhere in this issue of The CIO News. It is a contribution to the singing, winning army of the CIO that deserves the widest circulation.



On Our Way

Looking Ahead

By LEN DE CAUX

Who's Seething and Boiling Now?

THE CIO, according to William Green, " is seething, boiling in the influences of division, discord, bitterness and hate."

Bill himself is not seething or boiling. His recent orations on the CIO are just a gentle simmer, he would have us believe. What he may be capable of when he gets really steamed up remains to be seen. And as there's quite a fire being built under him nowadays right in the AFL, it shouldn't be long.

But let's get back to some of the seethes and boils in the brimming CIO.

Seethe No. 1, according to Green, is the United Automobile Workers, which even as he spoke was getting ready to ratify an agreement ending its internal dispute.

For Seethe No. 2 he referred to the International Ladies Garment Workers, who indignantly repudiated his suggestion that they had "walked out" of the CIO.

Seethe No. 3 was the "destroyed" CIO textile union, which thereupon announced the renewal of twenty-two contracts and the winning of many new ones to add to the hundreds it already has.

West Coast Harmony

Out on the West Coast, where CIO seething and boiling is supposed to be a regular order of business, the longshoremen have responded to Green's simmer by winning an agreement for renewal of their contract.

According to Green and the New York Times they were to have been isolated and pounced upon by all the forces of labor division.

The International Woodworkers of America meanwhile were holding their annual convention and congratulating themselves on having a solid and united union, free from the division and discord that marked the period when they were voteless subjects of Big Bill Hutcheson.

And right in Dave Beck's bailiwick, the CIO unions of the state of Washington were meeting in a harmonious convention to establish a powerful State Industrial Union Council.

Incidentally, the bitterness and hate that were in evidence when Beck was pushing his vain fight to put the CIO out of business, seem definitely on the wane on the West Coast.

AFL department store strikers have received staunch support from the CIO. Labor's Non-Partisan League in California has united much of the AFL with the CIO behind progressive candidates. And the vicious initiatives which threaten the existence of all unions in California, Washington and Oregon have done much to establish a united labor front.

In The East Too

Journeying eastward in search of seething and boiling, we might have looked in at the CIO state convention in New York and the convention of the United Rubber Workers in Trenton, N. J.

New York is one place where you can find every labor political faction that has ever been thought of. Wherever three New Yorkers are gathered together, it has been said, you have the makings of at least a half a dozen factional fights.

But the convention which set up the New York Industrial Union Council was one of the most united, harmonious and enthusiastic held anywhere—without a single rift

The United Rubber Workers have always had a reputuation for level-headedness as well as militancy, so that factionalism has had little chance there.

Their Trenton convention, reporting many solid gains and a united membership, fully maintained this reputation. About the sharpest dispute that occurred was over the question of whether President Roosevelt should be described as "the greatest President" or "one of the greatest Presidents."

Green's Genius

We are sorry to have to refer to Green so often in this column. But he has a genius for saying the wrong thing at just the right moment for his opposition, and it takes more than human self-restraint to avoid using the leads he gives.

Green made his Chicago speech alleging CIO support to be a "political handicap" just before CIO efforts played their big part in defeating John J. O'Connor in New York and Governor Hurley in Massachusetts and in nominating many progressives there and elsewhere.

He referred to CIO "seething and boiling with division, discord, bitterness and hate" at a time when CIO has most to congratulate itself in the line of inner harmony and friendlier relations with the AFL rank and file.

The settlement of internal differences in the Auto Workers, who learned about dissension when they were divided into many competing unions in AFL days, is an achievement of the first magnitude.

One of its most encouraging aspects is the unanimous confidence and loyalty shown toward the CIO, and the good will and inner strength evidenced in the resolving of a most difficult situation.

In general, the efforts of CIO's enemies to inject outside issues and create internal dissension have come to grief on the solid rock of the membership's common sense and solidarity. Every recent convention has testified to more democratic unity and harmony than the AFL has ever known.

And even toward Mrs. Malaprop Green the reaction is more one of amusement and contempt than of "bitterness and hate."

Wise To Dies

Glassport, Pa.—Members of CIO Steel Workers Organizing Committee Lodge 1306 are wise to the anti-labor, anti-New Deal aims of the un-American Dies Committee.

They have just passed a resolution condemning the committee for its attempts to smear red over labor and other progressive groups, and calling on President Roosevelt "to speak out and condemn this contemptible attack on labor and the New Deal."

Labor Forces Win In Primaries

Canadian Labor Keeps Unity, Refusing To Oust CIO Unions

By MIKE RYAN

Niagara Falls, Canada.—Unity keynoted the annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada which has just concluded its sessions here.

Refusing to budge from its established policy the Congress shouldered aside any dissension arising out of the split between craft and industrial unions in the United States. It resolved to instruct its executive officers to continue efforts to maintain harmony within the international trade union movement.

The resolution was overwhelmingly endorsed. Canadian labor thus refused to consider any division in their ranks over the presence in the Congress of CIO unions whose corresponding unions in the United States had their charters revoked by the American Federation of Labor.

P. M. Draper was re-elected to the presidency of the Congress for his fourth successive term. The selection was unanimous and the delegates rose to their feet and cheered.

UMWA Leader Elected

Also elected for his fourth successive term in office was D. W. Morrison, one of the three vice-presidents of the Congress. One of the most able labor leaders in Canada, Morrison has for ten years been president of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, which extends over the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The unity resolution was one of the highlights of the convention and was submitted by Carl Berg of Edmonton, chairman of the resolutions committee. It covered 46 other resolutions on internal unity.

The Congress a year ago at Ottawa decided to maintain the status of equality between AFL and CIO unions and made an offer to mediate the dispute originating in the United States. Shortly afterwards the American CIO unions' charters were revoked, but the situation in Canada has remained unchanged.

Nebraska AFL Backs Labor Act

Norfolk, Neb. — Rejecting the stand taken by the AFL Executive Council, the Nebraska Federation of Labor went on record at its convention here as opposed to any changes in the Wagner Labor Act, and gave wholehearted endorsement to the National Labor Relations Board.

The resolution passed by the 150 delegates, declared that the Labor Board was "the only guarantee of the rights of working people to organize for a better standard of living."

Defeat Of O'Connor, Hurley Cheer CIO; Progressives Named

By ROBERT DALE

WASHINGTON. — Two outstanding victories of labor's political forces marked the final four primaries of 1938 on September 20 in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin.

Chief cause for rejoicing was the defeat in the Sixteenth New York Congressional District of Representative John J. O'Connor, chairman of the House Rules Committee and, in President Roosevelt's words, "one of the most efective obstructionists in Congress."

O'Connor lost the Democratic nomination to New Dealer James H. Fay, the latter also taking the American Labor Party nomination. O'Connor was nominated by the Republicans.

Thus, after eight terms in Congress during which he had risen by seniority rules to the highly strategic position of chairman of the Rules Committee, O'Connor, a Tory Democrat, has been forced to don his true colors and become a Republican. As such, even if elected, he loses his committee posts and his power to hamper liberal legislation.

Months ago Labor's Non Partisan League placed O'Connor high on the list of those Congressmen whom it urged labor forces to defeat in the primaries. O'Connor is the second reactionary on the Rules Committee to go down, Representative William J. Drivers, of Arkansas, having fallen earlier to a New Deal opponent.

Removal of O'Connor means the Rules Committee will now be presided over by Representative Adolph J. Sabath, of Illinois, a genuine New Dealer representative in the House. Under Sabath such episodes as that of 1937-38 when the Rules Committee blocked the wages and hours bill for nearly two years will become a thing of the past.

Massachusetts, Too

Massachusetts' Labor's Non-Partisan League scored when James M. Curley, former governor who had League endorsement, was renominated over the anti-labor Governor Hurley and two other opponents. Curley had appeared before an executive committee of the Bay State League and had stated views satisfactory to labor.

Congressmen endorsed by the Massachusetts League were also victorious. Those were Representative Arthur Heatey, Representative Lawrence J. Connery, and Representative Joseph E. Casey.

Another outstanding labor triumph in New York's primary was the nomination of Mrs. Dorothy Bellanca on both the ALP and Republican tickets in Brooklyn. She will oppose the Democratic incumbent in the fall election. Nomination of Representative Vito Marcantonio, also on both the ALP and Republican tickets, was another highlight of the New York primary.

The New Jersey primary showed large totals for two New Deal candidates, one being renominated and one being barely nosed out. Representative Elmer H. Wene, indorsed by Labor's Non-Partisan League, was victorious. In the Eighth District, Harry Joelson, League member, obtained 11,998 votes to his opponent's 15,757. It was Joelson's first try for Congress and his showing was regarded as evidence of strength of the New Jersey League which had campaigned for him.

Belated returns from South Carolina from the run-off primary there told of another Labor's Non-Partisan League victory in the victory of Butler Hare over Representative John C. Taylor, incumbent.

CIO Woodworkers Hit Anti-Labor Attacks; Plan New Campaigns

SEATTLE, Wash. — Serious warning against big business attempts to smash labor organization through repressive laws was mingled with plans for future union action at the closing days of the second constitutional convention of the International Woodworkers of America, CIO.

"Employers are intensifying their political action against us more and more," President Harold J. Pritchett told the 500 delegates present.

"Thus we see in practically every state anti-labor legislation being presented to the people, but drafted in a demagogic manner, such as Initiative 130 in Washington and 131 in Oregon, for the sole purpose of rendering organization ineffective by taking away the rights of labor—those rights that labor has fought for and achieved over a long period of years," he declared.

Praises Social Laws

Pritchett praised New Deal social legislation, singling out the wages and hours law, the housing program, the Wagner Act and the New Deal forest conservation projects.

"Our international union is vitally interested in the wages and hours law, in view of the low wages and terrible conditions of the workers in the lumber industry, especially those in the deep south where we find wage scales as low as 16 cents per hour and working days as long as 10 and 11 hours," he said.

The delegates voted to increase international dues to provide funds for an expanded organizing drive, especially in the South. Secretary-Treasurer McCarty explained that such raises were absolutely necessary if the international was to attempt a large scale drive to organize the unorganized workers in its field.

Resolutions Passed

A string of progressive resolutions was passed by the delegates present. High on the list was one urging President Franklin D. D. Roosevelt to run for a third term, to guarantee continuance of New Deal policies beyond 1940.

The delegates took a vigorous stand on the question of preserving world peace. One resolution urged full application of the policy announced in President Roosevelt's Chicago speech of last October, when he called for a "quarantine" against Fascist aggressor nations. Another demanded immediate lifting of the embargo against Republican Spain.

James Morgan, personal representative of CIO Chairman John L. Lewis, brought greetings from the national office of the CIO to the convention. Congressman John M. Coffee, progressive New Deal of Washington state, and Howard Costigan, head of the Washington Commonwealth Federation, also brought greetings.

Next year's convention will be held in Klamath Falls, Ore.

CIO Songs Published

Birmingham, Ala.—The story of the CIO has been written in songs sung on the picket line and in union meeting halls, as well as in labor history books.

W. H. Crawford, president of the Birmingham Industrial Union Council, has collected many of these recent labor songs and published them in a booklet entitled, "CIO Songs."

Close to 40 songs are contained in the collection. They range from well known labor songs such as "Write Me Out a Union Card" and "We Shall Not Be Moved" to the "Steel Workers' Battle Hymn" and "We're Going to Win," original numbers written by President Crawford.

One of the liveliest pieces in the collection is a set of new words to the old southern "Dixie" with the refrain:

"But the CIO's in Dixie, Oh ho, oh ho,
"The CIO is gonna grow
"Away down South in Dixie."

The "Steel Workers' Battle Hymn," dedicated to John L. Lewis by the author, W. H. Crawford, uses the familiar tune of "Hold the Fort" as a setting for four stirring verses. One goes:

"See the Mass Production workers
"Join the CIO.
"Forward now to social justice
"See the workers go.
"John L. Lewis is our leader,
"Follow him we must,
"We will win the fight for freedom
"For our cause is just."

Copies of the collection can be secured from W. H. Crawford, CIO Industrial Union Council, First National Bank, Birmingham, Ala. Prices are: 50 for $3.50, 100 for $6.00, 250 for $12.50, 500 for $20.00 and 1000 for $35.00.

Technicians And Production Workers Strike Together

New York—Complete solidarity between production workers and technical men has been achieved in the Aerovox strike here, it was announced by Marcel Scherer of the CIO Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians.

Production workers went out under the leadership of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers when employers atempted a 15% wage cut. Technical employes were asked by the company to do production work.

They refused point-blank, and were immediately locked out with the others. Their response was to go on the picket line, in addition to a previous refusal to train new production workers to scab on the CIO members.

This action has helped the strikers' morale considerably, since in three previous strikes the technical men, then unorganized, stayed in and helped to train scabs.

Urge Labor To Aid Co-operatives

Dillonvale, Ohio—Trade unions and consumers cooperatives should grow up side by side, 160 delegates from labor and cooperative organizations were told by speakers at the Institute held here October 16-18 under the sponsorship of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A.

"The making of a new society is in the consumer cooperative and labor union movements," Clinton Golden, regional director for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, said in his speech on the opening night of the conference.

Pickets In Caps And Gowns

Organized labor today includes many besides overalled workers. The CIO strikers shown above are college-trained engineers, chemists and technicians. One of the less visible signs tells of a Ph. D (Heidelberg, no less) whose learning is rewarded by $16 a week. These technicians refused to scab on production workers of the Aerovox Corp., and went on the picket line themselves.

Shipyard Union Wins

Washington. — Tank cleaners employed in the Port of New York by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, will be represented by Local 22, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO.

The CIO union was certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the sole bargaining agency for all the workers with the exception of foremen and supervisory employees.

Catholic Bishop Praises CIO

Hits Slanders and Libels Against Leaders Working To Raise Labor's Conditions

NEW YORK,—Striking out vigorously against unjust criticisms of the CIO, Bishop Robert E. Lucey of Amarillo, Texas, calls upon churchmen for a more sympathetic understanding of the modern labor movement in two articles appearing in recent issues of The Commonweal, Catholic magazine.

Pointing to the great achievements of the CIO in improving the workers' conditions, Bishop Lucey exposes the absurdity of red-baiting charges leveled against it. Such priests as "are strengthening the lines of the CIO and helping breadwinners to organize are doing a great work for God, society and the church," he says.

Following are extracts from Bishop Lucey's articles referring to the attitude of Catholics to the CIO:

"Too many of us confuse Communism with labor unions organized by industries. Too many of our orators and writers are discussing the modern labor movement without studying it . . .

"We cannot expect good economics from men who are not economists. We can only ask that they either study or remain silent. But we have the right to demand both justice and charity from men who are known to be Catholics. Our treatment of labor questions sometimes reveals a lack of knowledge, sympathy and charity; our treatment of labor leaders is occasionally flagrantly unjust.

"By this time we ought to be aware that certain interests in this country are trying to stop the progress of labor by smearing its leaders. Inspired by greed of gain and lust of power they will not tolerate the rise of strong labor unions. It spells the end of their domination. By fair means or foul they intend to stop a particular labor movement which is strong and determined.

"Here and there some of us have enlisted in the war against these industrial unions because we think they are communistic. **It is proper that we should be as simple as doves but nowhere is it written that we should be gullible.**

"Mr. John L. Lewis and his associates have given the unskilled and semi-skilled wage earners a chance to organize by industries. More than 3,000,000 working men and women are enrolled under the banner of the CIO. Hundreds of thousands of them are Catholics; all of them are breadwinners and they don't relish some of the things that some of us say about their leaders.

"In our just determination to stop communism we must not offend the honest working people who are trying to organize for justice and the common good. Above all, we must not be guilty of libel. Some of the statements that we have made would constitute a mortal sin of injustice—but we know not what we do.

"Labor would long ago have developed responsible leaders if through the years employers had not fought and crushed the impulse and effort to organize. The stench of the yellow-dog contract is still in our nostrils and by that infamous and alleged covenant the worker was bound not to join a union."

"Until recently, perhaps until today, it has not been healthy for a worker to display any instinct for leadership among his fellows—it might mean his job; it often has.

"Our interpretation of the CIO labor movement is out of balance and lacks proportion. Communism in industrial unions is not a major element. The writer recently had a conference with the head of all CIO unions in western New York. Ninety percent of his members are Catholics. The average for the entire country is not so high but our people are in the majority. The National Director of the CIO has stated that not more than 5 per cent of the members are communists and much fewer than 5 per cent of the leaders are of that persuasion.

"When the history of this period is written it will be revealed that the CIO constituted a major labor movement of this era. Our constant pounding against the movement will accomplish two things. It will permit the communists of tomorrow to declare that they did their share in building up strong labor unions for the poor and the oppressed while the Catholics held back because they thought the thing was unclean . . .

"Fortunately in several of our larger cities there are priests who have declined to be misled by our attempts to smear the CIO and its leaders. They know that the great bulk of the CIO members are God-fearing Christians, most of them Catholics, and that our attack has been too general, too extensive, unjust, actually harmful to the Church and disturbing to many an honest soul. These priests who are strengthening the lines of the CIO and helping breadwinners to organize are doing a great work for God, society and the Church.

"Our estimate of the CIO would be better balanced if we would consider the good that is being accomplished. During the months of depression wage scales have been maintained by the vigilance and determination of CIO leaders. This is particularly true in such mass production industries as steel, autos, rubber, textiles, electrical machinery, coal, needle trades and glass. Many thousands of workers have benefited by their membership in industrial unions.

"Unless one is blinded by prejudice he must admire the unflagging zeal of these labor leaders who are out in the field, and even in the halls of Congress, fighting the battle of the oppressed proletariat. They are trying to better the condition of labor. They have gone to the workingman; they have gone to the poor. While we speak and write about social justice they make it a reality."

Lewis At Anti-War Meet

John L. Lewis, CIO leader, at the huge meeting in the Mexico City bull ring, where he addressed an assembly of more than 30,000 gathered in a demonstration against war and fascism.

Workers Can Stop War, Says Jouhaux

WASHINGTON. — Responsibility of workers of all countries to maintain world peace was stressed by Leon Jouhaux, head of the French General Confederation of Labor, at a mass meeting attended by members of the CIO United Federal Workers and other friends of labor.

"As I see it," Jouhaux declared, "the workers have a definite mission to fulfill in the defense of peace. They must preserve their tremendous power, which rests upon the fact that it is labor which produces and transports the materials of war.

"If labor, then, does not want war, it has only to refuse to move goods and materials to the aggressor nations, cutting off all the means of sustenance upon which those nations are dependent."

Up to the Democracies

Jouhaux placed the blame for the present war crisis squarely on the shoulders of democratic nations, which had failed to unite in common opposition to Fascist aggression now threatening European and world peace.

Workers must take a share of the blame, he asserted, for their failure up to now to unite on a program of forcing their governments to preserve peace.

"It is undeniable that the workers have their responsibility as well," he said. "If governments have not the spirit to rise in defense of the democracies by which they are sustained, then it is the duty of the workers to compel them to walk the path of duty—that is, to walk the ways of peace."

Jouhaux warned that war in Europe would inevitably affect the lives and welfare of Americans, pointing out that "peace is indivisible, peace cannot be ravaged in any part of the world without automatically being threatened in all parts of the world."

Jouhaux was one of the leading speakers with CIO Chairman John L. Lewis at the recent anti-war congress held in Mexico City. He recently addressed the New York state CIO convention.

Why The Wagner Act Should Not Be Amended

The act which guarantees to American workers the right to organize freely and bargain collectively, is under attack. Labor's outright enemies attack it openly. But a more insidious form of attack comes also from many of labor's self-proclaimed friends, who say that the act should be amended and weakened in many different ways.

The CIO is on record against any amendments to the Wagner labor relations act. Its unions are on guard to defend it against all attacks from whatever quarter and under whatever guise.

In order to arm all true friends of labor with facts and arguments to answer the propaganda of those who would weaken or destroy the act, the Legal Department of the CIO has prepared a pamphlet on the subject, which will shortly be published.

The CIO NEWS is privileged to run sections of this pamphlet in advance, and is printing the first chapter herewith. Other sections, each taking up and answering a separate argument against the Wagner act will be run in following issues.

In recent months numerous proposals have been advanced for changes in the National Labor Relations Act, generally known as the Wagner Act. There is much heated discussion of the subject, and talk that the issue may be important at the next session of Congress.

It is important to answer the questions of persons who are sincerely interested in getting the truth, so that they may express their views intelligently in their communities, and advise their representatives in Congress as to what should be done.

Criticism of the Act has come from several sources. There are unqualified friends of the law who would like to see it strengthened by adding provisions which would make for prompter and more strict enforcement. Industrial unionists have felt that the Board has been too much inclined to hold elections on a craft basis instead of a plant-wide industrial basis. On the other hand, spokesmen for some craft unions have advocated amendments to the law which would require the Board to hold separate craft elections in each case.

Progressive business men, friendly to labor, have sometimes complained about provisions of the Act which they dislike and have insisted, for example, that they as well as labor should have a right to say when elections should be held in their plants.

Big Business Attacks

Above all, however, it has been the powerful reactionary leaders of big business — the notorious Tom Girdler is the outstanding example — who have been the most insistent advocates of changes in the Act. These men have been opposed not only to the letter but to the entire spirit of the law from the very beginning.

They welcomed the advice of their Wall Street lawyers, volunteered when the Act was passed, that it was unconstitutional and could be violated with impunity. When the Supreme Court held to the contrary they banded together to devise ways and means of evading it.

When labor sought to utilize the law, they attempted to destroy it by prolonging trials to unheard-of-lengths, so that the funds and energies of the Board would be exhausted, and labor unions would be destroyed by the delay.

After months and years of opposition, they are faced, as a result of many decisions of the Supreme Court favorable to the law, with the necessity of compliance in the near future. For this reason, they are renewing their cries for amendments which will make the Act serve their interests against labor, instead of protecting the right of wage earners to organize.

The attack of big business on the Wagner Act is a far more serious thing than any possible flaws which friends of the law may find in its text or its administration. This attack has given rise to an emergency in which all progressive groups, both within and without the organized labor movement, must stand together to prevent any changes whatsoever in the text of the law for the present.

It will not do at this time for friends of the law, or persons sympathetic with its purpose, to advocate any changes at all, no matter how well considered. To do so is to invite hostile amendments from all sources, and above all from reactionary big business interests.

Once it is conceded that the Act should be amended, the movement will grow like a rolling snow ball, with results that cannot be foreseen, but which might well be disastrous to organized labor and to the principles of democracy and progress for which it stands.

Win Silk Strike

Paterson, N. J. — One thousand CIO silk weavers ratified a contract here, bringing an end to a one-week strike that kept twenty mills closed down. The weavers are members of the CIO Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

The contract provides a closed shop, a five-day, 40-hour week, a minimum of $14 per week for all workers and $1.12 per 100,000 picks for weavers.

NEW HOMES FOR OLD

Following is the first of a series of articles prepared under the auspices of the CIO Committee on Housing, Michael J. Quill, chairman, and Anthony Wayne Smith, executive secretary.

In this department, the committee will deal with the need for better housing, with the means whereby CIO can help to obtain it, and with other current housing problems.

By THOMAS HUMPHRIES

In the days of the caveman housing wasn't much of a problem.

If your old cave was damp or overrun with bugs, all you had to do was look around for another cave, write your name on the door, and move the wife and kiddies in. And there never was any landlord to come around at the beginning of each month and tell you to fork over the rent or else . . .

Today, housing is one of the country's worst problems. One third of America's workers live in homes no zoo would think of housing its animals in—homes where rats and insects run wild between the crumbling walls . . . where babies are forced to sleep in windowless, sunless rooms . . . where large families crowd into one or two rooms . . . where the summer brings sweltering, unbearable heat and the winter means huddling together in a futile effort to keep warm . . . where the slightest spark might send the entire house up in a roaring blaze.

No Escape

The workers who are ill-housed try to escape. They try to get decent homes. But in most cases it is as though they were sentenced to spend their entire lives under bad housing conditions. Decent homes are almost impossible to find — at rents which they can afford to pay. So they stay where they are. After all, houses are like clothes. In this climate, as one housing expert has put it, you can't do without them.

In the last few years, more than ever before, American workers have been engaging in a fierce, hand-to-hand battle against the slums. This battle has been fought on two fronts.

First of all, through their unions they have fought for higher wages, shorter hours and jobs for the unemployed. The CIO, especially, has done wonders in preventing wage cuts and increasing the income of millions of workers. You could take all the housing experts in the world, allow them to try out all their ideas for building workers' homes and still they could never do anything as valuable as this.

Higher wages — no better solution of the housing problem could possibly be found. If all workers were being paid real American wages such as the CIO is helping to secure, there would be no housing problem. Every worker would be able to afford good housing.

Low-Rent Homes

But at present it's not enough to fight for higher wages. At the same time you have to do something about getting good, low-renting homes for those whose incomes are still low. This is the second front on which the housing battle is being fought.

And just as the CIO unions have chalked up memorable victories on the industrial front, they have done valiant work in bringing into being the low-rent housing program of the United States Housing Authority.

This department of The CIO NEWS will deal entirely with the various housing problems faced by American workers.

There are housing columns galore — even housing pages — in the non-labor press. But what do they talk about? Either the new medieval French country house recently bought by Mrs. Corinna Strudel-Galumpus III, or the latest scheme for building swimming pools on Park Avenue pent-houses . . . Nothing that's of any interest or importance for the average worker.

But this department will be different. It will talk about things which have a vital bearing on the life of the average worker.

The faults of the private construction industry, the housing programs of other countries, the way in which the United States government became interested in housing, the various U. S. housing agencies — these are some of the subjects which will be discussed in this department.

Your Problem

Do you want to know how you can get lower rents? How you can make a landlord repair the cellar steps? Do you want a low-rent housing project in your town? Does your union want to know what it can do about housing? This department will tell you about these things also.

Or perhaps there are other questions bothering you. Write them down on paper and mail them in to this department, care of The CIO NEWS. Your question will not only be answered as well as possible — it will be printed.

Or perhaps you have some bright ideas how this department should be run, what subjects are most important, or how the housing problem can best be solved. If so, let's hear from you at once.

After all, housing is YOUR problem.

Renominated

Governor Frank Murphy, of Michigan, unopposed for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, will get the solid support of organized labor in the coming elections.

West Coast Fight Against CIO Fades; Warehouses Reopen

SAN FRANCISCO. — Warehouses closed by a lock-out since the "hot cargo" freight car pulled up to their doors, are now beginning to reopen. The agreement to renew the contract between the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union and the Waterfront Employers Association began the break-up of the bosses' fight to smash the city's strong union movement.

About a dozen warehouses have reopened, Eugene Paton, local president of the ILWU says, and others are making arrangements to resume work shortly. A damage suit for $1000 a day pay since the lock-out started which is being pressed by the ILWU, is credited with bringing about the change in front of the employers.

The San Francisco Distributors Association have closed down 121 warehouses since August 15, when a freight car loaded by scab labor at the Woolworth Company warehouse was shunted from one place to another as the union warehousemen at each place refused to unload it. About 2000 employes were locked out.

With a longshore agreement in sight, Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO director and president of the ILWU, is urging the distributors to settle their difficulties with the warehousemen.

"Let's take the starch out of our necks and sit down around the conference table," he said in a letter to the warehouse bosses. "If the waterfront employers and the ILWU can compose their difficulties, it's a certainty that the warehouse owners can do the same thing.

"The warehousemen are ready to return to work on an hour's notice. Let the distributors call off the lockout since they hold the keys to these jobs. The men were paid off and laid off, they didn't walk off or quit."

"I am ready, in order that negotiations may proceed at once, to accept in good faith the statement of the distributors' association that their members are not attempting to destroy the warehousemen's union. Likewise I say to the association that we do not want to rob them of their collective bargaining rights, nor do we want to destroy their 'union'.

"Let them in turn accept this statement in good faith and enter into negotiations—now."

Forced Purchase Of Bonds Is Probed

Washington, D. C.—The Associated Gas & Electric System, one of the most powerful and tangled utility holding companies in the United States, is battling two formidable opponents this week in Washington, the Securities and Exchange Commission and District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America.

For years the Associated has forced the employes of its controlled operating companies to subscribe a percentage of their pay check to purchase securities issued by the Utilities Employes Securities Company and the New England Capital Corporation which District 50 contends are subsidiaries of the Associated System. The SEC seems to have the same idea.

If this fact can be proved the issuance of securities by UESCO will come under the supervision of the SEC, and District 50 knows that this will be the end of forcing securities upon the workers at a price far above the market value.

Coercion Used

District 50 has filed numerous affidavits with the Commission from its union members working for the Worcester, Mass. Gas Light Company, the Portsmouth, Ohio Gas Company, the Cambridge, Mass. Gas Light Company, and the Indiana Gas Utilities Co., Terre Haute, Ind. All these statements go to prove that threats of dismissal and wage cuts have been used to force workers to sign over part of their pay checks for the purchase of bonds, that often the employes did not know what they were purchasing, and that the employes' representatives on the Board of Trustees of UESCO are creatures of the Associated System.

James Nelson, president of District 50, has stated: "To District 50, whose members are forced to subscribe to the notes and bonds of these investing companies this SEC hearing will set a precedent.

"Men receiving wages just sufficient to maintain a decent living standard are forced by operating companies, which are the controlled subsidiaries of the Associated Gas & Electric System, to contribute part of that slender income to purchase debentures at a cost far in excess of their market value and thus jeopardize their chances to save for security in their old age. To call these debentures 'securities' is a cruel joke."

Attorney Joseph Kovner of the legal staff of the CIO is representing District 50 at the hearings. In responding to the objections of the company's attorneys to the petition of District 50 to intervene in the hearings, Kovner said:

"This union is here, not because of its own will, but because UESCO has attempted to force upon the employes the acquisition of stock at a price greater than the market value, and the union as a representative of the interests of the workers in this industry, is here to protest against this system."

CIO Cannery Workers Hold Texas Strike

Aransas Pass, Tex.—CIO Cannery and Agricultural Workers resumed negotiations with a shrimp cannery here after an outburst of anti-union terror instigated by the boss failed to break picket lines or strikers' spirit.

During the brief terror, picket lines were attacked by boatmen incited against the cannery workers by Rice Brothers Shrimp Cannery. The president of the CIO local, Christopher Clarich, was taken to the hospital with thirty cuts and bruises when he tried to make peace.

The leader of the mob was shot and killed, presumably by one of his own men, since the strikers were unarmed.

About 250 shrimp peelers, organized 100 per cent. in the CIO union, walked out when Rice Brothers flatly refused to consider renewing their contract. Union leaders predict a quick victory, since the local is well organized and has community support, including that of the local papers.

Governor Aids CIO Negro Unionists

Montgomery, Ala.—State police will be sent to protect two Negro workers illegally arrested during a protest against WPA discrimination in this state, it was announced from Governor Graves' office here.

The two workers, members of the CIO Cannery and Agricultural Workers, were seized on their way to a meeting sponsored by the international union. The union has been leading a drive against Negro discrimination which allows plantation owners to keep unemployed farm hands in virtual peonage while waiting for harvest time.

CIO Regional Director Yelverton Cowherd and William Mitch, leader of the United Mine Workers in Alabama, have joined a committee of other leading citizens formed to protest this and similar arrests.

Aid Railroad Workers

Yorkville, Ohio. — CIO steel workers in Lodge 1223 of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee are aiding their fellow workers in the railroad industry in their struggle against a threatened 15% wage cut.

They passed a resolution at their last meeting unanimously offering full support to the members of the railroad brotherhoods, and urging them to stand firm in their refusal to accept the cut.

Bittner Speaks To West Virginians

Van A. Bittner, president of District 17, United Mine Workers, and well-known CIO leader, addressing the recent convention of the West Virginia Industrial Union Council. With him on the platform are John B. Easton, president of the Council, and other State CIO and United Mine Workers representatives.

Anthracite Miners Meet At Hazleton

Hear Kennedy Tell Of UMWA Part In CIO

By LLEWELLYN RICHARDS

HAZLETON, Pa. — Delegates to the biennial convention of District 7, United Mine Workers of America, were presented with several phases of CIO activity through the medium of official reports. The background of the new labor movement came to them from International Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy, who spoke on the opening day, September 19.

Warning of the effort at encroachment by an AFL union for miners was given by District President Hugh V. Brown, the presiding officer, and his staff of officials in the district.

In addition to an exposition of the part the CIO proposed to play, Kennedy paid a ringing tribute to President John L. Lewis, head of the miners' own union, and the chairman of the Committee that is directing the new movement. "That peerless leader of labor, that economic statesman, the greatest the world has produced in our day and age, carries on in face of misrepresentation, abuse and tirades," he declared.

In what was virtually a report to the men of his home district, Kennedy, who is a resident of this city and holds a card with one of its locals, laid down the historic picture of the conditions that had always faced the leadership of the miners' union. The forces of other basic industries, and particularly in the mass production field, he stated, had always forced the miners to lead the fight and carry the burden for all.

The CIO Idea

Under these conditions the leadership of the miners, as exemplified in John L. Lewis, had undertaken to organize the other lines of industry so that there would come a sharing of the burden. This has led to the CIO idea. Before that stage of it was reached an effort had been honestly made, within the Federation, to bring about organization. The actions of conventions on this line had been misinterpreted, until at Atlantic City the situation had forced the break that today has sent the CIO forward.

Tom Kennedy

Kennedy reviewed the progress that has been made in enrolling the workers in other lines. To the fact that steel was organized, when wage contracts with the operators of both hard and soft coal areas terminated, he attributed the comparatively easy outcome of wage contract writing.

In the anthracite field President Brown warned his members there has been uncovered a quiet campaign, that is going forward in the hope of planting an AFL union in this industry, that for over 30 years has been in the UMWA. The medium being employed is the obtaining of signatures to the Labor Board forms, that qualify the new union as an agent for collective bargaining. With the men being made acquainted with this fact, the head of District 7 expressed fullest confidence that there would be a turning back of the invasion.

This official warning was backed up by delegates who went on record to warn every local against signing any documents for others than the officials of their own organization.

Two Active Years

Reports disclosed that the last two years had been most active. Time and effort of the district officials had been given to the problems of the coal operators hard pressed, in a fiscal way. This took the form of aiding them in obtaining Federal loan grants. This was undertaken so that employment might be provided for the membership.

Compensation cases for the men injured in the industry or for their families of those, claimed in industrial accidents, had also taken up the time of a bureau maintained in the district. In the support of this latter bureau the men went on record for a donation of $1 from each man. The nursing service, conducted by the district, in one portion, was extended to cover the entire district and for this activity an assessment of $1 for the year was directed.

Steps to check launching of illegal strikes in the District, were taken through resolutions which directed that no strike be called until the District office has been communicated with. The placing of the district in control of the entry of contractors, on projects within the district, was also another phase of this same resolution.

Candidates Endorsed

Endorsement of the candidacies of two men proven faithful to the cause of labor was given. They are Congressman James H. Gildea, of Coaldale, and Representative John Yourishin, of the First Luzerne County Legislative District. The latter, secretary-treasurer of District 7, has been serving in the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania. In the last four years he has served as chairman of the Labor committee.

In a stirring address to the delegation on Wednesday afternoon just prior to adjourning the convention District President Hugh V. Brown reverted to his opening day statement of dual union activity in the area. He warned the delegates to carry word back to every member that the activity of these invaders of the hard coal field was known to the leaders of the UMWA.

He then disclosed that an outsider had approached delegates during the convention for copies of the report as filed with them and for other data on union activities and conditions as revealed in certain of the reports. These men he also stated planned a meeting for this month in the hard-coal field but that the established union was in close touch with all of the developments.

Warns Against Dual Union

He sounded to the delegates a warning that if any man now in the Union District 7 becomes involved with the dual union movement that he will proceed to act against him for violation of the rules of the union. There is no place for a dual union in the area of District 7, he stated, and no place in the ranks of the UMWA for any man who plays with the outsiders in this fashion. There will be no leniency showed in this matter, he declared.

Endorsement of the Democratic ticket in the State of Pennsylvania was also voted by delegates. This action came the day after the international officials of the union resident in the State of Pennsylvania had declared for such a course.

Chicago Packers Get Chance To Vote For CIO

WASHINGTON—Some 7000 employes at the Chicago plant of Armour & Co. will be given a chance to vote on representation by the Packinghouse Workers' Organizing Committee, CIO, at an election ordered by the National Labor Relations Board.

At the same time a company union known as the Employes Mutual Association was ordered thrown out by the Board, and two discharged CIO union members were ordered reinstated with back pay for time lost, less net earnings.

Furthermore the Board told the company that it must stop interfering with the membership rights of the CIO union, Local 347, United Packinghouse Workers, affiliated with the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee.

An investigation conducted by the Board revealed that the Employes Association, which the company had recognized as the collective bargaining agency, was a virtual continuation of a company union employe representation plan which was in force at the plant from 1921 to April 1937.

Still a Company Union

After the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the representation plan was discontinued, and the Employes Mutual Assn. was set up, but the so-called union was dominated by the company by much the same procedure as the former plan, and with two officials of the old plan in charge.

Company union officials announced in May 1937 that many of the employes had signed cards authorizing them to act as their collective bargaining agency until an election was held.

This election, which took place on June 2, 1937, and another conducted ten days later to elect representatves, were both found by the Board to have been under the control of the company which designated the tellers and paid them for their work.

The company also permitted the Association to solicit membership among the employes during working hours, while foremen warned workers not to have anything to do with the CIO union.

CIO Asks Election

Petition for an election conducted by the Labor Board was filed by the CIO union November 29, 1937. The company posted a notice on the bulletin board a short time later to the effect that it was not necessary for employes to join a union to keep their jobs.

The Board held that the notice, coming at the time it did, was an attempt to intimidate employes against the CIO.

KINGAN AGREES

Indianapolis, Ind.—An agreement to cease threatening to discharge, lay off, discipline or penalize its employes in any way for membership or activity in the United Meat Packing Workers, CIO, has been given by Kingan Company following Labor Board hearings.

The company was also ordered by the Board to reinstate immediately 41 discharged employes without prejudice to their seniority and other rights, and to cease encouraging membership in the AFL union.

Washington CIO

(Continued From Page 1)

the principal speeches of the two-day session

"The NLRB can handle and peaceably settle jurisdictional dispute through elections. If the CIO wins, we will be the collective bargaining agency. If the workers don't choose the CIO, we will abide by the majority of the workers," Bridges said.

The Council passed a number of resolutions endorsing the social laws of the New Deal, for collective security, supporting the rail unions against wage cuts, calling for the re-election of Senator Bone of Washington, and asking President Roosevelt to run for a third term.

Women Organize Against Initiative

Seattle, Wash.—Organized labor in the state of Washington is faced with a vicious anti-union initiative which will be on the ballot this fall. The Women's Labor Congress, a coast-wide organization representing women's groups in both CIO and AFL unions is waging a determined fight against this proposed legislation, known as Initiative 130.

Similar initiative measures have been launched in Oregon and California in a united drive by tory interests on the West Coast to halt the advances made by labor.

To persons unfamiliar with the labor movement, the Women's Congress points out, the initiative proposal in Washington is very confusing, as it is worded to seem to be aimed at preserving industrial security, guaranteeing civil rights, and doing away with strikes.

What it would really do, the Women's Congress states, is take away all gains made by labor and pave the way for immediate wage cuts.

Women Reactionaries

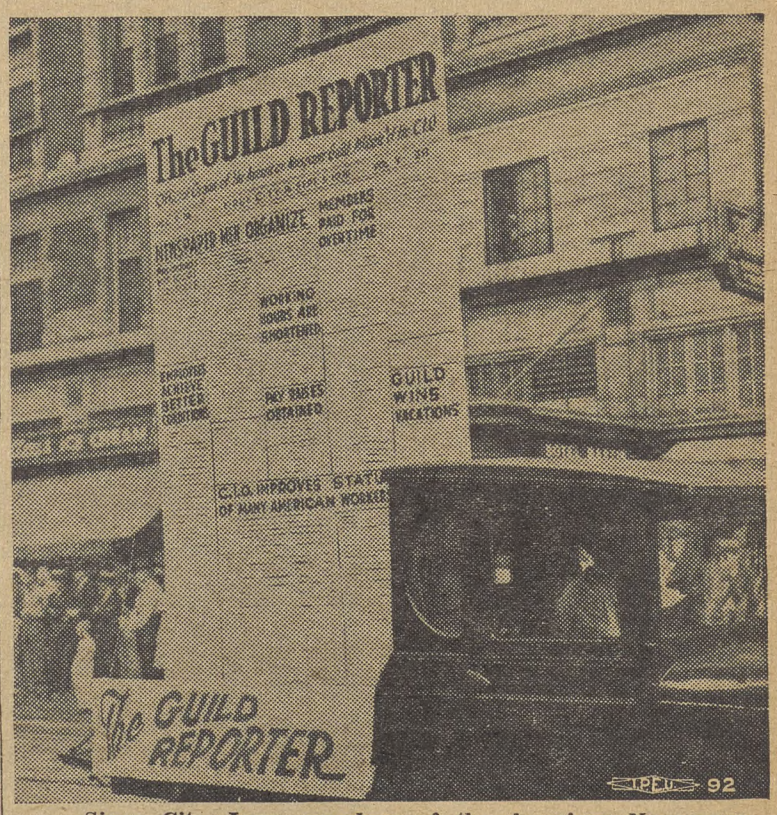
Initiative 130 was launched by the Women of Washington and the Associated Farmers, both laber-hating outfits. The Women of Washington is the same organization that tried to get the housewives to help break the 1936 strike of the Newspaper Guild against the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The aim of the Associated Farmers, the Women's Labor Congress said, was made plain by CIO Director John Brophy who declared in a speech that it "is a front for anti-labor big business, and no more represents the American working farmer than the "back-to-work" committees of the Little Steel strike represented the workers of that industry.

"All labor and progressive forces should be on guard against these bankers with pitchforks, who will try every means possible to destroy the unity between labor and the working farmers, which is necessary for the maintenance of democracy in our country."

The Women's Labor Congress is engaged in a campaign to make clear to the public that Initiative 130 is an attack on the rights of labor. For those who signed the initiative without understanding its real purpose, members of the Congress are circulating thousands of withdrawal cards donated by the Allied Printing Trades Council. These state that the signers wish to withdraw their request that the initiative be presented to the voters in the fall election.

Spreading the News



Sioux City, Iowa, members of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, devised this float to tell the story of their union's achievements as reported in the Guild paper, in the Labor Day parade. CIO and AFL unions both joined in the parade, despite orders from Bill Green to AFL affiliates to keep away from the naughty CIO.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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CIO PACKINGHOUSE UNION ASKS PACT WITH ARMOUR

Vigilantes -- In Uniform

SAN FRANCISCO, (FP).—Edward Mares, district secretary, and David Forbes, organizer of the Farm Workers Union, CIO, are back in San Francisco with a story of having been pulled from their car, beaten and driven out of Hollister by members of the State Highway Patrol.

The cops, they charged, were helping 200 members of the Associated Farmers break the pea pickers' strike in San Benito county and evict the strikers.

E. Raymond Cato, chief of the Highway Patrol, says his men were merely "preserving order and protecting the CIO."

The pea pickers, who have been averaging 10c to 15c an hour, struck spontaneously in a demand for 30c for a 28-pound hamper, and came to the CIO for organization.

The rate being paid by labor contractors under the Associated Farmers was 21c a hamper. The forcible evictions followed. Hollister may be the successor to Nevada City and Westwood as a focus center for vigilante action, it is believed.

Vigilantes -- In Mufti

ARANSAS PASS, Tex. — CIO workers in the Rice Bros. shrimp cannery here ended their two-week strike with victory for the union, winning sole collective bargaining and a renewal of last year's contract.

Before they won, however, the employer, working with vigilantes, police and local courts, tried repeatedly to break their strike by open terror and legal intimidation.

Last week an employer organized attack sent the union president, head of local 154 of the CIO Cannery and Agricultural Workers, to the hospital with serious head and body wounds. One vigilante was shot and killed during the struggle, and the local Grand Jury responded by charging the injured striker with his death.

TWOC Gets New Pacts

New York — A new agreement in Kentucky, nine renewals covering 3,000 workers, and an election victory were announced by Emil Rieve, executive director of the CIO Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

The Kentucky agreement won sole collective bargaining rights, an eight hour day and a 40 hour week, grievance machinery, time and a half for overtime, and paid vacations for 200 workers in the January and Wood Co. mill at Maysville, Ky.

The nine renewals were spread over six states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Missouri, California and Massachusetts. In each one substantial improvements were secured over previous agreements, Rieve said.

The election victory was won at the Mt. Vernon-Woodbury mills in Baltimore, Md., in a Labor Board vote. The vote was 149 for the TWOC to 37 against.

The provisions for paid vacations in the Kentucky plant was described by Rieve as "a significant precedent for the cotton textile industry. Other industries, such as synthetic yarn, carpet and rug, plush and velvet, burlap bags and spool cotton have accepted this principle. We look forward to its universal acceptance by the cotton textile industry," he declared.

Win At Shell

Martinez, Calif. — A run off election held by the labor board in the Shell Oil Co. refinery here resulted in machinists voting for the Intl. Oil Workers, CIO, as their collective bargaining agency. The run-off was one of a number of craft union polls held at the plant. CIO won the contest for production workers, in addition to several of the craft groups.

Meeting of Locals Works Out Plans

CHICAGO—A joint conference looking towards a contract with Armour & Co., keystone of the nation's meat packing industry, was asked this week by the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, CIO.

The letter to President Robert H. Cabell of Armour & Co. followed a meeting of leaders of 52 locals in the company's plants, which are widely scattered throughout the nation.

The meeting, held in Chicago under the direction of Van A. Bittner, chairman of the PHWOC, was a tribute to the CIO's work in an important mass production industry.

Delegates reporting from each local told of organization ranging close to 100 per cent. Enthusiasm and unity were evident at the conference here.

Within the next two weeks the National Labor Relations Board will hold a crucial election at the Armour plant in Chicago, largest of the company's units. A huge CIO majority is expected when the 7000 employes go to the polls, and the union is held almost certain to be chosen as sole collective bargaining agency.

Once this hurdle is passed, the last obstacle in the way of collective bargaining discussions with the company on a national scale will have been removed.

(See Story Page Three)

CIO Metal Miners Get Big Steel Pact

WASHINGTON. — The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, this week announced the signing of a contract covering 3000 ore and limestone miners of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad, U. S. Steel subsidiary operating in Alabama.

At the same time a stipulation signed with the Natl. Labor Relations Board brought to an end a Labor Board case which had grown out of a strike of the workers in 1936.

In a separate agreement with the company, the union gained $130,000 in back pay for more than 100 men who had been fired by the company as a result of their union activity.

40-HOUR WEEK

The contract provides for the eight-hour day, 40-hour week, and time-and-a-half for overtime. Present wage scales are maintained in the agreement. The contract will remain in force until changed by mutual consent.

The workers effected by the pact are employed in three mining camps in Jefferson county, Alabama.

A Labor Board hearing on the miners' case started in November last year, and was awaiting final disposition by the NLRB when the agreement was reached.

During the hearings it was shown that the company union, long practically dead, entered the picture after the strike was started. Hearings before a special state board which investigated the strike fizzled, and discrimination against union men continued.

The contract is expected to provide a great boom for unions in the Birmingham area, where several thousand ore and coal miners, as well as steel workers, are employed.

Ready To Help

When the New York Industrial Union Council held its first convention, squads of pretty ushers helped keep the sessions running smoothly. The girls, a trio of whom are shown above, are striking employes of the Busch Jewelry Stores in New York City. They have been waging a three-month fight against the company.

Farm, Labor Unity Strong At Indiana League Meeting

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Labor's Non-Partisan League has concluded its third state convention with the number of delegates doubled over last year.

More than 500 attended, representing 90 Indiana local unions including CIO, AFL and railway brotherhoods.

The delegates cheered a suggestion made by E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, that it might be necessary for President Roosevelt to seek a third term to prevent liberal legislation from being wiped from the statute books. Loud boos greeted Oliver's joking reference to Indiana's "favorite son," former Governor Paul V. McNutt, who became widely known for his use of the National Guard during strikes.

FARM HEAD TALKS

A convention highlight was the speech of Hassil E. Schenck, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau, who promised that organized farmers would cooperate with organized labor in the fight for liberal legislation.

"While certain interests are trying to keep us apart with the help of the metropolitan press, we will unite, for after all we are the workers and the consumers of America, dependent upon each other," Schenck said.

Steering clear of indorsements for any specified candidates, the assembly adopted a 14-point platform and a series of resolutions dealing with a wide field of state and national social legislation, and called for further organization of labor in the political field.

Alex E. Gordon, state chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, was renamed state chairman for the third time.

Rail Unions Fight Pay Slash

Cuts Would Hurt Entire Nation

CLEVELAND. — Close to a million railroad workers are facing a 15% pay cut, if the Wall Street dominated management has its way October 1. The railroad unions are resisting any cut, and the CIO has pledged its support to their resistance.

What would such a cut mean to the people of America —the farmers, storekeepers, merchants, business men, professional men and the industrial workers—who produce and sell the goods and services the railroad workers use?

According to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which has just published a leaflet under the title, "This Means You," it would mean a severe cut in the income of every group in the nation supplying railroad workers with their needs.

A BLOW TO THE NATION

"When you cut the wages of the railroad workers you cut the income of every storekeeper, every groceryman, every butcher, doctor, dentist, of every farmer and business man in the nation," the Brotherhood leaflet says, in listing 11 reasons why the people of the U. S. should oppose the cut, in their own interest.

The threatened cut would mean a speeding up of the atempts to cut wages that have marked the past year of industrial depression, the leaflet declares. This would seriously injure whatever progress is now being made toward recovery.

Railroad workers are already seriously underpaid, the Brotherhood leaflet points out, citing average earnings of a full-time freight brakeman at $100 per month as one example. With the cut, this would be reduced to $85.

Over 159,000 railroad workers already get $73 or less per month, 216,000 are supposed to live on $80, 236,000 on $90 or less per month. Close to 300,000 are only a little better off with earnings of $100 per month.

None of these groups earn enough to measure up to U. S. Government figures of what it takes to live decently and bring up a family in modest comfort.

Railroad workers haven't shared in the inflated profits of the past, the leaflet points out, and should not be expected now to "share in the pretended losses of the railroads due to banker control, to mismanagement, to dishonesty and to propaganda."

PROPAGANDA

Bad faith, mismanagement, and a campaign of lying propaganda are laid at the door of the railroad companies by the Brotherhood, which urges the people not to be deceived by management's efforts to justify policies of paying unreasonable profits on watered stock, always at the expense of the workers.

CIO support for the railroad workers has been evident from the time the slash was first proposed. Last April the CIO conference in Washington went on record pledging the help of the entire CIO in this fight, and many affiliated unions have also taken similar action.

In Labor Day speeches and on previous occasions CIO officers have emphasized this support, pointing out that the successful fight of the CIO against the wage-cutting drive in industry has already helped the railroad workers, and will continue to help them in the future.

Rail Labor, Business Leaders Meet

Labor leaders and railroad executives appointed by Pres. Roosevelt to advise on new rail legislation shown leaving the White House after conferring with the President. Left to right: E. E. Norris, Southern R. R. head; Pres. D. B. Robertson of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen; G. M. Harrison of the Railway Labor Executives Assn.; C. R. Gray, Union Pacific chairman; M. W. Clement, Pennsylvania R. R. president; and Pres. B. M. Jewell of the AFL Railway employes department.

99% Of Railroad Employes— Favor Strike Against Cuts

WASHINGTON. — "A cut of railroad workers' wages would be the signal for wage cuts in other industries and would strike at the foundation of our modern economic and social structure," George M. Harrison, chairman of the Railroad Labor Executives Assn., told the nation on a coast-to-coast radio network.

At the same time Harrison announced that 1,000,000 railroad workers will strike rather than take the 15 per cent. wage cut proposed by railroad management.

The recent vote of railroad workers, he announced, showed almost 99 per cent. in favor of the strike unless the threatened cut is withdrawn. The vote came after protracted negotiations through the Railway Mediation Board had failed to move management from its wage cut proposal.

The strike, it was pointed out, will not take place for at least another 60 days, under the terms of the Railway Act which calls for the appointment of a fact-finding commission by President Roosevelt. This commission will have 30 days to report, after which there will be another 30 days before the strike can become effective under the law.

THREAT TO NATION

"The employes have, in full compliance with Federal law, exhausted every other means of defending and maintaining the present wages, and now only by invoking the right to strike can further defense be made," Harrison declared.

He pointed out that the proposed cut was a serious blow at the standard of living of American workers, and was in direct contradiction to the policy of the New Deal.

"The nation has been, since the beginning of President Roosevelt's administration, committed to the proposition that fair wage maintenance of a decent standard of life for American workers, but likewise essential to general welfare of the country," he said.

"We are thoroughly committed to the proposition that well-paid workers are good consumers, good producers, and valuable assets to the industry employing them, to the communities in which they live and to the country."

Harrison also pointed out that decent wages are necessary to enable workers to buy the products of American industry, the automobiles, radios, electrical appliances, good housing and other consumers' goods that industry is ready to produce if a market is assured.

"Only well-paid workers can buy these things," he said. "Strike wages down to a bare subsistence level and you strike down the farmers' markets.

"We are building our whole economic life today upon the assumption that the great masses of the people will be able to buy the things which industry and our farmers produce."

DEPRESSION THE SEQUEL

A new industrial nose-dive would be the sequel of a 15 per cent. cut in railroad workers' earnings, Harrison poined out.

"It would stop national recovery and prosperity," he declared. "It could easily lead to another business nose-dive. This would injure the railroad industry more than a wage-cut could possibly help it."

Harrison pointed out that railroad workers' earnings are not high today, averaging at best little more than $1,100 per year. He laid the blame for the present financial position of the roads squarely on the shoulders of management, which has consistenly mishandled and manipulated the roads with an eye solely to speculative profits and exorbitant interest on watered securities.

TRAINMEN FIGHT

At the same time A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, notified the Railway Mediation Board that his union of 160,000 would also take strike action unless the proposed cut was withdrawn.

The Trainmen, he said, "have practically unanimously voted their determination to withdraw from the service of these railroads unless the carriers recede from the announced intention of forcing upon them the proposed wage cut."

Railroad labor officials appealed generally for the support of organized labor and the public in the event the Brotherhoods are forced to carry out their strike.

Considerable support has already been indicated by the CIO, both nationally and through resolutions passed by local unions and delegate bodies.

As far back as April of this year the CIO conference held in Washington went on record in support of the railroad workers' struggle against the threatened cut, and since that time numerous conventions of CIO affiliates and other CIO meetings have backed up this support with further pledges of help.

TWU Pledges Support To AFL Truck Strike

NEW YORK—The Transport Workers Union of Greater New York, CIO, this week pledged its co-operation to thousands of striking AFL truck drivers in the metropolitan area.

The TWU, composed of bus, street car, subway and taxi operators notified the strike committee of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters that its membership had been advised to observe the rules prohibiting the carrying of large bundles.

"Taxicab drivers are directed to refuse the loading of cabs with commercial luggage or packages," the letter said.

"May we at this time extend to our brother unionists of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters greetings of solidarity and best wishes for speedy and victorious adjustment of your present controversy."

The strike continued despite efforts by Mayor LaGuardia to bring about a compromise settlement. The union had accepted the terms of the Mayor's proposal, but the truck owners refused. However, a number of trucking firms, including one of the largest in the city, have broken away from the owner's association and signed union contracts.

Social Security Wage Records Available

Washington — Labor organizations can secure statements of wages credited to their members in 1937 under the Social Security Act by securing printed cards prepared by the Social Security Board, it was announced here.

All they have to do is write to the Social Security Board office in their region for the cards, then fill them and return them to the board main office in the Candler Building, Baltimore, Md. The information will then be forwarded by the board.

ACW Signs Pact With Laundries

New York—A union contract in the hand laundry industry was signed this week between the Laundry Workers Joint Board of Greater New York, affiliated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the newly formed New York Hand Laundrymen's Assn., Inc.

It covers more than 2000 workers in 800 laundries and provides for wage increases and shorter hours. Other terms of the agreement include recognition of the union, division of work during slack seasons, and impartial machinery for settling disputes.

PRETTY SOFT

San Francisco — The Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, has signed a contract with the local plant of the Simmons Bed, Spring and Mattress Co.

URW Supports Czechs; Officers Are Re-elected

By ROBERT L. CRUDEN

TRENTON, N. J.—"Sincere admiration for the courage and determination of the Czechoslovakian people" was voiced by the United Rubber Workers convention as it closed its third annual convention here.

A resolution, passed unanimously, recalled that America had helped found Czechoslovakia "to give freedom to formerly oppressed minority peoples," declare "this enlightened state is now threatened by the lawless banditry of Grman Nazism," and concluded with a wish for Czech "success in their fight for freedom."

Previously the delegates had re-elected by acclamation all three officers. They are S. H. Dalrymple, president; Thomas F. Burns, vice-president; and Frank Grillo, general secretary-treasurer.

A heated debate on a proposed constitutional prohibition to bar organizers from being members of the General Executive Board preceded the elections. The prohibition was defeated, and a compromise, barring a majority of the board from being organizers was accepted.

NEW GEB MEMBERS

However, in the elections, three organizers who were board members were defeated. Their places were taken by Scott Fries, Mishawaka, Ind.; G. T. Palmer, Barberton, O.; and C. V. Wheeler, Akron, O.

Re-elected were L. S. Buckmaster, Akron; L. L. Callahan, Akron; and Walter Welsch, Newark, O.

The defeated candidates received ovations from the delegates when they pledged cooperation with the new executive board.

Hailing this display of solidarity, President Dalrymple declared:

"At no time have we ever conducted a General Executive Board meeting and left without being in complete accord on every issue.

"Yes, we had some differences of opinion, but we have practised the policy of accepting the decision of the majority."

Dalrymple praised the work of the organizers and continued:

"As time goes on, new officers are elected, new policies are established. We expect these changes and we accept them as progress. I hope the time will never come in the United Rubber Workers when there will be a regime built up with a stone wall around it that cannot be penetrated by the members of organization."

QUILL SPEAKS

The highlight of the closing days of the convention was a fiery address by President Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union.

"The great question that faces every American worker today is the all-important question of bread and butter," the stocky Irishman told the delegates. "Some people would like to get up and say it is this question or

(Continued on Page 6)

Sign Contract With IWA In West Virginia

Morgantown, W. Va.—The first contract to be won by the Intl. Woodworkers of America, CIO, in West Virginia has been signed between the Ritter Lumber Co. and IWA Local 168, of Maben.

All but five employes of the big Maben plant in Wyoming county are members of the IWA local.

In announcing the contract, John B. Easton, president of the West Virginia Industrial Union Council, said that it marks the first victory in the drive now on to organize the great timber industry of West Virginia, and will act as a real spur to the wood workers in the area.

CIO Asks Armour For Collective Bargaining

CHICAGO.—A joint conference with Armour and Company to negotiate a collective bargaining agreement, has been requested by the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee of the CIO.

At a meeting in Chicago, September 25, attended by delegates representing every one of the big company's plants throughout the country, it was decided to address a letter to Pres. Robert H. Cabell of Armour and Company, asking for such a conference.

The letter informs the company that "the employes of your plants are organized under the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee for the purpose of collective bargaining.

"We are requesting the representatives of Armour and Company," it says, "to meet in a general conference, at the earliest possible date, with the officers of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee; namely, Messrs. Van A. Bittner, chairman; Samuel Levin, vice-chairman; Don Harris, director; Henry Johnson, assistant director; and a committee representing the various plants of your company for the purpose of negotiating a wage agreement covering wages, hours of labor, and general conditions of employment.

SHOW RESPONSIBILITY

"We assure you that we are in earnest in making this request for a joint wage conference, and the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee will enter this conference in the spirit of genuine collective bargaining, and we pledge our union, our officers, and our members to accept full responsibility in carrying out the terms of the wage agreement negotiated in this conference in letter and spirit.

"We trust Armour and Company will realize their responsibility and agree to a joint conference with the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, where we can sit down in the conference room and negotiate a wage agreement that will stabilize the industry, protect our membership, your company, and every element of the American public."

51 LOCALS

The letter was signed by the officers of the PWOC and by 51 delegates representing Armour employes at New York City, N. Y.; Providence, R. I.; Charleston, W. Va.; Akron, O.; Birmingham, Ala.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Spokane, Wash.; Fargo, N. D.; South St. Paul, Minn.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Denver, Colo.; Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kan.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Sioux City, Iowa; Mason City, Iowa; Indianapolis, Ind.; East St. Louis, Ill., and Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago conference was the first in the history of the industry at which all of the workers of the biggest packinghouse have been represented on an industry-wide basis. It was called on the eve of an election ordered in the company's big-

(Continued on Page 6)

Re-Elected

Pres. Sherman Dalrymple of the United Rubber Workers, CIO, who was elected for another term of office at the union's convention in Trenton, N. J.

Glass Workers Union Asks Reappointment Of Paul W. Fuller

COLUMBUS—A request that Paul W. Fuller be continued as provisional president of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, until the next regular convention, was unanimously voted by the union's executive board, meeting in Columbus.

Fuller resigned as president at the termination of an agreement between the Federation and the CIO, which provided for his appointment to help the union to iron out an internal controversy. His resignation brought resolutions from most of the local unions asking that he be continued in office, and the Board decided to adopt the following resolution, subject to ratification by the locals.

THE RESOLUTION

"Whereas, a majority of resolutions sent in by the locals of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America have requested that an election of national officers not be held at this time and have requested the continuance in office of Provisional President Paul W. Fuller, and

"Whereas, These local resolutions point out that an election at this time would not be truly representative, due to the prevailing unemployment which would deprive many glass workers of the privilege of voting; and

"Whereas, Paul W. Fuller has rendered excellent service in restoring internal harmony and advancing the interests of the glass workers, so that his immediate resignation would be detrimental to the interests of the glass workers and their union; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Committee for Industrial Organization be requested to immediately reappoint Paul W. Fuller as provisional president until the next regular convention of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, unless a majority of locals request an election for president before that time; and be it further

"Resolved, that the election for other national officers, including members of the executive board and international secretary-treasurer, be proceeded with at such time as the majority of locals may request."

CIO POSITION

Director John Brophy of the CIO, who was called into consultation by the Board, addressed a letter to the Board in which he declared that the CIO "considers that the agreement between the Federation and the CIO, under which Paul W. Fuller was appointed as provisional president, has expired; and that the Federation is a fully autonomous organization with the right and power to determine its own policies, in accordance with the democratically expressed wishes of the membership.

"The resolution which your Board has adopted, if ratified by the locals, will be considered by the CIO as the democratically-expressed decision of the Federation, through its elected officers and its membership," he said. "We shall be happy to comply with this request, and pending ratification by the locals we are ready, at the request of your Board, to make Mr. Fuller's services immediately available."

AFL Unionists Support ALP

New York. —Efforts of AFL higher-ups to split labor's strength at the polls received a blow here this week.

One hundred fifty leaders of AFL locals throughout New York state formed an AFL committee for the election of American Labor Party candidates. A resolution passed by the group pointed out that they believed their action the best means to "carry out the humanitarian objectives of the New Deal."

Named head of the committee was William Wilson, president of Local 51 of the Intl. Printing Pressmen's & Assistants Union.

FOR NEW DEAL

The group's statement said that the "ALP is the only political party in New York State which is wholeheartedly and earnestly seeking to promote Labor's interest in the political field and has consistently supported the New Deal."

Though scores of AFL locals are affiliated with the ALP, which is a branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League, many others have been prevented from taking similar action because of pressure from high AFL officials.

UNION BAIT

Oakland, Calif.—The Baitman's Divisior of the Inland Boatmen's Union, CIO, and two large wholesale fish dealers have signed a closed shop contract which guarantees that bait will be sold only to union bait men.

Lewis Back In U. S.; Cheered by Ship Crew

NEW YORK—CIO Chairman John L. Lewis arrived here this week by steamship from Mexico, where he had attended the Latin-American Labor Congress.

Interviewed by ship news reporters, the CIO chairman praised the constructive actions taken by the meeting at Mexico City for its "effect and far-reaching consequences."

The CIO leader was popular with both passengers and crew, it was learned when the S. S. Norfolk landed. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis boarded the liner on the west coast of Mexico and sailed through the Panama Canal en route to the United States.

SEAMEN PRESENT GIFT

In Havana, Lewis presented members of the crew with cigars. In return, they gave him a large cake the night before the ship landed. The seamen are members of th Natl. Maritime Union, CIO.

Lewis filled two speaking engagements on board. After a unanimous request by the passengers, he outlined the aims of the CIO to his fellow-travellers, many of them people of wealth.

A little later he addressed a "pep" meeting held by members of the NMU on the aft deck of the ship.

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

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John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-Chairman
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Packing House Industry Goes CIO

One of the most significant labor conferences held in recent times was the meeting in Chicago of representatives of all plants of Armour & Company in the United States.

The conference was truly called historic, because it revealed the establishment, for the first time in history, of a powerful, nation-wide industrial union in the packinghouse industry.

It was further noteworthy because it took the step, on behalf of all the employes of the greatest packing company in the world, of requesting a joint wage conference to negotiate a national agreement.

The Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee of the CIO has already won elections and agreements in many plants. But the biggest companies have withheld signing agreements (though they have accorded practical recognition to the union in different plants), until they should be presented with evidence that the great majority of all their employes in the different plants are organized and demand a collective bargaining agreement.

That time has now come for Armour & Company. The National Labor Relations Board has recently dissolved the company union in its big Chicago plant and ordered an immediate election, which the CIO union is confident of winning.

When Armour & Company agree to negotiate a collective bargaining agreement, as the law requires, with the union representing its employes, the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee will be established beyond question as the union of all packinghouse employes, and the other big companies should speedily fall in line.

The drive to organize the packinghouse industry was only recently begun and has had to be carried out in a period of severe depression. This drive has already been effective in maintaining the wage levels of the packinghouse workers and winning them many improvements in conditions.

The success of this drive is a remarkable achievement for the CIO, and proves the soundness of the principle of industrial organization in the previously unorganized mass-production industries.

Following steel, automobile, rubber and the many other industries where great industrial unions have been established in recent years, the packinghouse industry is now the latest big industry which is decisively entering the CIO column. It adds another important battalion to the onward marching army of the progressive labor movement.

Why A Labor Press

Every one of the many recent conventions of CIO unions and councils has given some attention to the importance of building a more effective labor press.

There are many reasons for the rising interest in this subject.

In the first place, the CIO has recently been the victim of press campaigns of the most venomous hostile propaganda. These campaigns have been lavishly financed by the Natl. Association of Manufacturers and other anti-labor employers. They have influenced the press by various methods which have been exposed in some detail by the LaFollette civil liberties committee.

Most of the press responded to these publicity campaigns and added to them, because the daily press of this country is essentially an employers' press. Newspaper publishing is itself a big business, and those controlling it are big employers, who think and act as employers where labor matters are concerned.

Another reason for the increasing labor interest in the role of the press, is the participation in labor councils of organized newspapermen, through the American Newspaper Guild.

Due to their pride of calling, and in line with their stand for integrity of the news, Guild members are alert to the question of fair handling of labor news.

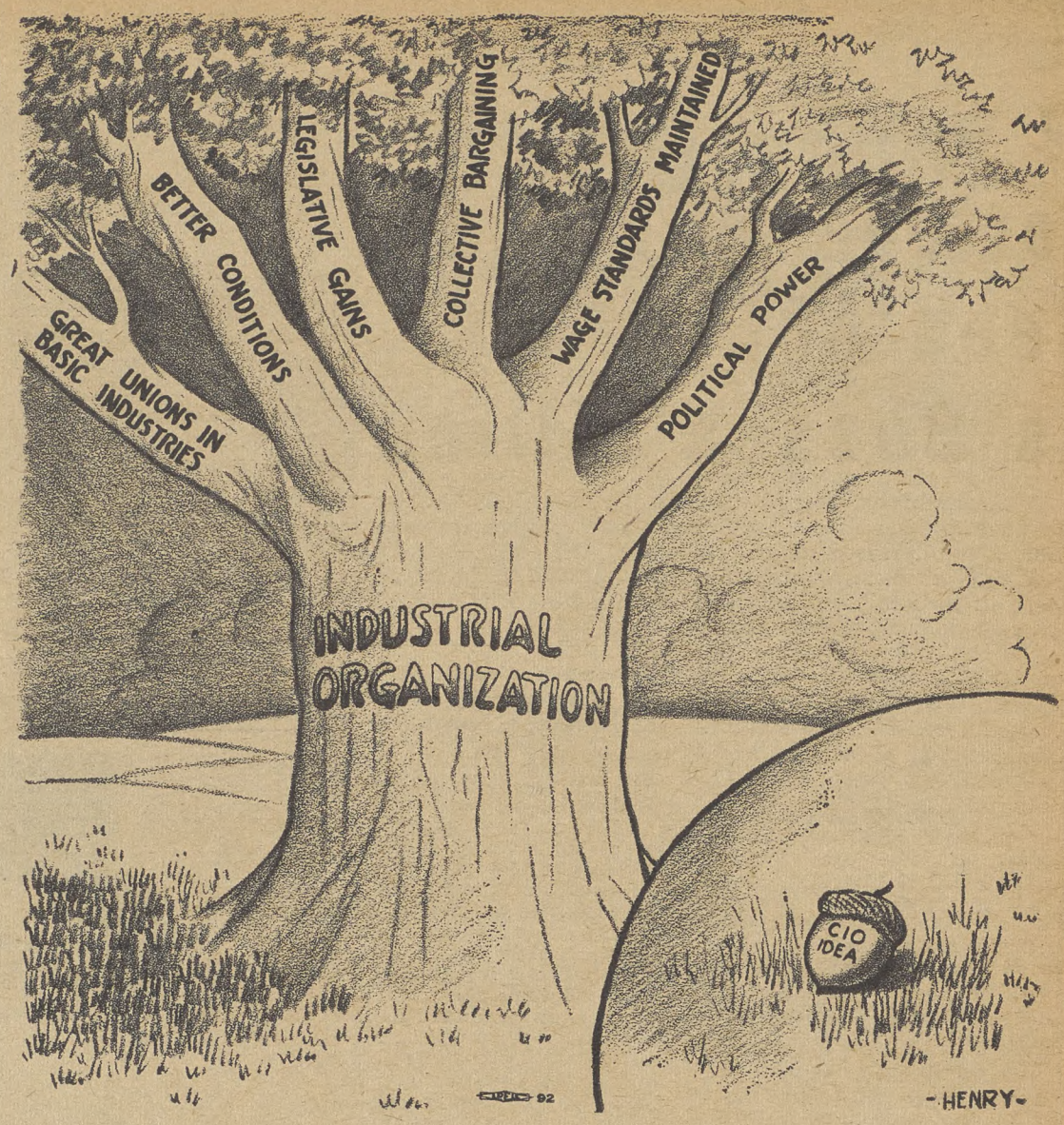
The resolution introduced by the Guild and passed by the New York convention illustrates both the Guild's stand and the stand of organized labor generally.

Stressing the vital interest of workers in freedom of the press and their opposition to censorship in any form, the resolution declares:

"We stand equally opposed to distortion of the news by newspaper owners who may through whim, caprice or malice select for publication such items as please them, alter other items to suit their fancy, and omit such news as displeases them.

"We base our protest," the resolution continues, "on our observance of the treatment accorded labor news by the press, by the news associations, and the radio commentators.

"We urge concerted action by the labor movement in behalf of all efforts to create a free press by demanding integrity in the news that appears in the newspapers, and by fostering with all the resources at our command the establishment of a real labor press in the United States."



Mighty Oaks From Little Acorns Grow

Looking Ahead

By LEN DE CAUX

An Impressive Conference

IN a Chicago Loop office building, a few score men and women gathered together recently for union business.

No ballyhoo heralded the conference. The Chicago papers all but ignored it. Most of the readers of the metropolitan dailies throughout the country don't even know that it occurred.

The men and women present went about their business quietly and seriously, in executive session.

Yet to those who were privileged to attend, this was one of the most impressive labor conferences in recent times.

For the delegates represented a nation-wide movement. When the roll was called, it sounded like a listing of all the major industrial centers in the country. From cities as far west as Los Angeles and Spokane, as far east as New York and Boston; as far north as Fargo, N Dak., and as far south as Fort Worth, Tex., the delegates came.

All of them spoke for a substantial, organized following in their respective centers.

Finally, their reports all told of a big new movement that has come into being in recent months; and the decisions they made, with enthusiasm and unanimity, were designed to bring this movement to the early attainment of its objectives.

Quiet But Effective

The drive to organize the packinghouse workers of the United States has been one of the quietest and most effective campaigns of the CIO.

The dramatic and sweeping successes of the CIO drives to organize the steel, automobile, rubber, textile and other big mass-production industries have attracted nationwide attention.

But the drive to organize the packinghouse industry—one of the biggest and most basic of such industries—was late in getting started.

The sweep of the other CIO campaigns early caught the imagination of many packinghouse workers, who knew that industrial unionism was absolutely essential for their industry.

But it was only last year that the CIO began chartering local industrial unions in this industry. And it was late in the year before a Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee could be established to launch a united drive and lay the basis for a great international industrial union.

Overcame Handicaps

This, however, was the time when the country began to enter the economic depression. The inevitable result was the curtailing of much organizing activity. So the packinghouse drive started with a limited organizing staff, and without the advantages of business upturn and large funds to back it up.

The impressiveness and significance of the Chicago conference was in the amazing successes reported for this drive, despite all its initial handicaps.

The conference represented the employes of only one packinghouse company, Armour & Co. But this is the largest company, with plants in almost every packinghouse center of the country.

The reports showed that everyone of this great company's plants has been substantially organized, in addition to the CIO organization that exists in the plants of other companies.

They also showed that the union now has solid grounds for the confidence with which it was voted to put the drive finally over the top by demanding a national agreement with Armour & Co., covering all its employes. After Armour agrees to collective bargaining, it was also clear that it would not be long before the other big companies are brought into line.

Van A. Bittner, dynamic and experienced leader of the drive, who is also a veteran of successful campaigns in the coal and steel industries, struck the keynote of the conference.

The basis of a permanent union has been laid, he said, which has already organized more workers and given more protection than all previous attempts in this industry in 50 years.

"The time for defensive fighting is over," he added, "and from now on we are going to take the offensive until unionization is completed."

Nothing Can Stop Them

One after another the delegates got up and told how their plants were already nearly 100% organized; how their stewards and grievance committees functioned in protecting the members' interests; how they had secured reinstatements with back pay; how they had won many improvements in conditions; and how wage standards had been maintained throughout the industry despite the depression.

They told many stories to illustrate the union enthusiasm that is rising throughout the industry. They spoke of the effect the recent successful Kansas City strike had had in bringing in hundreds of new members in other plants as well. And the Chicago delegates voiced their confidence that the forthcoming Labor Board election at the biggest Armour plant will show an overwhelming vote for the CIO.

Not a person at the conference could come away without the feeling that nothing could now stop the packinghouse workers from winning the union security and collective bargaining rights which have been their dream for so many years.

Commission Reports:

Swedish Employers Bargain

Fortune Magazine Sees AFL Heads As Bosses' Allies

WASHINGTON.—"Drawn up on one side is an almost solid phalanx of U. S. industry led by the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and at the moment heavily supported by the leaders of the AFL. On the other side is the CIO and what is probably a majority of the rank and file of organized labor."

With these words Fortune Magazine, $10-a-year organ of America's bigger big business, keynotes its leading article this month, on the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the Natl. Labor Relations Board set up to administer that Act.

Just to drive home the point a little further, Fortune adds quotes from Senator Burke of Nebraska, leader of the Tory fight against the Act, William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

All three quotes are substantially the same. Says Senator Burke: ". . . we are addressing ourselves now to Public Enemy Number One," the Labor Board. Says President Knudsen: "The largest drawback to good industrial relation is, of course, the Wagner Act."

Says President Green: "My arm will be palsied and my tongue will be silenced before I will ever compromise with a seceeding movement or a common foe. We will mobilize all our political and economic strength in an uncompromising fight until this Board is driven from power."

HOW IT WORKS

Whereupon, after stating that the controversy exists, the Fortune article promptly explains that it is going to avoid this controversy and do a simple job of analyzing the Board and explaining how it works.

In the course of this explanation the Fortune article employs some interesting figures to demonstrate the results the Board has achieved to date.

After pointing out that: "The sole concern of the NLRA is 'the right of employes to organize and bargain collectively,'" and giving a brief account of its basic principles, the article goes on to discuss the record of the Board before the courts.

It notes anti-labor forces haven't laid their hammers away so much as they've shifted them from one hand to another. The fight against collective bargaining is still going on, both with guerilla attacks on the Board and pressure for amendments on Congress.

SMALL MOVEMENT

The top leadership of the AFL is well out in front in this running fight, centering its attack on the "appropriate unit" clause of the Act, which requires the Board to set forth the unit of organized labor through which collective bargaining is to be carried out.

As Fortune makes clear, the interests of the AFL leadership are not those of organizing the workers in the basic mass production industries. They want their craft unions kept intact, no matter how many there may be with shadowy jurisdictional claims in an industry.

"Therefore," says the article, "it is and always has been to the advantage of these AFL craft unions to limit the labor movement in the U. S. to a relatively small and select group."

The Board is not pro-CIO, as Fortune points out. Of 41 cases in in which the appropriate unit was the main issue involved, the Board upheld the AFL claim in **21** and found for the **CIO in 16.**

BAGRAIN WITH ILGWU

Minneapolis, Minn. — Negotiations for an agreement with 11 Twin City manufacturers of ladies garments, employing 900 workers, are being conducted here by the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Freedom Near

Tom Mooney, whose release is expected in the next few months.

New Homes — *For Old*

A department dealing with the need for better housing and how to obtain it, conducted by the CIO Committee on Housing, Michael J. Quill, chairman, and Anthony Wayne Smith, executive secretary.

***By* THOMAS HUMPHRIES**

Six or seven years ago there was no such thing as a government housing agency.

Then came the Depression, sweeping across the country like a hurricane. Factory wheels and conveyor belts rolled to a standstill. First, men and women lost their jobs. Then they lost their homes.

Thousands of homeowners and farmers were unable to meet their mortgage payments. They saw their homes disappear under the auctioneer's hammer. Thousands were unable to pay their rents. Evictions took place in every city.

Families doubled up, ten people living in quarters hardly large enough for five. Unable to find anything better, more and more people moved into the slum areas. Landlords also were hit by the depression. Without ready cash at hand they were unable to make necessary repairs. Homes that were formerly in good shape fell into bad shape. Bad homes became worse.

CALLS FOR AID

A demand arose for governmental assistance. Farmers, business men and professional classes all called for action. Most important of all, organized labor insisted that men be set to work building homes for the millions of ill-housed in labor's ranks.

As a result, the government swung into action. It set up a multitude of departments, agencies and bureaus. Some of these got off to a bad start at the very beginning. Many have since been entirely re-vamped. In some there is still great room for improvement.

Alphabetically speaking, the most important of the government's housing agencies are the USHA, the FSA, the FHA and the HOLC.

All trade unionists should know what these letters stand for. Without a doubt, it's hard to get them straight—so hard that even the New York Times has often referred to one with the initials belonging to another. But each of these government agencies is an integral part of the housing situation. Only by understanding their workings can union members discover how they can be of assistance to labor.

USHA

The most important government housing agency is the United States Housing Authority. It is also the youngest. It was not set up until November 1, 1937, when President Roosevelt appointed Nathan Straus USHA administrator. Exactly two months previous the President had signed the United States Housing Act (popularly known as the Wagner-Steagall Act,) which squeezed through Congress only because labor was so active in supporting it.

The USHA has a treasury of $800,000,000. This money is to be spent on the construction of good homes at rents within the reach of low-income families. About 150,000 dwellings will be built with the money available.

The USHA, however, will not turn one spadeful of dirt or lay one brick. Constructions will be entirely in the hands of local public housing authorities. These authorities can borrow money from the USHA and although they must live up to certain regulations, can spend it as they see fit.

FSA

The Farm Security Administration started out in life under the name of Resettlement Administration. It built three large "garden cities" for city workers on the outskirts of Washington, Cincinnati and Milwaukee. It started construction on 178 rural homesteads.

On September 1, 1937, Resettlement Administration was re-baptized Farm Security Administration. FSA is now managing the garden cities and finishing construction on those homesteads which are still uncompleted. It has no authorization to start any new construction. It does, however, make loans to impoverished farmers and in some cases FSA loans are used for improvement and repair of farmhouses.

FHA

In 1934 the Federal Housing Administration was set up. Many people confuse FHA with the USHA and think it makes loans for home construction.

This is far from being true. FHA makes no loans.

Its function is to insure investors against any possible loss on housing loans they may make and therefore to encourage the investment of private capital in housing. FHA insures loans for repair and modernization of homes already built and for the construction of single homes, apartment houses and large scale neighborhood developments.

HOLC

One of the first acts of the first Roosevelt administration was to set up the Home Owners Loan Corporation to help save the homes of millions of home owners who were facing foreclosure. HOLC refinanced mortgages for over 1,120,000 home owners, paying back the old mortgage holders with government securities and issuing new loans to the distressed home owners at slightly lower interest rates.

When the home owners crisis had abated, HOLC stopped issuing loans. Its function today is collecting payments from the 860,000 people who still owe it money and foreclosing upon those who cannot pay.

There are innumerable questions to be asked about each of these four government agencies.

Will rents on USHA projects be low enough?

Should the FSA start building more garden cities?

Is it true that large scale FHA-insured developments is the best solution to the housing problem of white-collar workers?

Should home owners owing money to HOLC organize and fight for a reduction in interest rates?

These are only a few of the questions which millions of Americans are pondering. In the near future this department will present its own answers. In the meantime communications from union members are welcomed, whether on these questions or on any others.

U. S. Group Finds Recognition Of Labor's Rights

By C. W. FOWLER

WASHINGTON—Swedish employers, like the British, have found out that collective bargaining pays.

Also like the British, they have found out that it is better to bargain collectively with industrial unions, on an industry-wide scale. The workers prefer this method too, for 90 per cent. of those employed in manufacturing and 65 per cent. of all workers are organized in industrial unions, affiliated to the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions.

And like American workers, Swedish wage earners have won legal recognition of their right to organize and improve their living and working conditions by collective agreements.

These are the main points in the report of the American commission that visited both Great Britain and Sweden to study industrial relations in those countries.

Strong Organization

Sweden's labor movement is well organized, the commission found, and has followed industrial union principles for close to 30 years. Of the country's 6,250,000 inhabitants, 1,000,000 are union members. The Confederation represents 850,000 of these, and the remainder are in unions outside the national body.

Employers are organized too, particularly those in manufacturing. As far back as 1906 the organized employers decided that unions had come to Sweden to stay, and that there was no profit in trying to fight the workers' right to organize and bargain collectively.

"The Employers' Federation," the report says, "soon after it was organized decided that the course of events provided sufficient ground for the recognition of trade unions and the regulation of conditions of employment by collective agreement.

"At the end of 1906 an agreement was reached between the Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Trade Unions whereby the employers undertook to respect the workers' right to organize."

This policy has been applied to almost the whole of Swedish industry. At the end of 1936, more than 769,000 workers were covered by collective bargaining agreements.

Agreements are voluntary—that is there is no compulsory arbitration in Sweden. However, strikes or lockouts between contracting parties are barred by the contracts until all negotiating machinery has been exhausted.

"Under the agreements," says the commission's report, "there can be no strikes or lock-outs until the procedure for negotiating basic changes, or for settling local disputes and grievances has been completed."

No Incorporation

As in Great Britain, there is no incorporation of unions in Sweden. Neither is there any law providing for voluntary registration or accounting for funds.

When strikes do occur, the report points out, they are conducted without violence by the employers and with no special restrictions on picketing by the strikers.

"There are no special laws in regard to picketing," the report declares. "The conduct of pickets is of course subject to the general police regulations with respect to keeping the peace.

"The conduct of both sides in strikes and lock-outs is tempered by the fact that the established collective bargaining relations, which both parties expect to resume at the end of the dispute, have real weight and value."

The picture has not always been so peaceful, however. Swedish workers have had to struggle for the recognition of their basic rights, though the sharpest periods of that struggle took place some time ago. Prior to the agreement of 1906, strikes and lock-outs took place throughout the country's industry. In 1902, Swedish workers were forced to call a general strike to force the government to grant workers the right to vote.

In 1931, employers used strikebreakers in a lumber industry walkout. As a result of the violence promoted by these scabs, soldiers were called in and five persons were killed. Since that time, the military has not been used, and there has been no violence though several large scale strikes have occurred.

The report also touches briefly on the success of consumers' cooperatives in Sweden, pointing out that they have been a powerful factor in reducing the cost of living and thereby boosting real wages.

In conclusion the report points out that though strikes and lock-outs still occur in Sweden, "they occur within the framework of a voluntary system of collective bargaining in which the settlement of differences by methods of persuasion rather than force has become the order of the day."

ILGWU Education Department Has Great Record

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

To a host of new unions which have come into existence through the activities of the CIO, educational work is a big and perplexing problem.

But to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, CIO, the work of helping improve the cultural and recreational life of union members is old business—21 years old, to be exact.

Proof of the ILGWU's enthusiasm for its educational work and indication that a longtime program can still preserve its freshness, was given here in "Growing Up" the elaborate and well-planned book printed by the ILGWU to mark the 21st anniversary of the establishment of its educational department.

The book, prepared for the union by R. A. and O. P. Goslin, well deserves the tributes it received in the editorial columns of the New York papers.

Dedicated to the idea that we live "not by bread alone," but as well by knowledge, comradeship, enjoyment of the arts and understanding the world we live in, "Growing Up" presents in pleasing form pictures and stories about the ILGWU's well-rounded extra-curricular activities.

"The union lecture room, the union outing, the union song have become as essential as the union business meeting," says the foreword to the book.

That the ILGWU is helping to develop that spirit in a variety of ways is obvious to the reader of "Growing Up."

Under the direction of the educational committee, organized activities are being sponsored in more than a dozen cities. These are conducted under the supervision of Julius Hochman and Frederick F. Umhey, chairman and secretary of the committee through Mark Starr, its director, Fannia Cohn, and Louis Schaffer, head of the cultural and recreation division.

40 AID WORK

Close to 40 full time and part time educational directors in a number of cities help keep the garment union's program moving effectively for its quarter million members.

Realizing the need for rounding out its membership's knowledge of union and government affairs, the educational department has issued in the last three years, close to 200,000 pamphlets and study outlines.

SPORTS PROGRAM

The ILGWU school program does not stop when the weather begins to get warm. Last summer, for instance, the union sponsored five institutes at Brookwood Labor College, and gave scholarships to union members for a number of summer workers' schools in all parts of the nation.

Summer days are devoted not only to education—sports and vacationing also have their spot in the union's program. Organized athletics are a part of the union's educational program in many large cities while Unity House, located in the Pocono Mountains, entertains as many as 7,000 members a season—at rates far lower than similar accommodations would cost in a commercially-owned hotel.

Musical organizations are an adjunct of the union's locals in many cities, while dramatic activities fill the spare time of many hundreds of ILGWU members.

PINS AND NEEDLES

Tops in the International's theatrical set-up is, of course, Labor Stage, whose successful productions of Pins and Needles and shows have brought nationwide fame to the project.

Health, too, has its place on the International's program of caring for its workers.

More than a million cases have been treated at the Union Health Center in New York, it is pointed out, since that venture was started 23 years ago.

$200,000 BUDGET

A program such as that maintained by the ILGWU—attracting as it does several thousand enrolled workers—necessarily costs money. In 1938, "Growing Up" points out, the union alloted some $200,000 for these purposes.

That this money is a wise investment is the considered opinion of leaders of the program.

"The strength of our union will, in the long run, be measured not only by the extent to which it solves the unique problems of the garment industry, but also in the way in which its educational program seeks an answer to the basic social and economic questions of modern life . . . the problems which the people of the United States must face . . . will be solved when workers, farmers, consumers, producers, employers, employes recognize their common interests and their interdependence, and act together as citizens in a cooperative democracy."

Elected

Judge Fletcher Bowron, backed by combined CIO and AFL forces, ended the anti-labor term of Mayor Frank L. Shaw by a vote of almost 2 to 1 in the first successful recall election in the history of Los Angeles. Labor, progressive and reform forces united in petitioning for Shaw's recall.

Your WPA Job

By Ralph Hetzel, Jr.
CIO Unemployment Director

One activity of the WPA of real importance to labor is the work of the National Youth Administration. Through the money given out by the NYA, about one-quarter of a million students who would otherwise find it impossible to continue their education are able to stay in high school. The same applies to about 180,000 college students.

An excellent report has just been published by the Advisory Committee on Education which explains the operation of the NYA. Unions and unemployment committees who are interested in this problem should get copies of this report by writing to the Superintendent of Documents at the United States Printing Office.

AN OLD FIGHT

One of the earliest fights of American labor was to provide good, free, public education for workers and their children. That fight has been going on steadily since 1830. As late as October, 1937, the CIO called upon the Federal Government to increase its appropriations for the NYA to promote this same cause.

The NYA is a most important step toward creating equal educational opportunity for all Americans whether rich or poor, employed or out of a job.

The National Youth Administration has been the means to fill other educational needs of our young men and women, in addition to keeping needy high school and college students at their books. Through the second half of its program, the youth work projects, it has provided invaluable technical training. These work projects range from simple construction and conservation jobs to homemaking for girls and a full range of fine art projects planned for the talented.

VALUABLE TRAINING

One of their most significant contributions to the continued education of unemployed young people is their work and training camp at Passamaquoddy Village in Maine where boys are taught 25 different kinds of occupations necessary for the maintenance of the buildings at Quoddy. Half of each day of a 5-day week is spent on the work in the shops or on the grounds; the other half is spent in the classroom studying related subjects.

These work projects have been extremely useful in other respects: They make up for the lack of work experience by which so many of our young men and women are handicapped when they look for jobs. They help to find out vocational aptitudes.

They strengthen the morale and stiffen the self-confidence of those who have never been given a chance to earn their living. By providing a free, comprehensive and sympathetic employment agency in their Junior Placement Service they have helped many to find work in private employment.

Most of the young people—about 9 per cent., in fact—on the work relief projects come from families which have been certified for WPA employment. The money which they earn—the maximum is $25 a month—has helped to bridge the gap between their families' securities earnings and the wages necessary for an American standard of living.

In this connection the question has often been raised whether these youth work projects are not doing work that could be done by unemployed adults—at wages far below the prevailing standard. The NYA maintains that the work done by its projects does not tend to displace adult workers and that the are using their funds, as intended, for the employment of relief labor.

MORE PROJECTS

The $25 per month maximum should be higher and so should the present hourly rates. The program badly needs expanding, to have more Quoddys, to keep more students in the schools, and to take care of all our young men and women who need jobs and cannot find them.

According to the report of the Advisory Committee on Education, at the time of the Unemployed Census in November, 1937, the NYA was providing for only about 6 per cent. of all young men and women aged 18 to 24 who were totally unemployed. That is not enough.

Congress will meet again in January and every Congressman ought to know how labor feels about the NYA.

CIO Seeks Armour Pact

(Continued From Page 3)

gest plant at Chicago, at which the CIO Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee will be the only union appearing on the ballot.

The conference was marked by the greatest enthusiasm and unity. Delegates reporting from each plant told of organization ranging from 90 to 100 per cent. and the general sentiment was that the time had come for the union to go over the top and win an agreement covering all Armour and Company employes.

It was decided to set up a policy committee, composed of one representative elected from each local union at the various Armour plants, to act with the executive officers of the PWOC in all matters of policy relative to the joint wage conference.

BITTNER SPEAKS

Opening the conference, Chairman Van A. Bittner said: "This is the first real attempt that has been made to organize the packinghouses on an industry-wide basis. The union is now established in all plants, where there are now stewards, grievance committees and all the other functions of a well organized union are performed.

"The Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee has been able to organize more workers, and to give more protection to them than all the previous attempts in fifty years.

"The time for defensive fighting is over," Bittner said. "From now on ours is going to be an offensive fight until collective bargaining is in effect throughout the industry and all the workers are organized into the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee and protected by union agreements."

Rubber Union Backs Czechs

(Continued From Page 3)

that question, but once we do not eat, we do not feel so well."

Quill sounded a call for the political organization of labor.

"It is useless for the organized workers to raise wages 10 per cent. this month if organized landlordism can jack up your rent 10 per cent. next month and if the monopoly can drive up the price of meat as high as they want," he declared.

"Whether we like it or not we will have to get into politics," Quill said. "There is no man or woman out of politics because you were in politics the day you were born. Unfortunately for the great majority of the people of this country they were always on the wrong side of politics, as tools of the bankers who run the country."

RAPS DIES

Attacking the Dies Committee for its campaign against his union Quill declared:

"If Mr. Dies is so interested in making America a better America he should go back to Texas where they are suffering from one very dangerous 'ism'—virtual nudism, through lack of proper homes, proper clothes and proper jobs."

Quill ridiculed charges that his union is "Red." "I'd rather be called a Red by the rats than a rat by the Reds," he told the cheering delegates.

Resolutions endorsing government ownership of munitions plants, extension of the Social Security Act, and taxes on chain stores were approved by the convention.

Expect 1,000 At Jersey CIO Convention

Newark, N. J.—Plans are being made to accommodate about 1000 delegates and 2000 visitors to the first statewide convention of CIO unions in New Jersey, according to William J. Carney, state CIO director.

The convention which has been called to set up a state industrial union council to co-ordinate the activities of all New Jersey CIO unions, will be held at Kreuger's Auditorium, Newark, October 8 and 9.

There will be six sessions climaxed by an open meeting Sunday night at which national labor leaders will speak. John Brophy, CIO director, will address this meeting and will install the newly elected officers of the New Jersey Industrial Union Council.

Some 175,000 workers will be represented at the convention by delegates elected by their local unions on the basis of one delegate for each 100 members.

Why The Wagner Act Should Not Be Amended

What Is Behind the Propaganda For Change?

This is the second installment from a new pamphlet on the Wagner Act, to be issued shortly by the CIO Legal Department. Another section from the new publication will appear in The CIO NEWS next week.

The real reason for the attack upon the Act and the Board is that during the next few months some of the most powerful corporations in the country will find themselves under court orders preventing the unfair labor practices of which they have been guilty for years.

After the law was passed in the summer of 1935, these corporations pretended to consider it unconstitutional and defied it for nearly two years until the Supreme Court upheld it in the spring of 1937. Since that time they have ignored and deliberately violated the law.

They have protracted proceedings to the point where some provisions of the Act might have been rendered unworkable except for the expert administration of the Board. They have conducted campaigns of falsehood and distortion against the law and the Board. They have hoped that the enforcement of the Act could thus be broken down.

ATTACK FAILED

This effort, while it has resulted in a smouldering and violent struggle between labor and reactionary employers, has now failed, and the Supreme Court has made it clear that the decisions of the Board are correct, constitutional, and subject to enforcement by the Federal judiciary.

In this situation there is nothing for reactionary big business to do except to force amendments at the next session of Congress which will make the law protect big business instead of labor. This is the real truth behind the propaganda for amendment.

Trade unionists and other progressive people who support the movement for changes in the law are lending themselves to the purposes of the most dangerous and reactionary interests in the country.

ASK RESIGNATION

San Francisco—An AFL laborers union here has called for the resignation of Edward Vandeleur, reactionary secretary of the California Federation of Labor.

LABOR *And The* LAW

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

Conspiracy Against the Wagner Act

Immediately upon passage of the Wagner Act it became apparent that employers were taking common action in opposition to the law and in following out their determination to violate it. This comspiracy was first given concrete expression in the opinion of the Liberty League lawyers who said that the Wagner Act was unconstitutional and counselled employers not to obey it. This legal opinion, which was printed and widely circulated just after the passage of the Act, was prepared by men who are lawyers for most of the large corporations in this country.

Since that time on numerous occasions, employers have taken common action to violate the law. One of the chief activities of the National Association of Manufacturers, for which its member corporations contribute large sums of money, is to inform employers of various measures which may be taken to evade the law.

Thus, for example, when the Remington-Rand Company developed its notorious technique of inciting a community against strikers—the so-called Mohawk Valley plan—the National Association of Manufacturers printed a pamphlet giving the details of this plan and describing how it was operated by the Remington Rand Company. The National Association of Manufacturers distributed hundreds of copies of this pamphlet to its members throughout the country.

COMMON ACTION

The same common action is seen in the similarity of resolutions which are passed by chambers of commerce and trade associations attacking the National Labor Relations Act. It can also be seen in the canned editorials and special articles appearing in numerous papers attacking the Act and its administration. These resolutions and articles usually make the same points and frequently make them in much the same language. Many of the demands for amendments to the Act seem to have come from a common source.

Recently there has been a striking instance of the way in which this conspiracy to evade the Act operates. Labor Board proceedings had been started against the American Rolling Mill Company by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee who charged the company with certain unfair labor practices, discriminatory discharges and the maintenance of a company union.

When hearings in the case had started, negotiations were opened with the company, the union and the Labor Board looking towards a settlement of the case. After considerable discussion, a proposed settlement was reached which all parties appeared ready to accept.

During the negotiations, Charles Hook, president of the American Rolling Mill Company, went to Europe as a member of the President's Commission to study British labor laws. The actual signing of the settlement was deferred until his return. Upon his return, Hook unexpectedly rejected any kind of a settlement.

HARD TO EXPLAIN

It is hard to explain the sudden decision by Hook to reject the settlement. It may be wondered whether representatives of one of the Little Steel companies went to Hook upon his return from Europe, and told him of the objections which they had to any settlement of a Labor Board case, and whether they pointed out to Hook that his willingness to settle the case and obey the law created a bad precedent for the rest of the law breakers.

It is hard to explain this sudden change of attitude except on some such theory.

This common conspiracy on the part of reactionary employers to defy the Wagner Act is one of the chief obstacles in the way of its enforcement. When these same employers say that the Wagner Act must be amended because it has been followed by so many labor disputes, they are only saying that the Wagner Act should be amended because they refuse to obey it. Since the law is consistently violated by those who are supposed to obey it, the resulting situation is one of serious delays and complications in its administration.

One effective way to remedy this situation is to enact the Government Contracts Bill sponsored by Senator Wagner. This bill would bar firms that violate the Wagner Act from receiving goverment contracts. Such a bill was almost passed this last session of Congress. Although the Senate had approved this bill, its passage was stopped largely because of the opposition of Congressman John J. O'Connor from New York, who as Chairman of the House Rules Committee, refused to let the bill come to a vote on the floor of the House.

It is gratifying to note that O'Connor, who was attacked by the President for his Tory betrayal of the New Deal, has just been defeated in the Democratic primaries for the Congressional candidacy in New York.

SWOC Signs on West Coast

Alameda, Calif. — A sole bargaining contract with the Boyle Manufacturing has been signed here by the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee.

Negotiated by SWOC Field Director William Dalrymple, John Despol (CIO representative) and a committee of workers from the plant, the contract provides for a minimum pay rate of 62½c an hour, maintenance of present wage rates and time and a half for overtime.

Other terms include preferential hiring, seniority rights, one week's vacation with pay, a spreading work clause and machinery for handling grievances. Foremen are forbidden from doing production work.

The contract was negotiated following a 52-day strike. The men returned to work pending the resumption of negotiations.

TWOC Wins

Washington — On the basis of an election won by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee at the Anniston, Alabama plant of the Utica Knitting Company, over the AFL union, the National Labor Relations Board has certified the TWOC local as sole bargaining agency.

The CIO union defeated the AFL local by a vote of 249 to 199 at an election held August 18.

Oatman, Arizona—Proud Of Its Gold And Its CIO Union

By ALLAN AND CLARICE LEHMAN

The gold-mining camp of Oatman, Arizona, squats on top of a vein of gold worth half a billion—but it prefers to boast about its new fire engine, its championship team of hand drillers, and its CIO union.

"The union," say the citizens of Oatman, "is the most civic-minded outfit in the country—more so than any Chamber of Commerce anywhere. Look at the fire engine they helped to buy, and the money they give to those who need it, and the community entertainments they engineer!"

"We believe," says Porters Brindley, secretary of Oatman's Local 278, of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, "that a union should feel responsible for the good of the whole community, and let people know it feels that way."

This policy must be a good one, for Local 378, a year and a half old, has organized 90% of the Oatman district.

The vein of gold under Oatman and the black-shadowed mountains around it is more than two miles long and often 25 feet wide. The goldminers have dug thirty million dollars worth of ore out of the ground there, and they are still digging.

Roger Babson of last July listed this district as being, per capita, the most prosperous in the United States. But that does not mean that Oatman and its members don't need all the civic-minded friends they can get.

Roger Babson may not know it, but gold does not go, per capita, to the men who dig it out of the ground. In the Oatman district, as in most mining districts, the hard rock miner gets his $5.30 a day when he works, pay very high prices for food and rent, and hopes he can get out of the mines before silicosis gets him.

When an Arizona miner loses his job, he is obliged to travel hundreds of miles between camps looking for another one. Local 378 has raised and spent $1000 to help these unemployed miners get gas and food, and needs more.

Old-timers cannot remember how many times the business section of Oatman has burned to the ground. Water is almost as expensive as beer in those parts, and about as hard to get to put out a fire. Fire equipment there has to be good, for Oatman has seen its fire wagon, helpless before a blazing hotel, catch fire and burn too.

DRILL CONTESTS

The CIO goldminers fight fire and unemployment in order to live, but they have revived the old-time miners' contest for the fun of it. The mucking and pneumatic drill contests are exciting, but hand-drilling is still the most popular holiday sport of the mining camps.

A few years ago everybody thought hand-drill competitions were dead, since pneumatic drills have replaced hand drills in all but the smallest minest.

But the Oatman miners, among others, know for a fact that a hunk of gunnison granite, plunked down on the main street of any Arizona mining camp, can still bring out dozens of miners carrying hammers and drills, and the whole camp to watch and bet on them.

The rock in all Oatman contests has CIO painted under the two-inch squares numbered for the drillers. Dan Myers and Jimmie Fox, Oatman champions, began their team-work on CIO rock last year. This year, Myers and Fox were declared Arizona champions when they took first money in the Kingman Drill and Dogie Day Contests.

Cleveland — The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. CIO, has renewed a union shop contract with the Nelson Machine and Manufacturing Co. here.

Named

Richard Francis, CIO director in Seattle, Wash., who was elected head of the state's new CIO council.

Firm Ends Fight On ILGWU

Washington.—On the basis of an agreement entered into by all parties, the National Labor Relations Board this week ordered Jacob Finkelstein and Sons, Woonsocket, R. I., to end efforts to interfere with the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union Local 223, CIO.

Under the stipulation, the board also ordered the company to post notices on its bulletin boards for a period of thirty days, stating that it would comply with the order.

The company makes raincoats, jackets, mackinaws and sportswear.

The ILGWU filed charges against the company early in July.

Pennsylvania CIO Backs New Deal Slate

HARRISBURG, Pa.—In a scorching attack on the reactionary policies of the Pennsylvania Republican party, the State's CIO Industrial Union Council this week swung its support to the New Deal ticket.

Action of the Council puts the State's entire labor movement behind the Democratic candidates. The AFL unions of the Keystone State have taken a similar stand, disregarding an attempt by Pres. William Green to push the labor groups into the camp of Republican Senator James Davis.

"By their deeds ye shall know them," the CIO statement said of the Republicans, "and the people of Pennsylvania know that the forces now in control of the Republican party are the proven enemies of progress and freedom in this Commonwealth and in the Nation, proved repeatedly by their attempt to prevent decent legislation being enacted."

The Pennsylvania GOP, it continued, "is frankly and boastfully the party of reaction."

Judge Arthur H. James, Republican candidate for Governor, the council asserted, "brags that the first task of his Administration will be the drum-head court-martial of the New Deal and all its works. Like the dictators of Europe, he would burn the books of progress in the public square."

Hillman Project For WPA Provides 70,000 New Jobs

Washington — The WPA surplus clothing project, secured on the urging of President Hillman of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, has already resulted in 70,000 new jobs for clothing workers, Harry Hopkins, WPA administrator, announced.

Payrolls were also upped $2,500,000 weekly by the project, Hopkins said, though approximately $6,000,000 of the $15,000,000 appropriation remains to be allotted. These increases are far above any normal seasonal expansion, he added.

To date the WPA has bought more than 1,500,000 garments for distribution to needy families on relief.

"TWO BIRDS"

In commenting on the success of the project, Hopkins pointed out that it has proved to be "an excellent means of killing two birds with one stone."

"On the one hand, we had hundreds of clothing manufacturers faced with bankruptcy, and tens of thousands of clothing workers either out of jobs or in imminent danger of losing them," he declared. "The industry was simply stagnated under the dead weight of one of the biggest surpluses it has ever had.

"On the other hand, we have throughout the country millions of men, women and children desperately in need of clothing; not only clothing for warmth, but decent clothing to preserve their morale, to build their spirits, to help them in the fight to maintain their self-respect," he said.

ABSORB SURPLUS

Administrator Hopkins further pointed out that the WPA purchase plan had already absorbed close to 95 per cent. of the surplus in men's and boys' clothing and a slightly smaller percentage of women's clothing.

A total of well over a million men's and boys' suits and overcoats have been manufactured at an average cost of $7.91 per garment. ;Close to 400,000 women's girls' and infants' coats and suits have been made up, and are awaiting distribution.

The CIO United Shoe Workers has asked for a similar WPA project for the manufacture and distribution of shoes.

GET PACT

Newark, N. J. — (FP) — The United Mine Workers, District No. 50, has signed a contract with the Reilly Tar and Chemical Company, covering 300 workers. The agreement provides exclusive bargaining rights, seniority, vacations with pay and a guarantee against wage cuts.

SWOC Leaders Plan New Drive

Optimistic Over Pay Cut Battle; Expect U. S. Wage Ruling Soon

By HOWARD J. McCARTNEY

PITTSBURGH—While production in the steel industry is showing a steady upturn—with indications pointing to a continued rise—the CIO's Steel Workers Organizing Committee is mapping plans for a renewed drive in the industry which will eventually lead to complete unionization of every steel manufacturing, processing and fabricating plant in the Nation.

The steel union's future is viewed as extremely bright, having weathered the recent business depression and having emerged a more compact and experienced organization.

Optimism is prevalent in steel union circles chiefly in light of the SWOC'S successful fight waged since last spring to keep wages in the industry at the present high level in the face of a nation-wide drive to slash wages.

Recent months have seen several smashing victories by the SWOC. They include:

1. A series of victories—without one defeat—in cases before the National Labor Relations Board, and including more than 60 government-supervised elections in which workmen overwhelmingly selected the SWOC as their collective bargaining agency.

2. Upwards of $350,000 in back pay won for members who had been discharged for activities in the SWOC, and in addition, reinstatement in most instances to their old jobs.

3. Contracts signed with 541 steel firms employing more than a half-million steel workers. These include over a score of firms who have signed agreements for the first time with a bona fide labor union. Check-off and closed-shop provisions are written into many of the pacts. Over 150 contracts recognize the SWOC as sole bargaining agency.

RULING SOON

In addition to these triumphs events in Washington are moving rapidly to the point where a minimum wage must be established in firms bidding for government business. Steel Workers Organizing Committee officials have been in the front lines during recent months in a fight to have the United States Government set such a minimum wage.

Reports from Washington indicate a "general agreement" has been reached by the Public Contracts Board, which will make its recommendations to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. She will make the final determination of a minima which must be paid by government suppliers holding contracts in excess of $10,000. Philip Murray, SWOC chairman, asked that the Board fix a 62½ cent minimum for the eastern steel district, 60 cents for the western and 45 cents for the southern.

The wage determination is made under provisions of the Walsh-Healy Act, calling for a 40-hour week, outlawing child and convict labor and providing for certain minimum working conditions.

44 LAW SUITS

Republic Steel is faced with 44 law suits filed recently in common pleas courts in the names of Massillon employes of the Republic Steel Corporation, asking damages as the result of "Little Steel" strike riots. These suits brought to more than 150 the number of similar suits filed in Cleveland in the past few months against Republic in which damages of approximately $2,600,000 are sought.

Practically all the suits arise from strike riots at Chicago on Memorial Day of last year, Youngstown, Massillon, Canton, and Cleveland, Ohio. Thirteen of the suits were brought by survivors or administrators of estates of 10 persons killed at Chicago, two at Massillon and one in Cleveland.

Hardwood Falls For IWA

By LOUIS R. HUBER

Maben, West Va. — The South is on the way up—or will be, if the gains of IWA Local S-168 can be repeated in other parts of this hardwood region. An agreement has just been signed between IWA Local S-168 and W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., the largest producer of hardwood in the United States.

It provides for the check-off system of collecting dues, recognition of IWA Local S-168 as the collective bargaining agency in the operation, and other demands set forth in the local's request for a contract.

The signing of the agreement followed the submission of charges to the National Labor Relations Board early in September, with notification to the company that such action had been taken. The NLRB did not have time to act before the hardwood company's management negotiated with IWA Local S-168. Much help was given the IWA Local by the United Mine Workers of America.

SEEK HELP

In reporting the victory to IWA headquarters in Seattle, John L. Phillips, financial secretary, voiced an urgent plea for a full-time organizer in the Appalachian hardwood region, which embraces West Virginia, Southern Pennsylvania, Eastern Tennessee, North Carolina and Kentucky. Ten thousand woodworkers are employed in West Virginia alone.

"The woodworkers here only need a little push to get them started," said Phillips, "and if the International could give us a full-time organizer for two or three months and let us pay what we can, I believe we could get somewhere." Phillips' opinion was shared by B. T. Whaling.

SNUBBED BY AFL

IWA Local S-168 got its charter last April. Workers in Maben formerly tried to organize and bargain with the help of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL, but gave it up and joined the CIO when no help was forthcoming from C. and J. headquarters.

Maben is situated in the Appalachian hardwood belt where the greatest amount of high-grade hardwood lumber in the United States is produced yearly. IWA Local S-168 reports that 96 per cent. of the workers in the Maben operation belong to the IWA; and that the remaining 4 per cent. are about to join.

Catholic Editor Hails NLRA

Villanova, Pa. — (FP) — The Wagner Act has had a "most salutary effect on the American labor scene" and should not be amended, Richard Deverall, editor of the Christian Front, writes in the current issue of the national Catholic magazine.

Deverall calls the National Labor Relations Act a "direct answer to the call of Pope Pius for labor legislation."

Referring to the activities of hired police, stool pigeons, finks, national guardsmen and employer-dominated courts, the editor points out:

"Today, thanks be to God, the NLRA has given labor the hope that these things are drawing to an end. American workingmen are human beings, not guinea pigs who have no rights, and who can be shot down freely when they refuse to work for starvation wages."

Will Test Ban On Pickets

Los Angeles.—Powerful CIO and AFL unions in this city will join to test the anti-picketing ban recently carried in this city's special election.

The ordinance, according to union leaders in Los Angeles, supposedly "regulates picketing," "eliminates violence," and "protects the home and paycheck," but actually nullifies the effectiveness of picketing, practically outlaws strikes, and generally makes the Wagner Act a dead letter law in the city.

The bill was passed after a high-pressure, high-cost propaganda campaign financed by big business, working through the Citizens' Committee to Regulate Picketing.

Labor's Prospects Bright In Fall Election Contests

By ROBERT DALE

WASHINGTON—Outcome of the 1938 primaries on Congressional and state candidates all over the nation has advanced the pro-labor forces in national politics to new high ground everywhere.

Prospects of further gains in the general election this fall have been brightened by the stimulating gains in the 1938 primaries. Labor and its political allies face the November election in the strongest position they have ever achieved.

The 1938 results thus far mark distinct gains even over 1936 when President Roosevelt was triumphantly re-elected. This is so because in 1936 many coat-tail Democrats rode into office, but 1938 has seen them exposed and, in some cases, dethroned.

Results of the primaries may be summarized under three headings:

1. Of the incumbents, the only setback of consequence was the loss of Maury Maverick, of Texas. Virtually all other pro-labor incumbents won renomination. The New Deal forces held their lines.

2. Decisive victories were obtained in a number of states, notably Ohio, California and Massachusetts, in nominating new, pro-labor candidates. Marked gains were made, as in Pennsylvania, even where complete victory was not achieved.

3. A limited number of Democratic renegades who, though professing support of the New Deal knifed it on all pro-labor bills, were forced out into the open by President Roosevelt. Large vote totals were polled against these incumbents and one, Rep. John J. O'Connor, chairman of the crucial House Rules Committee, was defeated.

LIBERALS KEPT SEATS

The reactionary drive to unseat New Deal incumbents fizzled even though vast sums of money were poured out against them.

The entire liberal bloc of Congressmen, with the exception of Maverick and MacFarlane, Texans, were renominated. Senator Alben W. Barkley, Roosevelt's Senate leader, and such other Senate liberals as Elbert Thomas, Utah; Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma; Claude Pepper, Florida; Robert J. Bulkley, Ohio, and George McGill, Kansas, won their contests. These men and their liberal House colleagues thus survived the Tory "purge" directed against the New Deal.

Taking the offensive in certain key areas, pro-labor forces succeeded in nominating their candidates by decisive majorities in California, Ohio, Massachusetts, Oregon, and many local contests against state machines. New faces will replace incumbents in these areas.

In Pennsylvania labor forces polled 520,000 votes and established themselves as the controlling influence without which no election can be won. Several anti-labor Congressmen, such as Driver, Arkansas, and Mosier, Ohio, were replaced with liberal nominees.

ANTI-TORY FIGHT

But even more significant in the 1938 primaries was the open fight against certain reactionary Democrats who had never before been challenged. Such men as Smith, S. C.; George, Georgia; and Tydings, Maryland, who had complete control of the Democratic Party in their states, saw their power severely shaken and their anti-New Deal voting records exposed for the first time. These states saw the beginnings of genuine progressive movements in this year's primaries.

Throughout the Nation, the 1938 primaries witnessed an awakening of the voters and a sharpening of the issue between trustworthy representatives of the people and lip-service New Dealers who have betrayed the people.

LNPL GAINED

Labor's Non-Partisan League, political arm of the labor movement obtained new recognition on behalf of labor's political strength.

All but one or two of the Congressional candidates supported by the League were renominated. Several of those it opposed were defeated, notably Rep. O'Connor, New York; Driver, Arkansas; Mosier, Ohio; Taylor, S. C.; Palmisano, Maryland; Hamilton, Virginia; Atkinson, Tennessee. In nearly all these instances it was the labor vote that was the deciding factor.

Liberalization of the House Rules Committee, a major objective of Labor's Non-Partisan League, was advanced considerably in the primaries. The defeat of O'Connor, Chairman, and Driver, a member, removes two of the key obstructionists in the House. League forces are confident of making further gains in this respect in the general election.

Organization of the League, meanwhile, was proceeding without letup and gained considerable impetus in the primary contests. New units were established in many areas hitherto unorganized.

The League was consulted by candidates in state after state and its endorsements eagerly sought after. Results in such states as California, where over 30 state candidates backed by the League, won nomination, brought it to the very forefront of the political stage.

New Dealer Beats Tory

James H. Fay (right) successful Democratic candidate for Congress in New York's important 16th Congressional district, is shown shaking hands with W. J. Walsh, his campaign manager. Fay's defeated opponent was Chairman John J. O'Connor, reactionary chairman of the House Rules Committee, who now plans to run as a Republican.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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CIO CONVENTION TO MEET IN PITTSBURGH, NOV. 14

CIO Reaffirms Support For Wagner Act

Washington — A story appearing in a New York newspaper, to the effect that the Committee for Industrial Organization was withdrawing its opposition to "moderate" amendment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, was emphatically denied by officers of the CIO.

Director John Brophy issued the following statement:

"The Committee for Industrial Organization is strongly opposed to all moves to amend the Wagner Act, in whatever fashion. Any rumors to the contrary are without any foundation in fact.

"The CIO is utilizing all its channels of publicity to make its membership and friends aware of the dangers to labor involved in any changes to an Act which has truly proved itself the charter of labor's collective bargaining right."

(See "Why The Wagner Act Should Not Be Amended"—Page 5.)

Lewis Issues Call To All Affiliated Unions; Hails CIO Achievements

(See Text of Call, Page Five; Editorial, Page Four)

WASHINGTON—Chairman John L. Lewis this week issued the call for the first constitutional convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The meeting, a milestone in American labor history, will bring together delegates from the CIO's national and international unions, local industrial unions and industrial union councils in cities and states throughout the nation.

More than 500 delegates are expected to attend the convention, which will draft a permanent constitution for the CIO.

"A magnificent record of achievements and an overwhelming mass support establishes the CIO as the most powerful and progressive labor force in the country," says the convention call.

"Active organizing campaigns in the mass production and basic industries have brought into being unions with millions of members in heretofore open shop and unorganized industries.

"A new freedom has been brought by the CIO to American workers.

"The CIO has forged the instrumentality whereby labor will achieve industrial and political democracy. Reactionary forces are mustering their full strength in their attempt to stop the onward march of labor. The CIO must therefore provide a permanent basis for continued achievements and success on behalf of the workers of the country."

Die Casters Strike 3 New York Plants

NEW YORK—Refusal of three die casting companies in the New York Metropolitan area to meet the demands of Local One, National Association of Die Casting Workers, CIO, forced the workers to go on strike the end of September.

The three shops, Advance Pressure Castings Co., Sterling Die Casting Co., and Mt. Vernon Die Casting Co., are closed down 100%, union officials says.

The Scandia Machine & Die Co., Brooklyn, one of the four firms the union had been trying for some time to get contracts from, signed a closed shop agreement shortly after the deadline set for a strike expired September 28.

"The management was fair enough to offer to give the men their pay for the half day lost on strike," W. R. Ramsey, general secretary of the union, said. "The company should be congratulated on their fair attitude."

Terms asked by the union include a clause calling for hiring through the union, a wage increase of 10c an hour and paid vacations and holidays.

In the Mt. Vernon shop about 90 men are out and a good picket line is being maintained, according to the union.

In the Sterling, some 50 men are out, as the shop was not working steadily at the time of the strike. About 50 are out at Advance Pressure, although the management claims that 20 are inside working, a count taken by the union showed that only eight went in.

The union has appealed to the New York State Mediation Board to step in, and has been promised an investigation.

"The men realize that they have a right to job security and that the union hiring clause will give them this," Ramsey declared. "We will not go back to work until contracts are signed."

CORRECTION

Due to a printer's error, the story on the Die Casting Workers strike here described, was mixed with a story from Syracuse, N. Y., on the signing of an agreement won by the local there, in the last Die Casters edition. The paragraphs following the first in that issue read correctly if transposed between the two stories.

CIO Issues Pamphlet On Housing

Washington — Under the title "Labor's Program for Better Housing" the CIO Housing Committee has produced a new pamphlet designed to help labor organizations secure the full benefits of the Housing Act for their communities.

The pamphlet explains the provisions of the Act, the functions of the U. S. Housing Authority, how to build local Housing Authorities, how to organize local demand for low cost housing, and how labor can guarantee that projects are properly administered once they are built.

Labor's Program for Better Housing, published, by CIO Housing Committee, 1106 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., Michael Quill, chairman; Anthony Wayne Smith, executive secretary. Price, 3c per copy; $2.50 per 100; $12 per 1000.

CIO Marine Unions Assail Attack By U. S. Agency

NEW YORK—A resolution calling for Federal legislation to protect union hiring halls from attacks by the U. S. Maritime Commission was gaining support this week from scores of maritime union locals throughout the country, according to Mervyn Rathborne, president of the American Communications Assn., CIO.

The resolution, distributed by ACA, calls upon the CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League to support legislation at the coming session of Congress which will:

1. Guarantee maritime unions the right to enter into contracts with all maritime employers.
2. Permit such agreements to provide for union hiring halls.
3. Protect the maritime workers from the anti-labor policies of the U. S. Maritime Commission.
4. Place all marine workers under the guarantees of the Wagner Act.

The statement noted that the very existence of maritime labor unions depends upon the operation of union hiring halls, and that "when such maritime unions have been deprived of such hiring halls they become weak and ineffective they are easily broken by employers.

The federal maritime commission, it added, has been fit to operate "non-union, open shop" hiring halls, admittedly available for hiring strikebreakers in the event of a ship strike. The operation of these halls, it said, have seriously interfered with the unions' bargaining discussions with shop operators.

WOL Signs CIO Contract

Washington — Radio workers in Station WOL won a two-year renewal of their contract with the management here. The workers are members of the CIO American Communications Association, and have been organized over a year.

Station Manager William B. Dolph and Organizer Joe Selly issued a joint statement after the renewal, describing it as "within reason and thoroughly workable."

American Labor Party Names Candidates

Delegates to the American Labor Party convention in New York City cheered the party's selection of liberal Gov. Herbert Lehman as its standard bearer in the coming election. The ALP, which is affiliated to Labor's Non-Partisan League, is expected to poll over a half million votes in the Empire State. *(See Story, Page Three)*

Labor Board Orders Poll For Gulf Longshoremen

WASHINGTON—In a second major case affecting longshoremen employed by companies organized into an association with a common labor policy, the National Labor Relations Board has ordered elections to be held among some 2000 shore workers in the Gulf port of Mobile on or before October 14.

At the same time separate elections will be held in New Orleans for 3000 longshoremen and allied workers employed by each of 38 companies.

The Mobile longshoremen who work for 18 companies affiliated with the big employers' Mobile Steamship Association, will vote on a port-wide basis, the Board ruled, in determining the appropriate bargaining unit.

This ruling is in accordance with a previous decision rendered in the case of the Pacific Coast longshoremen, where the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, CIO, was certified as the sole bargaining agency for longshoremen employed by companies organized on a coast-wide basis.

Witnesses for the ILWU in the Mobile case testified at the Board hearing that more than 2,000 workers had signed application cards for the CIO union, and that these workers comprised a majority of the employes in each of the companies named in the union's petition for investigation and certification.

The ILWU petition was contested by each of the employers concerned and by various locals of the Intl. Longshoremen's Association, AFL. In New Orleans, the Stevedores & Longshoremen's Benevolent Society, Inc., independent union, in addition to the ILA, contested the ILWU's claim for recognition.

COMPANIES OVER-RULED

Both the companies and the ILA contended that the appropriate bargaining unit should be limited to longshoremen employed by an individual company. The Board overruled this contention in the case of companies belonging to the Mobile Steamship Association.

It declared that a history of bargaining for the port's longshoremen showed that "the only contracts which longshore labor organizations have been able to secure in recent years have been those which were negotiated directly with the Association, or as in the case of 1922 contract, with employers of longshore labor acting jointly in negotiations."

BOARD'S REASON

Arguing that the only reason advanced by the companies for individual employer units was that each company desired to bargain with its own employes, the Board stated:

"This asserted reason is without merit, in view of the collective bargaining history of the Port, and in view of the fact that the employers of longshore labor have adopted and encouraged the practice of collective bargaining by the employers acting jointly through the Association."

In addition to the Mobile elections to be held on a port-wide basis among employes of companies belonging to the Association, the Board also called for separate elections to be conducted among the longshoremen working for other firms.

OTHER POLLS

These include banana handlers employed by the Murray Stevedore Co., and the Bay Stevedoring Co.; coal trimmers, checkers and loading device operators employed by the DeBardeleben Coal Co.; barge workers, including clerks, employed by the Coast Transportation Co., Inc., and warehousemen, including checkers, gang foremen, tractor foremen and cotton compressmen employed by nine other companies.

The ILWU will be on the ballot in all the Mobile and New Orleans elections, which will be conducted among the workers of 65 companies altogether. Various locals of the AFL longshoremen will compete in all but two polls, those at the De Bardeleben Coal Co. and the Coast Transportation Co., in Mobile.

The unaffiliated Stevedores & Longshoremen's Benevolent Society will be on the ballot in separate elections to be conducted in New Orleans among the employes of 22 companies.

Can Company Signs With Steel Union

Los Angeles, Calif.—Progress of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in Southern California was marked last week by the signing of a contract with the Los Angeles plant of the Continental Can Co.

Terms of the agreement closely parallel similar pacts signed between the SWOC and the American Can Company covering its California plants. Made retroactive to August 25 when negotiations began, the contract provides for wage increases, seniority rights, vacations with pay and sole union recognition.

William Dalrymple, SWOC field director in California, and Lew Bozzell, Carl Torrea and W. R. Berry, of the Continental Can Lodge 1502, signed for the union.

Luckenbach Must Rehire CIO Members

Washington—Two Luckenbach steamship companies with headquarters in Portland, Ore., have been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to end all job discriminiation and other efforts to discourage union membership, to reinstate with back pay, three members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, fired in July and August 1937 for union activity.

The lines involved, the Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc., and the Luchenback Gulf Steamship Co., have been ordered to post notices of compliance within thirty days at their dock and uptown offices. The companies, owned and controlled almost entirely by the Luckenbach family, operate a fleet of twenty-two ships in intercoastal trade and between the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic and Pacific ports.

Steel Union Ladies' Group Organizes

McKeesport, Pa. — Delegates from women's auxiliaries of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in many steel communities in the Pittsburgh area met here for the first regular meeting of the regional organizing committee of the auxiliaries.

The committee was formed last July and has since been active in co-ordinating and building the women's organizations in steel districts throughout the nation.

Meetings will be held every two months at McKeesport.

Certify Quarry Workers

Lithonia, Ga. — The Quarry Workers International Union of North America, CIO, has been certified by the Natl. Labor Relations Board as sole bargaining agent for 62 production and maintenance employes of the Pine Mountain Grainte Co. here.

Excluded from the bargaining were stone cutters, paving stone cutters, monumental workers and supervisory and clerical employes.

The company is engaged in quarrying and finishing granite stone and manufactures paving blocks and other granite materials.

WELCHED ON PACT

The union and the company had entered into a consent election agreement with the Atlanta office of the labor board. The company, however, repudiated the agreement, forcing a strike which has been in effect since June 22.

Quarry laborers receive as low as 16½c an hour, compared to 45c and 55c an hour received by this type of worker in the north.

The union is seeking wage increases, seniority rights and improvement in working and safety conditions.

In A Nutshell

"If anybody can ever show me where a group of employes have discharged an employer for joining an association of employers, then I'll agree that the Wagner Act should be amended to protect employers."—Allan S. Haywood, CIO director in New York City.

Cannery Union To Meet In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—The convention of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers, CIO, will be held in San Francisco, December 12 to 16.

The union, according to Pres. Donald Henderson, now has some 125,000 members in the fruit, vegetable and fish canneries, dried fruit and nut industry, agricultural fields, sugar refineries and dairying.

It is now preparing an intensified organizing campaign in the California agricultural and cannery areas, where exploitation has been particularly vicious.

One of the points to come before the convention will be a suggestion to move the union's national office from Washington, D. C., to San Francisco.

CIO, AFL Unions Fight Vigilantes In Sioux City

SIOUX CITY, Ia.—Notice of the solidarity of all Sioux City organized labor, CIO and AFL, was served in vigorous fashion here when between 1500 and 2000 members of unions affiliated with both organizations marched on the city hall to counter a vigilante-spirited march made several days before by 200 business men who professed to be employers of teamsters and truck drivers.

The business group's spokesmen baited labor in time honored, but futile, fashion during their talk to Mayor David F. Loepp and the rest of the city council.

HINTS OF VIOLENCE

A. L. Galinsky, one of the large employers of drivers, who is fighting unionization of drivers, told the council that if it didn't want to give police protection to those drivers who remained on the job and wanted the business men to do it, "give us a free hand and we'll do it in our own way," a remark at once interpreted by labor as a vigilante threat.

The managing editor of The Sioux City Journal reported the call by the business men in most sympathetic fashion and told of Galinsky's having tears in his eyes when he told the story of his progress in business, but there was nothing concerning the wages and hours given drivers by the tearful Galinsky.

Leo Dailey, secretary of the local chamber of commerce, was one of the business men marchers on the council, thus throwing the chamber's support behind the demonstration.

CIO LEADER SPEAKS

John Davidchick, vice president of the city's CIO labor council and one of labor's representatives when the unionists made their counter march, told the council that it appeared obvious to CIO members that if the business men had genuine legal grievances against the drivers, they would have had recourse in legal means and methods.

His talk was in support of an eloquent one made by Jack Maloney, organizer of the teamster's union, refuting the claims and assertions made by the employers and showing that 179 employes recently have been discharged in a "lockout" while the employers have shown no sort of regard for the Wagner act in their dealing with the teamsters.

The difficulty arises out of the fact that the teamsters, with support of virtually all of Sioux City's labor, are staging a drive for members to combat the low wages and long hours and other bad working conditions imposed on them, and the tactics of employers in fighting this unionization for the purpose of gaining legal collective bargaining.

HEARING ORDERED

New York—Following charges of unfair labor practices filed by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee against the First Carpet Co., of Firthcliffe, N. Y., the National Labor Relations Board has scheduled a hearing to open on October 24 before a trial examiner to be designated by the Board in Washington.

Miners Support News Guild Strike At Wilkes-Barre

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Miners and other union workers from both CIO and AFL organizations came to the aid of the Newspaper Guild here, which has declared a strike against Wilkes-Barre's four newspapers.

Michael J. Kosik, president of District 1, United Mine Workers, CIO, comprising the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre anthracite area, called upon members of the union to join the Guild picket line, in a radio speech and statement printed in Scranton newspapers.

He also asked them to refuse to patronize merchants advertising in papers published by scabs.

Later when the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen & Helpers, AFL union, refused to handle deliveries, the four newspaper plants suspended publication.

NEWS BOYS HELP

News boys in the surrounding towns of Pittston, Nanticoke, and Plymouth refused to deliver the scab papers, and union bus drivers and bus men would not take the bundles on their vehicles for the usual delivery to suburban districts.

The strike was called October 1, following refusal of the publishers to negotiate a new contract. Two afternoon papers, the Times-Leader and Evening News, a six-day morning paper, the Record and the Independent, which publishes a Sunday edition, are affected by the strike.

KOSIK STATEMENT

In his statement on the Guild strike, Kosik said: "After looking over Guild contracts with publishers, I believe Wilkes-Barre newspapers pay the lowest wages and have the worst working conditions to be found anywhere in the country.

"United Mine Workers of America will back the strike through to victory with decency for newspaper workers. It would be well for the publishers to remember that this is 100% union territory.

"Our cause and the cause of the newspaper workers will be advanced by solidarity. I expect every available mine worker to appear for duty on the Guild picket lines.

"Mine workers will further demonstrate their loyalty to labor by refusing to read any of the papers published by strike-breakers and non-union workers. Good union men do not patronize merchants or others who insist on advertising in non-union papers."

REFUSED TO RENEW PACT

The four struck papers signed a contract with the Wilkes-Barre Guild last year recognizing the union and granting wage increases. The agreement expired October 1, and the papers refusd to renew it, breaking off negotiations after a three-hour conference ending at 1 a. m.

The Guild claims a 100% organized shop. About 100 members are affected by the strike, including reporters, desk men, clerks, circulators and suburban correspondents.

Auto Union Reinstates Four Officers

WASHINGTON—Plans for pushing forward organization work, in a spirit of restored unity, were made at a harmonious meeting of the international executive board of the United Automobile Workers held in Washington.

The decision of the CIO Committee of Arbitration, consisting of Vice-Chairman Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, on the cases of the expelled officers, was delivered to the board and accepted by it.

Chairman John L. Lewis was enthusiastically received when he commended the union on the restoration of unity and called attention to the tasks which now confront it, in promoting the interests of the membership.

The arbitration decision called for full recognition of administrative responsibility and authority and reinstated George F. Addes, Richard T. Frankensteen, Ed Hall and Wyndham Mortimer as officers and members of the board.

"SPLENDID"—LEWIS

"The decision of the arbitrators and the acceptance of the decision by the executive board is a splendidly constructive action" Lewis declared. "I am convinced the way is paved for further constructive progress on the part of the organization and the complete elimination of all internal controversy.

"Messrs. Murray, Hillman and President Martin and all members of the board are entitled to congratulations on the fine outcome of negotiations."

TEXT OF DECISION

The decision of the committee of arbitration read as follows:

"The United Automobile Workers of America has had phenomenal success within a short period of less than two years. It has built up a membership to cover 400,000 from a starting point of approximately 30,000 members. The officers and membership of the Union deserve unstinted praise for this achievement.

"Such rapid development and growth necessarily brought serious administrative problems. The failure to solve these problems has resulted in conflict and turmoil.

"For diverse reasons, a sense of responsibility and adherence to administrative authority has not been sufficiently recognized within the organization. This has led to breaches of discipline on the part of members and officers of the Union.

"The absence of recognized authority has led in some cases to unjustified stoppages of production in violation of outstanding collective bargaining agreements. Provisions of the constitution of the International Union have not always been heeded in matters affecting the International organization or its locals.

NO FINDING

"The Committee makes no finding with respect to the responsibility or blame of any specific individuals for this situation. Any such finding would fail to recognize the entire background of the conflict and the turmoil that has beset the officers and members of the Executive Board of the International Union during the past two years.

"However, the membership of the Union is anxious to restore

(Continued on Page 6)

Dual Union Proving Flop

Eskdale, W. Va. — AFL dual unionism is a flop in the coal fields of West Virginia, according to officials of United Mine Workers local 2903 of District 17.

For some time now the Progressive Miners of America, company inspired outfit has been trying to chisel its way into West Virginia, but without success. According to local 2903, they have taken to empty boasting in an attempt to cover up on their failure.

"All propaganda about Eskdale being 100% Progressive is a downright lie," according to local officers. "No sensible man would claim more members then there are workers on the payroll, as Progressives do. We have our UMW charter here and will always have it regardless of the PMWA, we're here to stay."

Five members of the local who joined the Progressives here were expelled on the charges of dual unionism. According to local officers, what few members the Progressives have were secured by "a cheap drink of whisky" or other similar under-handed methods.

Office Workers Ask Embargo On Munitions to Hitler

New York.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull was urged to put an immediate embargo of war materials to Nazi Germany, as one means of combatting the war-mad Hitler's drive against peaceful democratic nations.

The embargo was urged in a letter from Eugene Turner, general secretary of the CIO United Office and Professional Workers.

American Labor Party Adopts Constitution, Picks Election Slate

By ROBERT DALE

NEW YORK—Climaxing two years of highly successful campaigning and organizing, the American Labor Party, New York affiliate of Labor's Non-Partisan League, this week met in its first constitutional convention, adopted a platform, and chose a list of distinguished candidates for state and Federal offices.

Fresh from its triumphs in the Congressional primary where the ALP again defeated Tammany Hall candidates, including Rep. John J. O'Connor, chairman of the key House Rules Committee, the party signalized its recognition as a legal entity by mobilizing nearly 1000 delegates in convention and laying the lines for a powerful drive in the fall campaign.

Win Labor Party Support

Sen. Robert Wagner (left) and Gov. Herbert Lehman (right), two outstanding liberals, who have won places on the American Labor Party slate for re-election.

Under New York election laws, a party is not fully recognized as able to conduct its own primary and its own constitution until it has shown more than 50,000 votes in state contests for two years. Since the ALP polled 485,000 votes in 1937, twice as many in 1936, it has far exceeded this requirement. It is now legally recognized as a permanent independent party.

ALP CANDIDATES

For Governor—Herbert H. Lehman, now rounding out his third term as chief state executive.

For Lieut.-Gov.—Charles Poletti, Supreme Court Justice and former consul to Gov. Lehman.

For U. S. Senator—Robert F. Wagner, incumbent to succeed himself for the six-year term. Rep. James M. Mead, of Buffalo, for the two-year term succeeding the late Senator Copeland.

For Controller—Langdon W. Post, former Tenement House Commissioner of Manhattan.

For Attorney-General—Joseph V. O'Leary, of New York City.

For Representative-at-Large—Mrs. Caroline O'Day, of West Chester County, incumbent, and Mathew J. Merritt, of Queens County, incumbent.

Other Congressional nominees of the ALP, including Mrs. Dorothy Bellanca, General Board member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and James H. Fay, who took the Democratic nomination from O'Connor, were named in the Sept. 20 popular primary.

Hard-hitting speeches by Gov. Lehman and the other candidates were highlights of the convention. Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, an enrolled member of the American Labor Party, stirred the delegates with his recital of the party's aims and accomplishments.

Political Unity

Political unity was achieved just prior to the convention when a large block of American Federation of Labor officials and members, defying George Meany, state Federation head, formed the AFL Committee to Support Labor Party candidates membership of the committee represents 150 AFL unions from 25 internationals.

Arthur Huggins, permanent chairman of the convention and secretary of the Albany Paper Makers Union, AFL, severely criticized the handful of diehards who tried to split labor's political front in New York.

He said: "The vast body of trade unionists in our state know that no official body of labor can aim any sincere attacks upon the Labor Party."

STATES AIMS

Economic and political democracy were the twin goals set forth in the party's platform which also affirmed "faith in our great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt." Intention to push forward with the task of organizing the

(Continued on Page 6)

The Church Board Meets

By L. R. L.

This story of how money pressure is brought to bear on the church against labor, is based on actual fact. It is written by a minister who cooperated with the Textile Workers Organizing Committee in a small town in upper New York State.

He believed that improving the living standards of the workers and otherwise aiding the high social purposes of union labor was fully consistent with his religious duties. But the mill interests which dominated the town thought otherwise—and he lost his church.

The author then travelled to another state and to a new church. There to, he is standing true to his principles and is again threatened, by similar interests, with losing his church.

It was in the well-appointed home of one of the substantial members that the District Board of the church met. As the Rebel entered he mentally compared the deep-cushioned ease of the living room suite, the spaciousness of the chairs, the large brick fireplace, the general desirableness of the place with the underableness of the workers' houses he had just visited.

Those present at the meeting were all substantial people, including one successful preacher and one officer of the national organization. A general air of conscious righteousness pervaded the room.

They were going over the report of the church treasurer. When it was finished, the Chairman of the Board said:

DISSAPPROVE OF POLITICS

"Mr. ———, I have been told that you have interested yourself in politics in a neighboring city. Is this true?" he asks.

"Yes sir, it is," the Rebel replies.

All register disapproval.

"I have attended and spoken at numerous labor meetings, made friends with the boys and generally did what I could to help," he adds.

"And how did you meet these people?"

Through some of my church people who live in the city and through attending the meetings of my own union."

Shocked surprise, then "Oh, so you are a member of a union? AFL or CIO?"

"CIO."

The Chairman seems still more surprised. "Church people do not think much of the CIO," he manages to say.

"No sir," says the Rebel. "Neither did they of Jesus."

The successful minister is concerned. "Don't you think you stuck your neck out, as they say, in doing this?" he asks.

"Yes sir. So did Jesus."

"No, no," says the successful minister. "I mean this labor question is a controversial issue entirely outside your realm.

RELIGION AND LABOR

"I disagree with you fundamentally," the Rebel replies. "Religion is life and the labor question is a part of life. My job is to teach Christianity. It seems to me that the attitude of the workers toward the church is a revealing commentary on us who profess to be followers of the Working Man of Nazareth.

"I have been before labor meeting after labor meeting. I have found in these groups as fine men as I have found anywhere. I worked in the rubber works, and I saw those men give out of their meagerness to help one of their number whom the Church had failed.

"And I have been astounded and humbled by their surprise and joy when a minister showed interest in their problems."

The successful minister, and the others, were taken aback. Finally the successful minister asks a further question:

"Yes, but don't you think you should be more cautious? What do you expect to get out of this for yourself? I tell you, when you get in a jam, the CIO isn't going to help you."

The Rebel replies: "I wasn't aware that, as a minister, I should be looking for what I could get for myself."

DUTY TO WEALTHY

The Chairman of the Board speaks up: "But your first duty is to your church. The people of the church furnish you with the means of your livelihood and you must consider their wishes."

The Rebel concludes his answers; "My first duty is to Christianity,' he says, "When I entered the ministry I took a solemn obligation to be true to the truth as God gave me vision to see it. I may be wrong, but I cannot feel that I am discharging my duty as a minister if I confine myself to platitudes when millions are living in want."

This ends the discussion. The Chairman mumbles something about " not questioning his sincerity" but reminds him again that his church is controlled by those who pay his salary; and that " if they are not satisfied with your being active in aiding the CIO, even on your own time, they have the right and power to withdraw those means."

So the Rebel walks out with the certainty that he had displeased his Board thoroughly, and that he was slated soon to join the ranks of the unemployed.

Ask Censure For Dies

Cleveland — Cleveland CIO unions this week joined the Transport Workers Union in demanding that the next session of Congress dismiss the so-called Dies Investigating committee with censure against its union-smashing and labor-slandering activity.

Resolutions were sent to all local Congressmen.

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-Chairman
John Brophy ..... Director
Len De Caux ..... Editor and Publicity Director

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A New Epoch For American Labor

When the CIO holds its first constitutional convention in Pittsburgh, the occasion will mark an epoch in the history of American labor and American democracy.

It will be three years since a committee of eight union leaders met in Washington to set as their goal the industrial organization of millions of unorganized workers into the AFL.

They went about their task conscientiously, and within a few months tens of thousands of workers were added to the ranks of organized labor.

But the AFL craft leaders feared this influx of new members and blindly refused to accept them in the Federation. Instead they threw out the unions of the CIO, and the die was cast. From then on, there was nothing left but to build a new and more progressive labor movement.

The amazing successes of the CIO that followed are now a matter of historical record. One after another the great mass-production industries, which the AFL had never been able to organize, were compelled to accept collective bargaining with the new industrial unions.

Three million previously unorganized workers were organized by the CIO in the two years that followed.

* * *

But still the CIO unions strove to bring the AFL leaders to reason, so that the new movement might be united with the old. They postponed perfecting their own organization, until it became all too clear that the AFL bureaucrats, like the Bourbons, could neither learn nor forget.

Unity was rejected by these bureaucrats except under conditions which would have meant division and death for the sturdy new unions of the CIO.

So, in April, 1938, a meeting of the CIO confirmed the decision of the organization's Atlantic City conference, and decided that a convention should be held this fall to establish the CIO on a permanent constitutional basis.

* * *

Since then the CIO, which grew like a mushroom, has shown that it can endure like a rock. It has not only weathered a great depression, but has gained and grown through this period of its severest test.

Every one of the new unions of the CIO has maintained and consolidated its strength during the depression. Contracts have been renewed, wages maintained, and the whole movement has stood as a mighty bulwark against the lowering of standards for all of American labor.

In addition, tens of thousands more workers have been organized in this recent period; new national agreements have been won in electrical manufacturing, communications and other industries; and whole new industries, like the packinghouse industry, have been added to the union columns.

Along with all this growth has come the consolidation of the movement on a local and state basis. Industrial Union Councils have been set up in the cities and states, one after another.

Now comes the final step of consolidation, to perfect the organization of the new labor movement—the calling of a convention at which all the unions and councils of the CIO may democratically adopt a constitution and laws for the proper regulation of all matters of common concern.

* * *

Reports to the forthcoming convention in Pittsburgh will show that American labor, through the CIO, has made more rapid and substantial progress than ever before in its history.

The new movement, which is now the main body of American labor, will adopt policies reflecting the wishes and aspirations of all American working people today, rather than the outworn theories of craft bureaucrats who belong to the horse-and-buggy age.

In line with the consistent policy of the CIO, the Pittsburgh convention will also lay the basis of effective labor unity through recognition of the right of all American workers to have the form of union organization which they themselves choose as best suited to their needs and to the promotion of their economic interests.

Finally, the CIO convention will make careful plans for such an expansion of labor organization when business picks up as has never yet been known.

The CIO has built a movement of four million workers and doubled the strength of the labor movement in less than three years. But there is much work yet to be done to bring the privileges and benefits of collective bargaining to all American workers.

This is the main task to which the CIO will devote itself, once it has consolidated and perfected its organization at the Pittsburgh convention.

And in proportion as it succeeds in this task, the whole country will benefit through the winning of higher living standards, greater economic security and the extension of both industrial and political democracy.

All Roads Lead To Pittsburgh

Looking Ahead

By LEN DE CAUX

Two Conventions

THE convention of the CIO, which is to be held in Pittsburgh November 14, will offer many interesting contrasts with the AFL convention in Houston.

For one thing, the average age of the delegates, judging from previous CIO gatherings, will probably be about 20 years younger than that at the AFL meeting.

One writer recently described an AFL convention as "the greatest aggregation of former workingmen yet assembled—not a callous in a carload!"

The officialdom which dominates AFL councils is made up of men who have grown old in swivel-chairs. They have been removed so long from the life of workers that they have developed a particular job consciousness of their own. Their thinking runs along lines which are often the direct opposite of those of their rank and file.

The leadership of the new CIO unions, on the other hand, is made up of young men fresh from the job, who have come to the front because they reflect most accurately the present sentiments and wishes of the workers who have elected them.

The older leaders of the CIO, from long-established unions, also have had direct and freshening contact with the rank and file of labor. They have not been content to rest and vegetate on the laurels of earlier campaigns, but have thrown themselves personally into the work of organizing new millions in other industries besides their own.

Houston Contradictions

The remoteness of AFL leaders from their rank and file explains some of the contradictions in evidence at the Houstonn.

Any test of opinion will show that American organized workers, whether in the AFL or the CIO, are strongly pro-New Deal; that they cherish the Wagner labor relations act as the charter of their collective bargaining rights and are eager to defend it against all attacks; that they favor unity of all labor, and that they welcome all progress in unionization and the winning of better conditions.

But you'd never guess this from listening to the speeches of Green, Frey and the other craft nabobs of the AFL.

They have repeatedly endorsed the most anti-New Deal candidates running in recent primaries. And at Houston they seem to have devoted most of their time to attacks on the Wagner act and the board which administers it, and to denunciations of the CIO for its work in organizing and improving the conditions of millions.

Yet every rank and filer in the ranks of labor knows, what the AFL leaders seek to ignore, that the success of the CIO in doubling the strength of organized labor has immeasurably aided the workers in all industries.

The CIO has never been hostile to any bona fide union that was rendering service to its members, and many a weak and dwindling craft union has been granted a new lease of life by cashing in on the union spirit stirred up by the organizing drives of the CIO.

Further than this, every AFL member can thank the CIO for protecting his wage standards by organizing the basic industries from which general wage-cutting drives always started in past depressions.

It is a safe bet that the CIO convention, representing as it will the lastest trends of thought among American workers, will be too busy with the constructive tasks of pushing union organization to devote much time to the type of recriminations which have marked the AFL convention.

It is also easy to predict that the CIO convention will reflect the attitude of the great majority of American workers by an uncompromising stand for progressive and New Deal policies, for defense of the Wagner act, and for the unity of all labor through organization and general solidarity.

Through the CIO a new and more progressive labor movement has come into being, because the old leaders lay down on the job, lost contact with the rank and file and became an obstruction rather than a help to organization.

The CIO has now become the main body, the majority movement of American labor, and as such it feels a responsibility to represent the wishes and interests of all of labor—in contrast to the factional and spiteful spirit shown by craft leaders at Houston.

An Unwanted Leader

An interesting incident showing how reactionary AFL leaders are forfeiting the confidence of their own rank and file comes from the recent convention of the AFL Bricklayers union at Milwaukee.

After a wire had been read to the convention from William Green, saying he would attempt to come to address it, delegates rose suggesting that the AFL leader be asked to stay away. They denounced him particularly for lining up with the anti-labor Republican forces in Pennsylvania.

These delegates vigorously applauded, and a motion to invite Green was finally withdrawn without a dissenting voice. The entire incident was then stricken from the record.

* * *

When Green launched his bitter attacks on John L. Lewis and industrial unionism at the Houston convention he spoke with all the venom of a man who was repudiating his earlier self.

If industrial organization be Communistic, as Green alleged, then he himself was a Communist, since he was once a vigorous advocate of industrial unionism.

And when he made his cracks about Lewis addressing Mexican organized workers at the great Mexico City rally, did he not remember that he too had once appeared with Samuel Gompers in that self-same bull ring in Mexico City, in 1925?

First CIO Convention Call Issued By Chairman Lewis

WASHINGTON—The first constitutional convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., beginning Monday, November 14, according to the official call just issued.

Chairman John L. Lewis issued the call to all National and International Unions, Organizing Committees, Local Industrial Unions and Industrial Union Councils, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization for the new labor movement which has come into being in the past three years.

The call relates "the magnificent record of achievements and overwhelming mass support" which has been established by the CIO in the course of organizing millions of previously unorganized workers.

"The ravages of the recent economic depression have not impaired the strength nor affected the ranks of the CIO," it says. "The firm stand of its affiliated unions prevented the wage cuts which employers had automatically imposed upon the workers in previous depressions.

"The CIO has forged the instrumentality whereby labor will achieve industrial and puolitcal democracy. Reactionary forces are mustering their full strength in their attempt to stop the onward march of labor. The CIO must therefore provide a permanent basis for continued achievements and success on behalf of the workers of the country."

Th decision to call a convention was first made at the Atlantic City conference of the CIO in October 1937 and confirmed at a later meeting in Washington in April 1938.

The sessions of the convention will be held in the Grotto Hall, 107 E. Montgomery Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., beginning at 10 A. M. on November 14.

Voting will be on the basis of one vote for each member, and the number of delegates will vary from two for a union with up to 5000 membership, to ten delegates for unions with more than 200,000 members.

The full text of the convention call follows:

To All National and International Unions, Organizing Committees, Local Industrial Unions, and Industrial Union Councils affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

GREETING:

Section 1. The Committee for Industrial Organization, formed less than three years ago, presented a program to the unorganized workers of this country. Today a magnificent record of achievements and an overwhelming mass support establishes the CIO as the most powerful and progressive labor force in the country. Active organizing campaigns in the mass production and basic industries have brought into being unions with millions of members in heretofore open shop and unorganized industries. A new freedom has been brought by the CIO to American workers.

The ravages of the recent economic depression have not impaired the strength nor affected the ranks of the CIO. The firm stand of its affiliated unions prevented the wage cuts which employers had automatically imposed upon the workers in previous depressions.

FORCE FOR DEMOCRACY

The CIO has forged the instrumentality whereby labor will achieve industrial and political democracy. Reactionary forces are mustering their full strength in their attempt to stop the onward march of labor. The CIO must therefore provide a permanent basis for continued achievements and success on behalf of the workers of the country.

To that end there is being called the First Constitutional Convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization. You are hereby notified that the First Constitutional Convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization will be held in The Grotto, 107 East Montgomery Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, commencing at 10 a. m., November 14, 1938.

Section 2. This Call is issued pursuant to the resolutions adopted at the Conferences of the Committee for Industrial Organization at Atlantic City, N. J., October, 1937, and at Washington, D. C., April, 1938, authorizing the calling of a constitutional convention for the purpose of forming a permanent organization and all matters incidental and relating thereto.

Section 3. The basis for representation at the Convention shall be as follows: Each National or International Union and Local Industrial Union shall be entitled to one vote for each member. Each Industrial Union Council shall be entitled to one vote.

Section 4. Each National or International Union shall be entitled to the number of delegates indicated in the following scale:

Up to	5,000	membership	2 delegates
Over	5,000	membership	3 delegates
Over	10,000	membership	4 delegates
Over	25,000	membership	5 delegates
Over	50,000	membership	6 delegates
Over	75,000	membership	7 delegates
Over	100,000	membership	8 delegates
Over	150,000	membership	9 delegates
Over	200,000	membership	10 delegates

Each Local Industrial Union and Industrial Union Council shall be entitled to one delegate. Local Industrial Unions may combine with other Local Industrial Unions in a reasonable radius of one another and elect delegates to represent them.

Section 5. The Committee for Industrial Organization shall furnish credential blanks in duplicate, which must be attested as required on the blanks. The duplicate shall be retained by the delegate and the original forwarded to Mr. John Brophy, Executive Director and Acting Secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization, 1106 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. No credentials will be accepted later than ten days prior to the date for convening the Convention.

Section 6. The Credentials Committee shall not transfer votes to any delegate unless authorized by the appropriate Local Industrial Union or Industrial Union Council to do so.

Section 7. When any delegate's credential is to be contested, a notice of such contest must be sent to Mr. John Brophy, Executive Director and Acting Secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization not later than ten days prior to the date for convening the Convention; but any delegate whose credential is contested may be unseated at any time during the Convention.

Section 8. Delegates to the Convention from Local Industrial Unions and Industrial Union Councils must be elected at official meetings of the specific union or council after this Call for the Convention is received and has been read to the union or council. The Recording Secretary of said union or council shall issue a notice signed by himself and the union or council president, at least three (3) days prior to such meeting, stating that the delegates are to be elected on a certain date.

Delegates must receive a majority vote of the members present at such meeting, and no meeting other than the one first advertised and called in accordance herewith shall be recognized as an official meeting for the election of such delegates.

Section 9. All resolutions and proposals for the Constitution to be considered by the Convention shall be sent, not later than ten days prior to the date for convening the Convention, to Mr. John Brophy, Executive Director and Acting Secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization, who will distribute them among the Chairmen of the various appropriate committees.

Section 10. Resolutions bearing on different subjects must be typewritten on separate papers and on only one side of the paper.

(s) JOHN L. LEWIS,
Chairman.

Why The Wagner Act Should Not Be Amended

This is the third installment from a new pamphlet on the Wagner Act, to be issued shortly by the CIO Legal Department. Another section from the new publication will appear in The CIO NEWS next week.

Has the Wagner Act Brought Industrial Unrest?

One of the charges against the Wagner Act is that it has led to industrial unrest by giving new privileges to labor without imposing additional responsibilities, and has thus brought about conflicts between employers and employees despites its own expressed purpose, which is to further industrial peace.

This charge is false.

It has been thoroughly proven by statistics that the greatest cause of strikes and industrial conflict is the refusal of employers to recognize their employes and to sit down and deal with them across the conference table.

It is therefore the theory of the Act that if employers and organized employes can be brought together for orderly negotiations, the great majority of their problems can be ironed out without conflict.

The sole purpose of the law is to guarantee employees the right to organize so that they may meet and deal with their employers on this basis.

STRIKES BEFORE ACT

The entire history of labor relations supports the theory that this conference method leads to the satisfactory and permanent solution of most labor problems. This fact has been proved by the very figures which opponents of the Act cite to show that there was a larger number of industrial disputes after the Act was declared constitutional than in previous years.

The significance of such figures is not that unions have been overreaching as a result of their newly-won legal rights. Labor has asked only what the law guaranteed it and what it should be granted if we are to have industrial peace.

The truth is rather that too many powerful corporations, acting under the advice of their Liberty League lawyers, the Chamber of Commerce the National Association of Manufacturers, and Tory industrialists like Girdler, have deliberately tried to deny the Act a fair chance to demonstrate its effectiveness. Only too often they have refused to deal with their organized employees at all, and have utilized espionage, violence and every other possible weapon against them.

PRACTISES ABROAD

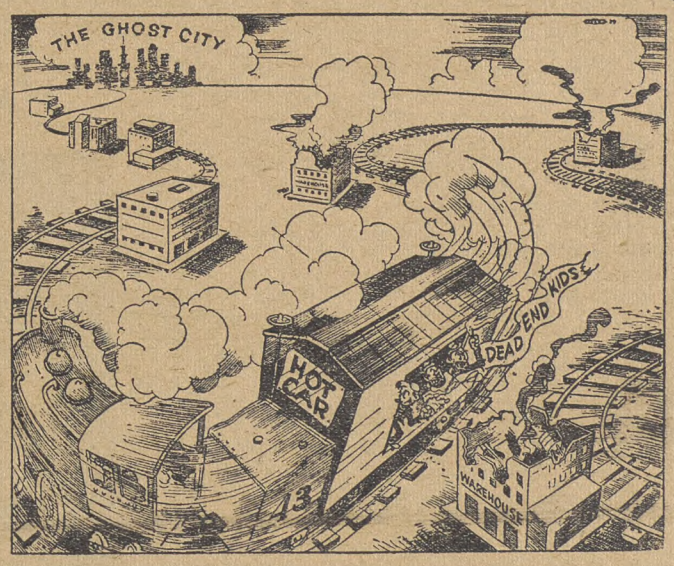
In contrast to the policy which has been followed by big business here, the right to bargain collectively is widely recognized and thoroughly established in England and Sweden, not as a result of any regulation of labor, but because employers in those countries accept the desirability of unions as a stabilizing influence in industrial relations.

The result is that industrial conflicts there, as compared with the United States, is insignificant.

The National Labor Relations Board has dealt with some 17,000 labor disputes since the Act was passed; the great majority of these in the last year since the law was held valid. Had it not been for the Board, many, perhaps a majority, of these disputes would have been fought out with the weapons of strike and lockout. In the face of such figures, charges that the Act has caused industrial unrest are absurd.

The real threat to industrial peace in recent months has been the refusal of big business to obey the law.

The Dead End Kids Are At It Again--



The Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, inserted this ad in San Francisco papers to answer anti-labor propaganda of the Association of Distributors, which is conducting a lockout in 122 warehouses throughout the city.

The warehouse owners have spread the lockout by seeking to force the warehousemen to unload a freight car which was filled at the F. W. Woolworth Co. plant by scabs and strikebreakers. As the warehousemen refused, employers shut down the plant and moved the car on to the next warehouse.

The freight car, which has been followed around the city by ILWU pickets, has gained the name of the "red hot box car."

Lewis Gets Seamen's Welcome

When CIO Chairman John L. Lewis returned from his recent trip to Mexico on the S. S. City of Norfolk, he was given a rousing demonstration by the crew, who are members of the Natl. Maritime Union, CIO. Lewis is shown above surrounded by the crew, to whom he delivered a speech praising their union's accomplishments.

Seamen Gave Big Reception To Lewis On Trip From Mexico

NEW YORK—Informal visits with the crew, a mass meeting on board ship, radio greetings from 11 other vessels, and a large cake with CIO spelled out in icing marked the trip of Chairman John L. Lewis from Mexico to New York on the S. S. City of Norfolk, manned by a 100 per cent. CIO crew of seamen and radio operators.

Lewis was returning from the conference of trade unions at Mexico City, where he aided in organizing a new Latin American Confederation to promote unity of workers on the American continents and to fight the menace of fascism.

Labor delegations welcomed the CIO leader at stops during the voyage, taking him ashore for celebrations at Balboa, Christobal and Havana.

PRAISES NMU

Lewis praised the efforts of the CIO Nat. Maritime Union in his address to the crew pointing out that it had achieved a high record in the CIO in spite of extreme difficulties.

"I know what the NMU has accomplished in spite of tremendous odds," he said. "Your strike against the AFL officials of 1936-7 will go down in labor history. Your great achievement was made in spite of black-jacking by hired thugs, harrassment from so-called labor leaders and many other adverse and unenvied happenings.

"The CIO is expanding, let no man tell you otherwise. CIO maritime workers, ashore and afloat, shall have conditions suitable to this day and age. It seems at present we cannot depend on anyone except ourselves. Politicians are hamstrung to the economic royalists, but even they will have to get moving and get moving fast."

Lewis referred to his visit in Mexico City and the enthusiasm for the CIO he had observed there among Latin-American workers.

"As you probably know, I have just been attending a convention of unions in Mexico City," he said. "I wish you could have seen the enthusiasm for the CIO at that convention. I was able to find out to my pleasure that the Mexican Confederation of Workers patterns its ideas and ideals on our CIO."

URGES UNITY

A portion of Lewis' speech was devoted to the need for unity in the ranks of CIO unions, in which he strongly urged the seamen to avoid dissension in their organization.

"The days when you were crimp slaves are gone," he declared. "You have before you a great chance. Do not spoil it, do not let personal quarrels rob you of that which you have fought for. Aid your leaders in the common fight to improve the American system of living."

Lewis ended his talk with a reference to President Roosevelt, describing him as "labor's greatest friend."

When the passengers saw the enthusiasm of the crew at the impromptu mass meeting they asked if Lewis would speak to them also, and accordingly he spoke at a second gathering in the passengers' quarters.

Auto Union Reinstates Four Officers

(Continued From Page 3)

peace and harmony within its ranks and among its elected officers. Only such unity will secure a firm organization and preserve the gains heretofore achieved for the members of the Union. It is imperative that the conflict and turmoil which has beset the International Union and its locals must come to an end.

RECOMMENDATION

"To accomplish this purpose, the Committee hereby makes the following recommendation and determination:

"(1) There must be restored within the organization full recognition of administrative responsibility and authority. For this reason it is urgently recommended that the Executive Board immediately adopt specific rules governing the responsibility and authority of the members of the Board and the International officers and provide for the immediate and specific assignment of work among the officials of the International Union.

"(2) George F. Addes, Richard T. Frankensteen, Ed Hall and Wyndham Mortimer shall resume their duties as officers of the Union and members of the International Executive Board as of the date of this decision, without reimbursement for lost compensation.

"They shall also be restored to their full rights and privileges as members of the Union in continuous good standing, as if said orders of suspension and expulsion had not been issued, and should not be subject to any disqualification, as a result of said orders, under Section 7 of Article 6 and Section 5 of Article 10 of the constitution of the International Union, or any other provision thereof."

Sen. Burke, Wagner Act Foe, Praises Hitler

NEW YORK (FP)—Sen. Edward R. Burke of Nebraska, the most outspoken enemy in Congress of the Wagner Act, came back from a tour of European nations this week with a song of praise for Hitler's rule in non-union Germany.

"In the things Hitler is actually doing to bring about the well-being of the entire German people, I think that he is greater than Bismarck. He has already done more than Bismarck did for the masses of the people," the Tory Democrat said.

"NO DISCONTENT"

Burke said he saw no signs of discontent in Germany, where the right to join a union is equivalent to the right to join a concentration camp. "The masses of people are fully behind Hitler in the things that he is doing for Germany in an economic way." Burke also upheld Hitler's claim to the Sudeten area.

Burke went to Europe presumably to study the working of the British labor disputes act. He is an ardent supporter of crippling amendments for the Wagner Act.

Heil Hitler

Sen. Burke of Nebraska, who returned from a trip to Europe with resounding praise for Nazi dictator Adolph Hitler.

New Homes For Old

A department dealing with the need for better housing and how to obtain it, conducted by the CIO Committee on Housing.

By THOMAS HUMPHRIES

Do you live in one of the 15 states without state housing laws?

Do you live in Maine, New Hampshire, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, South Dakota, Washington, Arizona, Oklahoma or New Mexico?

If you do, you're out of luck.

In the other states, the 33 states with housing legislation, the cities, towns and counties can set up local housing authorities which are able to borrow money from the United States Housing Authority and build decent low-rent homes for workers who are now ill-housed. But until your State Legislature enacts a housing law, the cities and towns in your State will be excluded from the benefits of the government's low-rent housing program.

Yet there's no reason to sit back in your chair and mope about it. The Legislature of each of these 15 states will meet in January. Housing bills will be introduced. And if labor puts its shoulder to the wheel, these bills will not be sidetracked or smothered in committees—as they were at previous sessions.

In seven of these states, real housing action can be expected—In Maine, Minnesota, Washington, Iowa, Utah, Wyoming and Oklahoma. For there are CIO State Industrial Union Councils in each of them.

In many cases the State Industrial Union Councils will have to buckle down and sweat blood before a housing bill is passed. Even in states like Minnesota, where the state administration can be expected to support housing legislation, there is the possibility that reactionary real estate and banking interests will force the Legislature to sabotage state housing bills—unless the pro-housing administrations get the wholehearted support of labor.

WHAT TO DO

Unfortunately, not all state administrations have made it clear where they stand on state housing laws. The first thing labor must do, then, is to get a straightforward statement from the Governor. Does he favor a housing law which would pave the way toward better housing or does he oppose such a law?

State senators and representatives should also be quizzed in this fashion. More than any others, candidates for the State Legislatures at the coming elections must be asked to declare themselves.

Above all, close attention must be paid to all housing bills introduced in the State Legislature. A bad housing bill is often worse than no housing bill at all.

WHAT IS A GOOD BILL?

What makes a good state housing bill?

First of all, every city, town and county must be allowed to set up a local housing authority. Responsibility for deciding whether local housing authorities are to be set up must be put in the hands of the local city, town and county governments—rather than in the hands of the governor or a state housing board.

Second, low-rent housing projects should be exempted from all local taxes. Without tax exemption, low rents will often be impossible.

Third, the local housing authorities must be given the power to float bond issues. Unless this is done, few authorities will be able to match the 90 per cent. USHA loan with 10 per cent. in local funds which is required by the United States Housing Act.

Labor Party Names Slate

(Continued From Page 3)

party was stated in these words:

"The fundamental objective of the American Labor Party is the establishment of an effective and enduring political instrument to deal fearlessly with the social and economic problems of our state and nation."

VARIED PLATFORM

The platform adopted covered a wide range of social legislation with planks on labor, agriculture, consumers, social security and health insurance, unemployment, housing, power, taxation, education, youth, civil service, civil liberties, the state constitution and crime.

Common interests of labor, consumers and farmers were stressed by the platform planks which pledged ALP candidates to seek legislation beneficial to all three of these basic groups. Protection of the Wagner Act and opposition to any weakening amendments was voiced. Extension of the wages and hours act and ratification of the child labor amendment were other important labor demands.

AID FOR CONSUMERS

For consumers, the party pledged support of national, state and city yardstick projects designed to cut electric rates, and other basic goods and services, such as milk. Consumer representatives on regulatory agencies was asked. Farmers were pledged crop insurance, extension of rural electrification, better rural schools, and general support of progressive proposals to aid farm income.

Enthusiasm was at a high pitch throughout the convention and the candidates received ovations on their appearance.

The name of Gov. Lehman was offered to the convention by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers, while the name of Senator Wagner was put in nomination by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, both of whom are founders and central figures in ALP affairs.

Speed Record

Buffalo—New CIO speed records were hung up here when Regional Director Hugh Thompson called a meeting of Ross Heater Co. workers Sunday, signed 70 of 96 that day and the rest on Monday, drew up a contract Tuesday, and started negotiations with the boss Wednesday morning.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

The CIO NEWS

Published weekly at Harrisburg, Pa., for October 1, 1938.

Washington, D. C., ss:

Before me, a notary public in and for the District of Columbia aforesaid, personally appeared Len De Caux, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of THE CIO NEWS and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor are: Publisher: Committee for Industrial Organization, 1106 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Editor: Len De Caux, 1106 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

2. That the owner is: Committee for Industrial Organization—John L. Lewis, chairman; Philip Murray, vice-chairman; Sidney Hillman, vice-chairman; John Brophy, director.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

(s) LEN DE CAUX, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this third day of October, 1938.

EDWARD G. ROTHROCK.

(My commission expires July 15, 1942)

LABOR *And The* LAW

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

West Coast Attacks On Labor

In 1901, the English high courts handed down a decision declaring illegal a threatned strike against a customer of a non-union employer. The decision forbade unions to use coercionn, molestation, intimidation and obstruction.

Speaking of the decision and these legal bonds on unions, Lord Haldane, a noted conservative lawyer who had been counsel for the employer, said:

"I will defy the attorney general or any other lawyer to state what the position of those who have to conduct a strike is at the present moment.

"The effect of this judgment . . . has been to make it an impossibility to conduct a peaceable strike in a legal fashion."

These words of Lord Haldane describe what the fearful status of organized labor would be under the proposals now being made on the West Coast. They are definitely a reversion to the anti-labor laws of England in the last century.

The city of Los Angeles has already passed a vicious anti-picketing law, and this November even worse proposals will be placed before the voters in California, Oregon and Washington. All of these measures have one aim in common, and that is to wreck organized labor.

LOS ANGELES

Under the Los Angeles ordinance, picketing can only take place where a majority of the employes have voted by secret ballot to strike.

A labor dispute is limited to a dispute between a single employer and his employes. Pickets may not by their numbers, words, signs, or gestures threaten, intimidate, molest, coerce, or obstruct any person, and unions may not boycott non-union employers or non-union made goods.

The terms are defined to mean the bringing of economic pressure upon the employer and his allies such as anti-union customers or scabs. Without this power to use such pressure, unions are powerless.

The penalty for violation of these provisions may be a fine of $500, or imprisonment for six months, or both, and a picket may be found guilty of violating more than one section of the law.

The initiative measure which faces organized labor on the California ballot contains the same restrictions upon picketing as are found in the Los Angeles ordinance, but it goes further and applies these restrictions to all union activity.

In other words, under this California proposal, not only picketing but all union activity which interferes with an employer's business in any way is illegal and subjects the union and its members and officers to criminal penalties.

OREGON

The Oregon measure does not deal specifically with picketing, but it contains the same blanket prohibitions upon united action of workers.

It contains the further provision that a labor union may not collect any more money than is necessary to carry on its activities, and it requires a detailed financial accounting of union funds. It gives judges the power to decide whether a labor union is collecting money for legal purposes.

The English repealed this kind of a law about 30 years ago.

WASHINGTON

The initiative measure of Washington has a unique provision.

A union may not call a strike until a secret ballot has been taken among the employes to determine whether they wish to go on strike, and until 30 days after the employer has finally refused all offers of negotiations, mediation or conciliation.

Local officials are given power to conduct elections among unions and to determine whether the employer is refusing to settle the dispute. Pending these steps, a union is absolutely forbidden to engage in picketing, strike action or any other attempt to bring pressure to bear upon the employer to win their demands.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL

It is impossible within the scope of this brief column to point out in detail all the provisions of these measures. The foregoing merely outlines the substance of each of them, but even from this brief summary, it is clear that they are intended to wreck labor unions.

They are not only in violation of the rights conferred by the National Labor Relations Act, but they are also clearly unconstitutional.

The sponsors of these legislative proposals are well known and include the leading anti-union industrialists on the West Coast and the notorious Associated Farmers organization. This organization is composed of the large land owners on the West Coast who have for years maintained a reign of terror among the West Coast agriculture workers.

Labor unions and progressive groups on the West Coast which have united to defeat the initiative measures in the coming election, deserve the full support of organized labor through the country.

CIO Federal Workers Refute Charges of Slow-Down Strike

WASHINGTON—Vigorous denial of unfounded charges that Federal government workers were sabotaging the work of the various agencies by "slow-down" strikes was voiced by Jacob Baker, president of the CIO United Federal Workers. The slanders appeared in a signed story in the Tory New York Herald-Tribune, and in the Washington Post.

"To accuse Government workers of concerted efforts at inefficiency is more than ridiculous, it is outrageous," Baker said.

"One of the most heartening things about the Federal establishment is the fact that as new functions have developed under the New Deal, workers have come into the Government working long and zealously without count of effort or hours.

"That still goes on wherever necessary whether it be the Social Security Board, the Natl. Labor Relations Board, or the old established departments," he declared.

RECORD OF PROGRESS

Baker further pointed out that the United Federal Workers has made an important contribution to the improvement of working conditions for Federal employes, through grievance adjustment, plans for elimination of serious overtime, and better administrative practises.

Part of the Herald-Tribune story said that the Labor Relations Board was organized by the CIO. Baker contradicted this sharply, pointing out that the United Federal Workers has no local on the Board. The employes there are organized, but have remained independent of any national affiliation.

A spokesman at the labor board said the writer of the story was a "cockeyed liar."

Officials of the Social Security Board and the Labor Department similarly denied that they were faced with any labor disputes or slowdown strike. The SSB, in fact, pointed out that its work is ahead of schedule.

Green's Attack On CIO Sputters In Ohio

By TED COX

CLEVELAND—Bill Green's attempt to split the labor movement is beginning to fall pretty flat in Ohio, fourth largest industrial state in the union.

Green's campaign began to go haywire when he tried to swing AFL rank and filers behind the notorious union-hater, Governor Martin Luther Davey.

Green came into Ohio and joined forces with Tom Girdler, other Chamber of Commerce leaders, the Ku Kluxer, Gerald L. K. Smith and similar un-American figures who were united behind the Davey campaign.

Rank and file AFL workers, probably more completely organized in Cleveland than any other American city, refused to stomach the insult of Green's Davey endorsement. They stamped into a special meeting of delegates from all AFL locals in Ohio and shook the rafters with boos when the pre-arranged plant to railroad a Davey endorsement was put into operation. The delegates refused to hear Davey.

MANY IN LEAGUE

On the contrary, Dan Tobin, Teamsters chief, and a number of other AFL leaders joined CIO unions, Labor's Non-Partisan League and railroad brotherhoods in endorsing Charles Sawyer, victorious Davey opponent.

With the Teamsters District Council of Cleveland actively supporting Sawyer in the general elections and with other powerful AFL bodies backing the New Deal candidate Green was forced to give his own personal endorsement of Sawyer for the general elections.

As the attack against all labor intensifies, Green's union-splitting efforts are cracking up on other fronts. Three weeks ago AFL and CIO leaders joined other progressive civic leaders in forming a non-profit corporation, The Ohio League For Democracy and Preservation of the Elected Judiciary.

The purpose, immediately, is a united labor campaign to defeat Tory attempts to provide for appointments instead of election of judges through a constitutional amendment November 8.

HELP RUBBER WORKERS

In Akron, center of the powerful United Rubber Workers union, AFL unions recently threw their entire support behind the rubber workers when Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., precipitated a strike and sent an army of policemen and thugs into the picket line to send more than 100 workers to the hospital. The united action brought quick settlement and suspension of police terrorism.

Some AFL unions use the CIO mimeograph in Akron and CIO leaders more than once have been designated as spokesmen for both groups by AFL leaders.

During a Toledo AFL strike, it was Lee Hall, CIO Regional Director, who notified AFL leaders that a gang of thugs were on the way to start a riot. It was A. E. Stevenson, secretary of the Cleveland Industrial Union Council, who ferreted out the information that carloads of scabs were being shipped to the struck Toledo plant through Cleveland.

SEND DELEGATES

In Columbus, AFL locals send fraternal delegates to the meetings of the CIO central labor body.

Dozens of similar actions towards unity occur here with increasing frequency to give basis to the humorous remarks that "Wall Street is going to have to get a new labor lieutenant because Green isn't producing so well."

Unity

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor is loud in his attacks on the CIO, boastful of the damage he claims can and will do to the great industrial unions.

But Green's actions are even less persuasive than his words.

In this story the CIO NEWS shows how Ohio AFL rank and file leaders, as well as many of their leaders, are joining with the CIO to extend labor's gains and defeat economic and political reaction.

In a number of other states, notably on the west coast, AFL and CIO workers are uniting to resist their common enemies, despite the efforts of Green and other Federation top leaders to prevent them from doing so.

Rochester CIO Raps Hitler

Rochester, N. Y. — Sharp criticism of the betrayal of Czecho-Slovakia to the Nazi invaders was voiced by the CIO Industrial Union Council in a resolution passed unanimously at its last meeting.

The Council called on the American people "to lift their voices for peace" and to give "courage and assistance to the British and French people in reckoning with their betrayers."

ASK BOYCOTT

It urged the U. S. government to enforce an immediate embargo on Nazi goods and to invoke the Kellogg Peace Pact against aggressor nations.

A peoples' boycott of Nazi goods and of the goods of all fascist aggressor nations was urged as an effective means of showing democratic disapproval of fascist attacks on peaceful nations.

The Rochester Council represents more than 25,000 CIO workers and their families.

Certify CIO Radio Men

Washington — Sole bargaining rights for radio telegraphers on the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company, New York City, have been granted to the American Radio Telegraphists Association, CIO affiliate.

Give 'Shows' To Aid Strikers

Members of the Federal Theater Union are shown on the picket line in front of the Emporium, San Francisco's largest department store, aiding the strike of 6,000 AFL retail clerks. All unions in the Golden Gate City are pitching in to help the strikers.

Connecticut CIO Meets Nov. 12

Many Unions Plan To Send Delegates To Convention

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Plans are being rapidly completed to add Connecticut to the growing list of states with CIO Industrial Union Councils, it was announced here.

Principal organizations represented at the forthcoming convention, announced for Bridgeport November 12 and 13, will be those in the textile and metal industries, which have made good progress in enrolling workers in the CIO.

Although Connecticut has for years been the home of open-shop, anti-labor employers, and has a long record of anti-labor action by state legislatures and judges, the CIO has "more than held its own in the state," according to Michael F. Widman, Jr., CIO regional director for New England.

CIO HAS GAINED

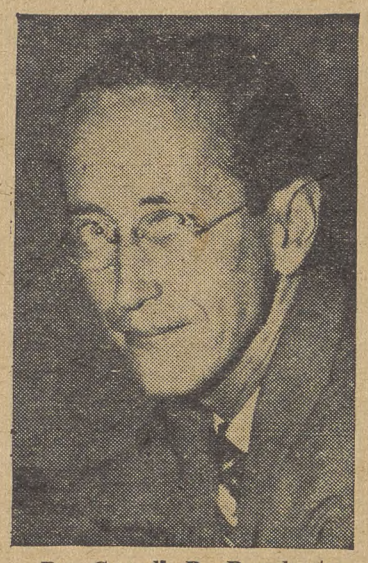
"The CIO unions have held their ground and more than that secured signed contracts and many gains for the workers of Connecticut during the past year," he declared.

The need of such a Council was felt last year Widman explained, but due to the negotiations for unity between the CIO and the AFL of last December, it was decided to postpone setting up the body.

On July 21 an enthusiastic meeting of the largest state CIO unions took place, and a committee was elected with instructions to call a convention for this purpose. Alex Cashin, state organizer of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, was elected chairman of this committee, and Thomas R. Molly, president of the large Hartford local of the CIO United Automobile Workers, secretary.

Calls to all Connecticut CIO locals are going out this week. The convention will be held in the Stratfield Hotel in Bridgeport.

Appointed



Dr. Carroll R. Daugherty, an authority on economics in labor affairs, who has been appointed chief economist for the wage-hour division of the Department of Labor. Two years ago Daugherty published an important study of the steel industry, in which he urged steel manufacturers to sign agreements.

Frisco Steel Local Builds Defense Fund

San Francisco—A $5000 defense fund for the aid of arrested members of Oakland and Los Angeles locals has been pledged by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, according to SWOC Local 1684.

Officials said the suggestion for the fund came from Philip Murray, SWOC director.

A grand jury in Los Angeles indicted thirteen men including three members of Oakland Local 1798, assault and conspiracy charges arising out of the recent statewide strike at the American Can Co. plants.

Shipyard Union Gets New Pact

Camden, N. J.—CIO workers in the New York Shipbuilding Corporation have just renewed their contract holding all previous gains and winning new ones.

The same general wage scale is retained from last year's contract at a minimum of $4.64 per day.

Gains include extra pay for night workers, vacations with pay and a raise for drillers. The work week was increased from 36 to 40 hours in full departments. Rotation work was also won as were seniority rights and arbitration of disputes.

The renewed contract was unanimously approved by the membership of the local before signature.

OFFER LABOR COURSE

Dallas, Tex. — Southern Methodist University is offering, for the first time, a course in labor problems.

Linseed Oil Firms Nearly All Union; District 50 Active

WASHINGTON—The "big names" in the linseed oil industry are now attached to union contracts signed with local unions of District 50, United Mine Workers of America.

The linseed oil plants in Minneapolis, Spencer-Kellogg and Sons, Inc., Archer-Daniels-Midland, and Minnesota Linseed, are now operating under closed shop contracts which embody wage increases and marked improvements in seniority and working conditions.

In Edgewater, N. J., the large Spencer-Kellogg plant signed the first of the union contracts and, at present, negotiations are underway in the Archer-Daniels plant.

BIG CAMPAIGN

The drive by District 50 to bring all linseed workers into the union is synchronized with a successful organizational drive in the paint and varnish industry, for which linseed oil is the base. In New York City and Philadelphia paint and varnish firms are being signed up every week.

To date the following paint firms manufacture their product under strict union conditions: in New York City—Valentine and Co., Monroe Sanders, Arnesto, Adelphi, Colonial, Dutch Masters, Purity, Paragon, and Metropolitan Paint Cos.; in Philadelphia—Maurer, Lawrence-McFadden, Pinol, and Girard Paint Cos.

In addition to the metropolitan paint companies the following firms are under contract: Standard Ultramarine, Huntingdon, W. Va.; Valentine and Co., Newark, N. J.; Akron Paint and Varnish, Akron, O.; Thompson and Co., Oakmont, Pa.; C. K. Williams, Easton, Pa.; Western Paint and Varnish, Duluth, Minn.; Baer Co., Stamford, Conn., and Kay and Ess Paint Co., Dayton, O.

District 50 expects several new paint contracts and further linseed oil organization in the next few weeks.

Liberal Congressmen Urge Support of FDR

Rep. Coffee

By LOUIS R. HUBER

Tacoma, Wash.—Rep. John M. Coffee, one of the most vigorous and outspoken members of the liberal bloc in Congress, sees in anti-labor referendum propositions in the three Pacific coast states an attack on the New Deal program of President Roosevelt.

The initiatives, in the states of California, Oregon and Washington, place stringent curbs on labor activity, and would seriously damage all unions.

"The great work of the President will be considerably weakened and the strength of the liberal movement mitigated by the passage of such anti-labor legislation," Coffee warned.

"Only through organization of the workers and the spread of the liberal doctrines in their ranks, can America emerge successfully from the economic chaos now engulfing us. These anti-labor initiatives would destroy organized labor by depriving the workers of the best weapons labor possesses. Defeat them decisively!"

Rep. Bigelow

Cincinnati, Ohio.—A warning that any sizeable increase in the Republican congressional delegation in the election added to Democratic reactionaries, "will mean the disruption of the New Deal policies and programs," was issued by Rep. Herbert S. Bigelow this week.

Bigelow, one of the ablest champions of labor and liberal causes in Congress, is seeking re-election here with the strong support of Labor's Non-Partisan League, unions and progressive groups.

WOULD HURT LABOR

"If the Democrats suffer the loss of even half the seats in Congress that the Republicans are claiming or even half the seats that the Gallup poll is now predicting will be lost to the Democrats, it will be a serious blow to Roosevelt's leadership," Rep. Bigelow declared.

"Any such accessions of Republican strength, supplemented by the large number of Democratic reactionaries, especially from the South, will mean the disruption of the New Deal policies and programs.

"Every seat that is captured will be just one more spike driven into the cross on which not only Roosevelt but labor will be crucified."

Assist Labor, Carey Urges Catholics

New York—The Catholic church is interested in helping union organization, Pres. James B. Carey of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, told the National Conference of Jews and Christians here.

Speaking as a "member of the Catholic faith and as a leader of labor," Carey said:

"The opinion is far too widespread, both among Catholics and others, that the Catholic Church is opposed to the organization of labor for the purpose of helping workers to better their wages and working conditions, and to reduce, where practicable, their hours of toil. Nothing could be further from the truth.

TRUTH HIDDEN

"Unfortunately this truth has been obscured partly by the propaganda of the enemies of labor, and most unfortunately, it has been obscured at times by the failure of the servants of the Church themselves to interpret the Church's social teachings in their true light."

The union leader asked if it were not better to attack our economic and social ills at their roots, "as the labor movement is striving to do," than "to cry out that every man who works effectively to better the condition of the workers is a Communist?"

Houston, Tex.—The Texas Co., major gasoline producers and distributors, was ordered to refrain from discrimination against the Intl. Oil Workers Union, CIO, in a report handed down by a Labor Board trial examiner.

Cuban Trade Unions Fight Uphill Battle

By NATHANIEL WEYL

MEXICO CITY—After three black years of government repression, Cuban organized labor is today making substantial gains and a strong trade union movement is emerging.

Just twelve months ago, your correspondent saw circulars from Cuban army officials, giving the local authorities tips on how to spy on the trade union movement. Today all this is a thing of the past.

Cuba's man on horseback, Colonel Fulgencio Batista, has had a change of heart. Economic crisis on the sugar bowl island, the pressure of a strong popular movement for democracy, and the cooling of the U. S. State Department's attitude toward military dictatorships are three big reasons for his new policy toward labor.

FREE SPEECH RESTORED

About half a year ago, the political exiles—many of them leaders of labor—were permitted to return to Cuba, and today free speech prevails on the island. The trade unions — formerly hunted and persecuted by the police—are now legally recognized.

The battle for labor's rights is not won, however. Strikes are still illegal in Cuba. The dictatorship does not recognize state federations of labor, such as the great Habana federation formed last March which includes 130 trade unions with a total membership of 90,000 workers. And the government has thus far blocked every effort to form a nation-wide central Cuban labor body similar to the CIO.

SUGAR IS PROBLEM

The struggle for the right to organize is most fierce in the sugar plantations. Low quotas for Cuban sugar have created economic crisis in the countryside, and the foreign corporations which dominate the sugar industry are averse to trade unions because they would force wages above the miserable 80-cet-a-day minimum. The reactionary and fascist groups in the government and army realize that once the sugar workers are solidly organized, labor will be a powerful force in the rural areas. Therefore, they fight organization. Illegal strike movements have been stamped out by army action, but nonetheless the hard, uphill work of building unions goes on.

Six big industrial unions form the core of the organized labor movement. These are the maritime workers, the workers in public utility plants, the railroad brotherhood, the tobacco workers, the transport workers, and the trade union of restaurant and theatre workers.

LABOR BACKS LIBERALS

The labor movement of Cuba supports the bloc of progressive and liberal political parties which are working to bring the island back to democratic ways. Colonel Batista evidently believes that the time has come to bury the military dictatorship.

Nation-wide elections to choose delegates for a Cuban Constitutional Convention will be held in the near future, and the trade unions will play an active role in electing progressives to the convention and defeating the various fascist and semi-fascist groups.

Lazaro Pena, young Negro leader of the tobacco workers' union and the outstanding figure in the Cuban trade union movement today, explains that organized labor is not fighting Batista. Such weather vanes as the big Cuban government delegation to Mexico last week, headed by the Minister of War and Navy, indicate that the dictatorship is taking its place with the more progressive countries of Latin America.

Philadelphia CIO Will Aid New Deal Slate

Philadelphia—The Philadelphia Industrial Union Council, CIO, this week made known its decision to support the Democratic New Deal slate in the Pennsylvania election contest.

Carl Bersing, chairman of the IUC, declared that the "workers of Philadelphia realize that the present election in this state crystallizes into a clear-cut struggle between forces seeking to uphold labor and liberal legislation, and the forces seeking to turn the state back to the backward condition in which the Republicans held our Commonwealth for so many years.

"Victory for the Democrats will signify that the people of Pennsylvania desire a progressive, liberal regime, which will constantly develop a wider and more effective program of social security, civil liberties and popular enlightenment."

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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LEWIS PEACE PROPOSAL TURNED DOWN BY GREEN

Old Gold Cigarettes On CIO 'Unfair List'

CINCINNATI — The Greater Cincinnati CIO Industrial Union Council has placed all products of P. Lorillard & Co., makers of Old Gold cigarettes and Briggs and Union Leader pipe tobacco, on its "unfair to labor" list.

The action followed the refusal of the company's management to bargain collectively with the Pioneer Tobacco Workers Local Industrial Union 55, CIO affiliate, at its Middletown, Ohio, plant. The union had been seeking to negotiate with the company, since June 1, 1937. Met by repeated rebuffs, the union went on strike early this month, completely shutting the company's plant.

(See complete list of Lorillard products, Page Three. See Story Page Eight.)

Meat Packing Firm Seeks To Suppress News Of Strike

(Special to The CIO NEWS)

SIOUX CITY, Ia. — An action unique in the history of strikes was taken here Wednesday when Swift & Co., meat packing firm, managed to have an injunction serviced on Ronald Pinkston, Sioux City Journal reporter, to prevent him from following his duty of covering a strike at the Swift plant.

Later, the injunction's effect was rescinded by the plant management on representation from the Journal's managing editor, John W. Carey.

Pinkston, president of the city chapter of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, and vice-president of the Nebraska-Iowa CIO Industrial Union Council, had been doing unbiased work in covering the strike, though stating that personally his sympathies were with the strikers.

HAD POLICE PASS

Pinkston had a pass from Police Commissioner Harold Sturgeon to pass through the lines but Deputy Sheriff Leo Schneiders served the injunction, with the remark, "take it or leave it."

Later, the company said it had no desire to embarrass Pinkston or the Journal in covering the news. Strikers took this move to mean that the company and cohorts wanted to keep news of the strike from the public.

Guildsmen in the city were indignant and Pinkston offered to submit the papers filed to a jury to determine if he had or had not covered the news in an impartial manner.

Revolt Rises In AFL; Delegates Over-ride Attack On New Deal

HOUSTON, TEX. —The proposal of CIO Chairman John L. Lewis that he and President William Green of the American Federation of Labor resign their offices in the interests of labor peace, was this week rejected by Green.

Green had demanded Lewis's resignation as chairman of the CIO, as the price of unity. Lewis declared that he was quite willing to do so, if Green would do likewise, but the Federation leader refused.

The AFL convention was marked by unprecedented signs of revolt against the anti-New Deal policies of its leaders, and against their opposition to unity with the CIO.

SHOWS REVOLT

Two important developments reflected the growing revolt within the AFL and shook the prestige of its leadership:

1. A warning by Pres. Daniel Tobin of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters that he might lead his powerful union out of the AFL unless the top command made sincere moves for peace.

2. A rebellion among the delegates against the resolutions committee's efforts to swing the AFL into sharp opposition to the New Deal, whose policies the committee branded as tending toward "socialism."

A committee report introduced by Matthew Woll and John P. Frey and reading like a Liberty League manifesto, was referred back to the executive council for "further study."

(See story, Page 3; Editorial, Page 4; and article on "The crisis in the AFL," Page 4.)

CIO Wins Agreement For 15,000 Beet Workers

WASHINGTON. — Last-minute negotiations leading towards an agreement forestalled a threatened strike of 15,000 beet workers in Colorado, it was learned here.

The strike was scheduled for this week by the CIO United Cannery and Agricultural Workers, when representatives of the Mountain States Beet Growers Assn. suddenly broke off negotiations for a collective bargaining contract.

Donald Henderson, president of the union, wired U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace urging him to assist in finding a peaceful settlement.

In reply, Wallace declared that his Department had no authority to intervene in the dispute, since the Jones-Costigan Act had been invalidated by the Supreme Court in 1936.

John Brophy, national director of the CIO, called on Wallace in Washington to urge the Secretary to use his good offices in effecting a peaceful settlement.

BULLETIN !

CIO WINS

Chicago—The United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, won a 2840-237 Labor Board election victory at the big Armour & Co. plant here this week.

(See Story Page Three)

Masked Men Protest Ford Policies

United Automobile Workers members at the Edgewater, N. J., Ford assembly plant attended the New Jersey CIO Industrial Union Council meeting last week. But, taking no chances with the flivver king's spy system, they appeared with masks to hide their identity. Delegates gave them a rousing reception. (See Story Page Six).

Distillery Drive Pushed By CIO

Pittsburgh—A drive to organize all distilleries in the CIO is being pushed by the recently established Distillery Workers Organizing Committee.

Seven Local Industrial Unions already affiliated to the CIO formed the nucleus for the Organizing Committee, with special impetus coming from two in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh areas.

Present concentration is in the east and mid-west where two districts consisting of Maryland, New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania and Kentucky and Ohio have been set up.

Clinton Golden, regional director of the SWOC, is chairman of the new group.

Hint Sen. Burke Now In Favor Of Wagner Act

WASHINGTON — Sen. Edward Burke of Nebraska, leading foe of the Wagner Act and the Natl. Labor Relations Board in Congress, was reported this week to have dropped his hostility to the law.

According to Washington Merry-Go-Round, syndicated column about events in the nation's capital, Burke was quoted as saying:

"I still think there ought to be some revision of the Wagner Act, but I now feel that whatever changes are proposed should come from the sponsor of the measure, Senator Wagner. I don't contemplate offering any amendments."

"Collective bargaining seems to have worked out excellently in England. Employers told me that strong unions meant discipline and responsibility among their workers."

Pennsylvania AFL Unions Fight Green

Local Bodies Buck Green's Effort To Muster Votes For Davis

BY HOWARD J. McCARTNEY

PITTSBURGH. — Open revolt has broken out in Pennsylvania units of the AFL against President William Green and his cohorts in the high command of the AFL. The revolt was provoked by orders handed down by Green to the effect that the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and its local organizations must support Republican candidates in the November General Election.

As recent developments now indicate, Green's ultimatum was a disastrous mistake. His so-called "loyal" henchmen at the head of the State Federation soundly repudiated Green's orders and unanimously voted to throw their support to New Deal Democratic canlidates. Resentment against the AFL hierarchy, originating among the state leaders, is beginning to filter down into the rank and file of the AFL.

The action of the Pennsylvania Federation closely followed a similar blanket endorsement of the New Deal state ticket by the CIO Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council. With this solid labor backing, and with liberal elements throughout the state working for the ticket, Democratic nominees will enter the general election as strong favorites to win.

FDR Vs. GREEN

Another factor that will figure largely in the outcome is the fact that personal endorsement for the ticket has been given by President Roosevelt. Heading the slate is Pennsylvania's New Deal Governor, George H. Earle, now running for U. S. Senator. His running mates include Charles A. Jones, for governor; Leo C. Mundy for lieutenant-governor, and Thomas A. Logue for secretary of internal affairs.

Two principal reasons are responsible for the crystallization of sentiment for the slate among liberal circles:

1. The Democratic nominees have consistently sponsored social measures, many of which are now on the statute books of the State.
2. Republican candidates have emphasized that they are definitely opposed to all that the New Deal represents, even pledging to "make a bon fire" of the liberal legislation passed during Democratic administrations.

FIGHT OVER DAVIS

It is one of these Republican candidates—U. S. Senator James J. Davis, running for re-election—around whom the present internal controversy in the AFL is raging.

After the state body had scorned Green's pleas in behalf of Davis a stinging letter was sent to local leaders by Green in which he veiled the threat to establish a rival Federation.

Although the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union, AFL body, was in receipt of this threat, the delegates to the council thrust aside Green's appeal to support Republican-nominee Davis and by unanimous vote the group decided to follow recommendations of the state executive committee which had previously endorsed the Democratic ticket.

THREW OUT LETTER

The Central Labor Union relegated to the waste-basket Green's warning that in so doing they were "selling out" to a CIO senatorial aspirant. That the action carried the threat of permanent cleavage between the international leader and state and city executives was obvious. Green warned in his letter that "loyal federationists will organize outside your ranks to fight this move."

Their action in endorsing the New Deal candidates parallels steps taken by the CIO Pittsburgh Industrial Union Council. Meeting on the same night in Pittsburgh as the AFL group, the Industrial Union Council adopted a resolution pledging to work actively for the New Deal candidates.

Pennsylvania League Backs New Dealers

Harrisburg, Pa.—Unanimous endorsement of Democratic state candidates was announced by Labor's Non-Partisan League, Pennsylvania. These include George H. Earle for U. S. Senate, Charles A. Jones for Governor, Leo Mundy for Lieutenant - Governor, and Thomas Logue for Secretary of State.

At the same time the League sharply condemned the Republican candidates for the first two of these offices, Arthur James and Senator James J. ("Puddler Jim") Davis.

Describing them as cogs in the Tory Republican machine of Weir, Grundy and Marlin Pew, the League declared:

"During the long years of that control these leaders turned a deaf ear to the lengthened hours and meager pay which were the customary conditions of employment for the many.

"They imposed on labor's right to organize through the most brutal use of privately hired thugs, strikebreakers and deputy sherriffs, aided and abetted by injunction law judges who had been corporation counsel and were jacked up, on the bench as a reward for their past services."

Press Hails Bishop For CIO Stand

Chicago — Echoes of Bishop Lucey's recent article praising the CIO which was printed in the Commonweal, leading Catholic weekly, have reached the Chicago press—which with one exception is not exactly friendly to labor.

The exception is the Chicago Times, whose comparative liberalism stands out like a lighthouse beside the Tribune, the News and the Hearst papers.

The Times carries an editorial based on Bishop Lucey's article, in which it repeats his warnings against the tactic of red-baiting so often employed against the CIO.

Says the Times' editorial:

"Unblinded by prejudice, the Bishop recites the good that CIO has accomplished. He tells how it has added more new members to organized labor's ranks than there were altogether before CIO started.

"He points to organization of the great mass production industries—steel, automobiles, rubber, glass, electrical manufacture, needle trades and textiles. He cites the improvement in wages and hours for millions of CIO workers.

Due to a frenzy of red--baiting, the editorial declares, AFL meetings have "sounded like a joint convention of the Natl. Manufacturers Association and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce."

Labor-Industry Probe Suggested By Broun

WASHINGTON.—The suggestion for a labor-industry investigation commission to be appointed by President Roosevelt was made by President Heywood Broun of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, during a conference with the Chief Executive at Hyde Park last week.

In company with Jonathan Eddy and Morris Watson, ANG officials, Broun proposed that since British and Swedish labor conditions have already been investigated, it might be well to conduct a searching probe of the problems of labor and industry in this country as well.

Pres. Roosevelt made no comment on the Guild delegation's proposal.

Your WPA Job

By Ralph Hetzel, Jr.
CIO Unemployment Director

Actual examples can best describe the energy and the inventiveness with which the thousands of CIO organizations have approached the problem of unemployment.

The Schenectady Industrial Union Council has just sent in a report covering nine months of activity. This report is full of suggestions about the way to approach the problem of unemployment and is most forceful in its proof of the importance of this kind of service to CIO members everywhere.

Parts of the report are printed below:

"About the first of the year the Council recognized the need for activity among its unemployed; therefore, after some experimentation along the lines of helping its unemployed procure proper relief, it called a broad conference of organized labor of the Capitol District of New York state.

HELD CONFERENCE

"This conference was held in Schenectady, February 12. The delegates assembled represented some 30,000 organized workers both AFL and CIO. Out of this conference was formed the Capitol District Trade Union Conference on Unemployment and WPA.

"This Committee immediately establishing working relationship with the New York State Division of Unemployment Insurance—which was most needed at that time.

"The Schenectady Division set up an office in the CIO Headquarters in Schenectady. Upon being laid off our members were instructed to report immediately to headquarters. Our office for the unemployed was furnished with Unemployment Insurance Application blanks which were made out for our members, and followed through to their proper destination.

WORKED WITH CITY

"The Schenectady Division further established a collective bargaining relationship with the Schenectady Bureau of Public Welfare—through which the relief arrangements are taken care of.

"All applications for relief, unemployment insurance, or WPA jobs for our members are handled through our Unemployment Office. A committee from this office meets regularly with the City Welfare Bureau and the Unemployment Insurance Office on relief grievances and delayed insurance checks.

"This office in the nine months of its existence has turned in the following report:

14,000 Interviews.
5,320 Unemployment Insurance Applications filed.
1,200 Delayed Unemployment Insurance cases settled (87 Cases pending, but certified).
800 Members given temporary relief while waiting for Insurance checks.
960 Unemployed placed on permanent relief rolls.
350 Unemployed placed on WPA jobs.

PART-TIME WORKERS

"About 450 of our members who applied for Unemployment Insurance are employed part time. In order for these members to meet the requirements of the N. Y. State Unemployment Insurance Law, they had to have seven consecutive days off before they could have a week to their credit.

"In those cases where these members were working one, two, or three days a week—we made arrangements with the employers to bunch the work so as to give these members one complete week's work and 7 consecutive days off—thereby, making them eligible for their Unemployment Insurance, after an accumulated waiting period of five weeks.

"The effectiveness of this work in maintaining the strength of our local unions is beyond question. Our unemployed membership calls at at headquarters regularly.

"It seems to us to be extremely important that something be done to broaden the eligibility of unemployed to WPA jobs. Today in New York State an unemployed must clear through the relief rolls of his locality to be eligible for WPA."

Stage Star Lauds CIO Work

Frances Farmer (right center, in dark coat), leading lady in the play "Golden Boy," took time off from the show business to visit members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union at the Armour & Company stockyards in Chicago. A union member herself, Miss Farmer posed with union members in the "CIO Corner" at the stockyards and urged the workers to stand fast by their organization to win better working conditions. Armour employes in Chicago voted this week in a Natl. Labor Relations Board poll and chose the CIO as their sole collective bargaining agency.

Lewis Offers To Quit If Green Quits Too

Following is the full text of John L. Lewis's statement on October 11:

"The hymn of hate chanted at Houston makes me feel very sad, not because of the scurrilous epithets that were directed at me, but because the whole incident brings further confusion and greater strife into the labor movement. The men and women who will pay the price of this conflict are not at the Houston convention.

"Obviously Mr. Green and the Federation leaders are misinformed on some subjects and doubtless have been led astray in their judgments. The whole situation gives emphasis to what Mr. Heywood Broun told the President recently, namely, that a Presidential Commission should make a factual report on the conflict in labor and industry in America.

"Our Public Commission has peered into the mind behind the British monocle and has psychoanalyzed our Swedish friends. It does seem that there is an obligation to know and understand our own problems. I think there is a scriptural injunction that says you should pick the mote our of your own eye before digging too far into your neighbor's optic.

"Perhaps such a commission could get to the facts behind the allegations of Messrs. Green, Frey, Woll and their ilk at the Houston convention.

"There may be some virtue behind the suggestion of the Federation that I personally retire from official participation in the matter. Obviously the CIO could function without the benefit of my services and conceivably with increased efficiency. Manifestly that is not a unilateral problem. Obviously it is bilateral. The same suggestion would apply to Mr. Green, whose recent ferocity seems to know no bounds. In any event, I think it worth trying.

"I advise that I am willing to resign tomorrow or any day thereafter as chairman of the Committee For Industrial Organization if Mr. Green will simultaneously resign as president of the American Federatoin of Labor.

"It then may be possible for the remaining leaders of the AFL and the remaining leaders of the CIO to conclude a peace pact, in which event the contribution of Mr. Green and myself would be of some value.

"If the AFL convention wants to accept this suggestion, I will immediately, upon its acceptance arrange to file my resignation with the CIO."

Lorillard Products On CIO Unfair List

CINCINNATI — Here is the list of products made by the P. Lorillard Co.

The company's products have been placed on the unfair list by the Cincinnati Industrial Union Council, CIO, following the management's refusal to bargain with the union.

Cigarettes: Old Gold, Sensation, Deities, Murad, Helmar, Tally Ho.

Smoking: Union Leader, Briggs, Friends, Ripple.

Chewing: Beech Nut, Havana Blossom, Bagpipe.

Plug: Climax, Planet.

Little Cigars: Van Bibber, Between-the-Acts, Lyceum, Royal Bengals, Le Roy Majors.

Cigars: Muriel, Rocky Ford, New Currency, Old Virginia Cheroots.

Fine Cut: Tiger, Century.

Refused To Bargain

The action was taken to support the Pioneer Tobacco Workers Local Industrial Union 55, which called a strike at the company's Middletown, Ohio, factory.

Unsuccessful attempts had been made by the union to negotiate with the company over a period of 16 months, starting June 1, 1937.

1,000 WORKERS OUT

Close to a thousand workers responded to the strike call, shutting the factory up tight. The union later sent maintenance men into the plant to keep the furnaces running.

The company's attitude towards collective bargaining was indicated by a proposal that the union, most of whose members receive exceedingly low wages, send a negotiating committee to the New York offices of the company to conduct discussions there.

Paul W. Fuller, CIO regional director in southern Ohio, immediately wired the company an appeal for bargaining in Middletown.

Such bargaining, he said, "is the only legal method of re-opening the plant.

DEFIED LABOR BOARD

"Your employes have been denied their human and legal rights for 16 long months while you defied the Natl. Labor Relations Board, hoping to destroy their organization.

"In your arrogance you have refused the appeal of the U. S. Department of Labor. The loss suffered by your employes and the community and the unsettled labor conditions at the Middletown plant is the result of your Un-American acts, and therefore your responsibility.

"Many citizens of this community are aware of these facts, and join in this appeal for negotiations here."

The local called upon CIO unions throughout the country to write to the P. Lorillard Co., 119 W. 40th St., New York City, and let the firm know of the consumers' support for the strikers.

Revolt Spreads In AFL Against Tory Policies; Green Flays Peace Move

HOUSTON, Tex.—Resentment against tory policies and against continued labor division broke into open revolt at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which concluded its sessions in Houston this week.

The complacency of the leadership was rudely shattered by the aggressive stand taken by President Daniel J. Tobin of the Teamsters union for labor unity.

The Teamster's chief warned that his members would not continue forever to bear the brunt of the fight against the CIO and might withdraw from the Federation, if it continued its hardboiled stand against genuine peace with the CIO.

Then came the peace proposal of Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO, which drove President William Green of the Federation into full retreat.

The lion who had roared that Lewis must be removed as the price of labor peace, turned into a mouse squeaking "fraud," "grandstand play" and "grandiose bluffs" at the CIO leader's offer to resign, if Green would also quit as head of the AFL.

Green's refusal to step down in the interests of labor unity, further fanned the flames of rank-and-file resentment against the abusive and unconciliatory attitude of the AFL leadership toward the CIO.

A TORY RESOLUTION

A report of the resolutions committee attacking New Deal policies as tending toward "Socialism" was the last straw. Worded in almost identical language with the blasts issued by the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Liberty League and other reactionary employers organizations the reports submitted by Matthew Woll and John P. Frey attacked the policies of the Roosevelt administration as hostile to business and tending toward too much state control.

Delegates jumped to their feet and the convention was thrown into confusion as Woll attempted to defend the report against the angry at-

(Continued on Page 6)

Tobin Gets 2,500 Wires

HOUSTON. — Pres. Daniel J. Tobin, of the AFL Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters told delegates to the AFL convention here that he had received upwards of 2500 telegrams praising his stand for labor peace.

The wires, he said, came from both AFL and CIO locals in every part of the natoin.

CIO Gains Key Victory At Big Armour Plant

CHICAGO—The CIO packinghouse workers won a smashing 12-1 victory here Oct. 11 when they rolled up 2,840 votes for the United Packinghouse Workers, Local 347, in a Natl. Labor Relations Board poll. Only 237 votes were cast against the CIO.

The election victory gives sole collective bargaining rights to the CIO in the huge plant. It is the key to complete organization of Armour employes, since the great majority of its employes in all its plants are already organized in the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee of the CIO.

Following a conference in Chicago attended by delegates from 51 CIO locals, representing all Armour plants throughout the country, the PWOC requested the negotiating of a national union agreement.

The impressive CIO vote piled up in the election is expected to remove the last obstacle to a national agreement with Armour.

Auto Union Asks For 32-Hour Week

DETROIT. — The United Automobile Workers, CIO, its internal harmony restored through acceptance of the CIO peace proposal, this week took steps to win the 32-hour week as the auto industry commenced to expand production for the new season.

Union officials met with Chrysler and General Motors to place before the corporations' executives the demand for the spread-the-work program.

Meanwhile Pres. Homer Martin conferred with officials of the Ford Motor Company, only non-union firm still remaining in the industry.

Martin talked at some length with Harry Bennett, Ford's personnel director, and in the course of the conversation discussed the 32-hour week demand with Henry Ford.

The UAW president said that he and Bennett "had a very frank and honest discussion of conditions.

"I have been treated very cordially. We have been talking a lot about the 32-hour week. The company should be advised first-hand—not second-hand—of the policies and program of our organization. Labor and industry must co-operate and there must be a starting point."

CONFER WITH CHRYSLER

Meanwhile Vice-Presidents R. J. Thomas and Richard Frenkensteen conferred with officials of the Chrysler Motor Corp., which employs scores of thousands of workers. The negotiators refused to coment when they left the Chrysler offices.

The union's demands were dramatized last week when Local 51, at Chrysler's Plymouth plant, refused to work on Friday after the men had completed a 32-hour week.

Meeting in Washington at the time of the work stoppage—union officials denied it was a strike—the International Executive Board of the UAW called upon Chrysler to live up to its contracts and institute the shorter work-week.

The board noted that the company was working its employes at 40 hours a week, although production had not reached capacity.

Insurance Agents Win Boston Poll

BOSTON—The CIO industrial insurance agents' union won its second major labor board election victory when agents of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. in the greater Boston area chose the CIO affiliate by a margin of close to 100.

Local 41 of the United Office and Professional Workers, the union involved, gained 324 votes in the poll, conducted by the Massachusetts State Labor Relations Board. Opposition votes amounted to only 235.

A few months ago the union won a New York labor board election and certification as sole bargaining agency for more than two thousand Metropolitan Life Insurance Company agents in that city.

"The victory of the UOPWA in the Boston offices of John Hancock is the second time that industrial insurance agents employed by major insurance companies have indicated their desire to be represented by a union of their own choice. This vote is especially significant because it was achieved in the face of fierce company pressure and intimidation of the men."

Die Casters Win Three Walkouts

New York. — Three shops struck by the CIO Natl. Die Casting Workers, two in Brooklyn and one in Mount Vernon, N. Y., have settled on the union's terms.

The contracts, negotiated by W. R. Ramsey, national secretary of the union, and Edwin Hagstrom, of Local 1, provided for a flat five cent an hour raise for all workers, as well as a closed shop.

The agreements were won after a 10 day strike, during which the companies made the usual declarations of refusal to sign closed shop pacts or grant raises.

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John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-Chairman
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Light On The Question Of Labor Unity

The offer of John L. Lewis to resign as chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, if William Green would also resign as president of the American Federation of Labor, in the interests of labor unity, has served to clarify many points in the public mind.

It is an illuminating comment on the repeated charge that the personalities of the two leaders are a factor in keeping CIO and AFL apart.

Lewis, for his part, is perfectly willing to withdraw rather than to let any such suspicion interfere with labor unity. Green, on the other hand, it would appear, prefers to keep his personality to the fore regardless of consequences.

The CIO leader made his offer in response to an arrogant demand by AFL officials that the CIO unions separate themselves from their outstanding leader and chosen representative, as the price of peace with the AFL.

There is little doubt that the CIO membership would scornfully reject such outside dictation as to who their leaders should be. They have always stood for the democratic right of all workers to choose their own representatives, without interference from employers or anyone else.

But Lewis personally had no hesitation on the subject. In demonstrating the sincerity of his desire that no personal considerations should stand in the way of a unified labor movement, he also threw a flood of light on some of the factors that are really preventing labor unity.

The CIO has from the first done all in its power first to preserve and then to restore unity. It did not choose to form a new movement outside the AFL. This course was forced upon it by the action of the AFL leaders in expelling the unions which undertook the essential task of industrial organization in the mass-production industries.

And even after the CIO had become a great new labor movement, representing the majority of the organized workers, it still was ready to take the initiative for peace conferences that might hold any prospect of restoring unity.

Last year's conferences broke down because the AFL leaders were not willing to admit the new labor movement into the Federation, except on terms which threatened the very existence of the new industrial unions.

Th Houston convention of the AFL indicates that its leaders do not yet share the desire of the CIO and of most of their own members for restoration of a unified labor movement.

The CIO can afford to ignore the torrents of abuse which were poured upon it and its members. But if peace is to be achieved, there must be evidence of a sincere desire for it on both sides.

Chairman Lewis put this question of sincerity to a test by his offer to resign. But the response to this offer from the other side has been far from heartening.

The forthcoming convention of the CIO, however, so far from being an obstacle in the path of unity, is likely to be a most effective step in that direction.

For once it is conclusively established that the CIO is a firmly grounded movement with the organized power as well as the right to protect the interests of its affiliated unions, the AFL leaders will have to forget their foolish hopes of dividing and destroying the new movement.

And once they are ready to recognize established facts, and to deal sincerely and on a basis of equality with the CIO, they can be sure that neither the CIO nor its leaders will place any obstacle in the way of that genuine labor unity which has always been their aim.

Perish The Thought!

Looking Ahead

By LEN DE CAUX

The Crisis In The AFL

THE expressions of dissent from tory policies at the Houston convention reveal the existence of a profound crisis in the American Federation of Labor.

Such incidents as the rejection of an anti-New Deal report of the resolutions committee and Daniel Tobin's stand for labor unity, may not at first sight seem to justify such a conclusion.

But to anyone who is familiar with the methods whereby dissent is smothered at AFL conventions, these and other signs of revolt have a far greater significance than appears on the surface.

Rank and file sentiment has little, if any opportunity for expression at these conventions.

They are run, from the top down, by a half dozen heads of the biggest unions, who control the bloc votes which decide all issues.

Matthew Woll and John P. Frey are the agents of this inner circle who always head the resolutions committee.

Mugwumps, whose ideas antedate bustles and hoop skirts, these two can be relied upon to allow no new ideas to disturb the composure of the ruling half dozen.

A traditional timidity seems to afflict all who disagree with the convention bosses. At rare intervals they are allowed the floor to orate a little, but their opposition usually collapses when it comes to voting.

If a measure stands no chance of overcoming the bloc votes of those who rule the AFL, few unions will dare to vote for it.

All of them have some special interests for which they seek the support of the big unions. So the dissenters argue, "Why incur loss of this support or definite retaliation, for the sake of making what can be no more than a gesture of dissent?"

Daniel Tobin heads what is now the biggest union in the AFL. He is one of the all-powerful inner circle. More than that, his union, the Teamsters, serves as the shock troops in the field for the actual carrying out of the policies of the AFL's leaders.

The Teamsters can do more to punish a recalcitrant union or to aid a favored union than can any other organization in the AFL.

When Tobin rose to oppose the hardboiled and abusive anti-CIO stand of the resolutions committee and to criticize, however mildly, their attacks on the Wagner Act and New Deal policies, his speeches were a bombshell which completely shattered the composure of the ruling bureaucracy.

He did not need to threaten that his union might withdraw from the AFL. To warn as he did, that his members might not always be willing to bear the brunt of the fight against the CIO, or to take the other hard knocks involved in carrying out the reactionary policies of the Federation's leadership, was enough to throw consternation into the camp of these leaders.

Tobin's stand lent new courage to the usually timid elements who reflect more closely rank and file sentiment in the AFL. And one result was the angry revolt from the floor which buried the anti-New Deal report of the resolutions committee.

How the Members Feel

No sooner had Tobin spoken than he was deluged with messages of congratulation from the rank and file of the AFL. He reported receiving no fewer than 2500 such communications in a couple of days.

It was obvious that his stand reflected a tremendous upsurge of labor sentiment against the policies of the AFL top leadership.

He voiced the feelings of thousands of working teamsters who are sick and tired of being used as cannon fodder in futile battles against their union brothers in the CIO, and of thousands of others who have never ceased to cooperate with other unionists, whether in the CIO or AFL.

Tobin also became a channel for the expression of the pent-up feelings of countless other AFL members, who view with abhorrence the reactionary anti-New Deal policies foisted upon them by the ruling bureaucracy; who give credit to the CIO for its success in organizing the unorganized; and who profoundly desire a united and progressive labor movement.

The causes of the present crisis in the AFL are not far to seek. They are the same causes which led to the formation of the CIO three years ago.

No leadership can forever remain in the saddle, if it refuses to adjust itself to changing times and continues to flout the wishes of the majority of its followers.

Mechanical methods of control such as have long been practiced in the AFL, break down eventually when they run counter to the needs and desires of large masses of people.

The refusal of the AFL leaders to permit industrial organization of the mass-production industries did not prevent these industries from being organized. I. simply meant that the workers in them had to find another instrumentality, the CIO, to meet their union needs.

And now these same AFL leaders have overstepped themselves again. With the CIO unions ousted, they thought they had a setup which nothing could disturb. They proceeded to extend their opposition to labor progressiveism to all other forms of social and political progress.

Disregarding the overwhelming majority sentiment of their members, they have repeatedly endorsed reactionary politicians, and they have become ever more stiffnecked in their opposition to effective labor unity which will preserve the right of industrial organization for all workers who desire it.

Their unbridled attacks on the CIO and their line-up with the manufacturers associations against the Labor Board and against New Deal policies generally, have brought upon them a new retribution.

The CIO, on the other hand, is profiting from policies which reflect no divergence between the leadership and the rank and file. Its coming convention will be a substantial step in the direction of labor unity. For it will give organized expression to the majority wishes of American workers.

It will lay a solid base from which the members of both the CIO and AFL may work for real unity—with the AFL leaders, if they decide t. go along with the wishes of their rank and file, or without them, if they refuse.

Building "A Floor Under Wages"

Uncle Sam Makes Ready To Enforce Complex Pay-Hour Statute

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

WASHINGTON—On October 24 Uncle Sam takes over a mammoth task—the placing of a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours for several million of the nation's most under-privileged workers.

Under the provisions of the wage-hour bill passed at the last session of Congress, October 24 was set as the date on which 25c an hour became the minimum pay, and 44 hours the maximum work week for workers engaged in interstate commerce.

Now, with the date only a week away, the newly-created wage-hour division of the Department of Labor is working frantically to have its machinery in operation by that time.

Now employed in offices on the fifth floor of the Department of Labor building are about 100 members of the wage-hour staff. In the next few weeks that staff will grow to about a thousand, with regional offices being operated in a dozen key cities throughout the nation.

NEED MORE FUNDS

Hampering the new division's work, however, is the limited amount of money allotted to it by Congress. Out of an original appropriation of $400,000, more than $100,000 was ear-marked for other governmental bureaus cooperating with the wage-hour division itself. As a result, Elmer F. Andrews, the chief administrator of the wage-hour law, has but $290,000 with which to work until new funds are made available to him.

Compared to the allottments for similar governmental agencies, the wage-hour treasury is almost as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard.

25c MINIMUM

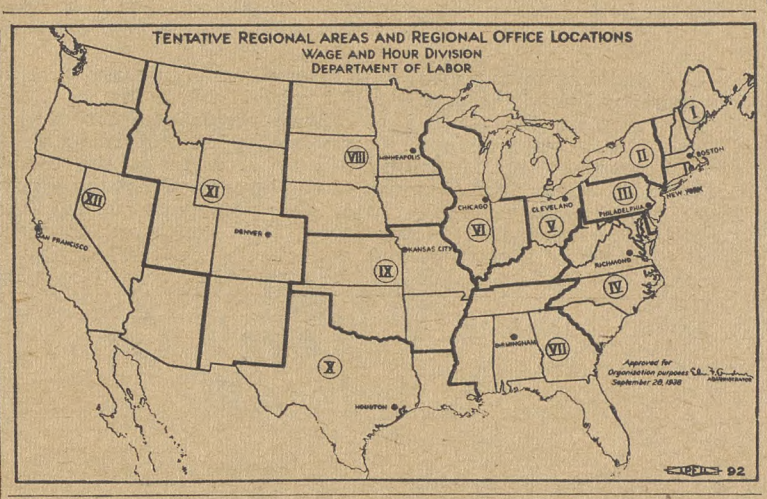
The act, as passed by Congress, requires the payment of a 25c an hour minimum wage until October, 1939, after which the minimum rises to 30c for six years. In 1945, the minimum will climb to 40c an hour.

The maximum number of hours in the work week are limited to 44 for the first year, declining to 42 for the next 12 months, and thereafter becoming settled at 40.

The act applies to employes engaged in producing, manufacturing, mining, handling transporting or working on good moving in interstate commerce, or working on operations necessary to the production of such goods.

EXEMPTIONS

There are exceptions to the law, however, which prevent its affecting workers in the transportation, agricultural, food processing, fish industries as well as retail trade where the latter is principally concerned with sales within the boundaries of any one state.



Naturally enough, the new administrator has been deluged with hundreds of letters asking for interpretation of various points in the admittedly complex piece of legislation.

PLAN REGIONAL OFFICES

In explaining that many of the points at issue are not yet subject to a final interpretation, Administrator Andrews indicated that the 12 regional offices of the division will be centers to which most inquiries should be addressed.

As now planned, these regional offices will be set up in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Va., Birmingham, Ala., or Atlanta, Ga., Cleveland, Chicago, Minneapolis, Denver, Houston, Tex., and San Francisco.

The regional offices will have the man-sized task of handling complaints, making inspections and investigating violations of th law. Some of these offices, it is hoped, will be set up by October 24 when the law becomes effective. Others will be opened shortly afterwards.

LABOR'S RIGHTS

Carlton Skinner, a former secretary of the Washington Newspaper Guild, and now assistant to the division's department of information, stresses the fact that wage earners should speedily become familiar with their rights and privileges under the Act.

Especially important is the penalty section of the law. Under its terms, any employer who violates the terms of the act, must reimburse his employes for any chiselling below the minimum rate at twice the amount involved, as well as paying court costs and attorney's fees for the workers who bring the suit.

JOB FOR UNIONS

Workers may sue for their unpaid wages in "any court of competent jurisdiction" and may designate an agent — that is, their union — to conduct the suit for them.

At the same time, the employer is prevented by the law from discharging any worker who takes advantage of the law to sue for back wages.

Until the wage-hour division is functioning at top efficiency—which it obviously will not be for a few months—unions should be on guard against employers' efforts to disregard the terms of the law.

NUMBER AFFECTED

The number of workers who will be directly affected by the new legislation when it first goes into effect will be comparatively small.

A survey of manufacturing industries conducted by the Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics is reported to have shown that only 1,200,000 workers were employed more than 44 hours during the summer of 1937. Because of the depression, the bureau believes the number to be considerably reduced at this time.

Another estimate held that approximately 200,000 workers in manufacturing industries receive less than 25c an hour, the law's basic minimum rate.

But the number who will be benefited by the law will increase rapidly in the next year.

RISING MINIMUM RATES

The bill provides that industry committees representing the public, employers and labor shall be appointed to adopt minimum pay schedules for their industries. These minimum rates, to be no lower than 25c and no higher than 40c an hour, will be matters of direct concern for millions of workers.

So far such a committee has been appointed only for the textile industry, but it is expected that others for tobacco and certain branches of the clothing industry, will be named shortly.

EXPECT OPPOSITION

Opposition to the law—both in the form of chiselling and in court suits and injunctions aimed at halting or limiting the operations of the division—can be expected to blossom forth as profusely as denunciations of the Wagner Act at an employer association's field day.

A tip-off on the nature of this opposition was expressed when Deputy Administrator Fletcher of the wage-hour division addressed a convention of the national association of poultry, butter and egg men in Chicago.

In the midst of noisy criticism of the law, one Kansan exclaimed that he was from Alf Landon's home town, that he didn't like the New Deal nor the wage-hour act, and that he didn't intend to abide by its provisions.

In much the same fashion that the Wagner Act has been under constant court attack, the wage law will undoubtedly be faced with a string of court suits eventually leading up to a decision from the U. S. Supreme Court.

SEEK CO-OPERATION

Addressing a meeting of New England textile manufacturers last week, Administrator Andrews expressed his desire to cooperate with decent employers to remove the sweatshopper, living on sub-standard pay scales, from the American scene.

"Every member of an association of cotton manufacturers has undoubtedly heard repeated many times the arguments in favor of a federal law which would eliminate sweatshop competition furnished by producers operating under conditions that permitted low wages and long hours," Andrews declared. "You all know that wage and hour standards which have existed in some states for many years have been lacking in other states.

"Modern economic conditions, and our experience in the United States during the last decade, have demonstrated that only by federal action can we effectively place a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours. . . .

"We are embarking upon a most difficult job.

"In line with the new economic and social forces at work in this modern world, we are attempting to extend the democracy which we have always had in politics to the economic and industrial field peacefully, by orderly processes and under the rule of reason and our common interests as a nation."

Administrator

Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the wage-hour law.

Study Pay In Textile Industry

Washington. — The textile industry committee appointed by Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews, to set the highest possible minimum wage for textile workers, met for its first sessions here this week.

The committee is composed of twenty-one members, consisting of groups of seven representing labor, employers and the public.

Under the terms of the law, the committee will recommend to Andrews a minimum pay rate not less than 25c an hour and not more than 40c an hour. The law calls upon the committee to fix the pay at the highest level practicval without causing unemployment in th eindustry.

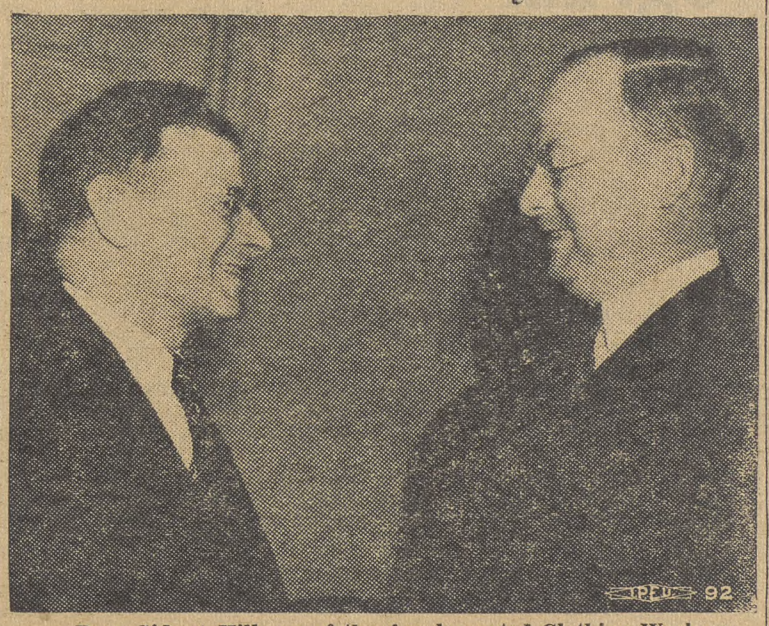
Will Seek 40c

President Emil Rieve of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, CIO, a member of the committee's labo rdelegation, said he would recommend that a minimum schedule of 40c an hour be established.

Donald Nelson of Chicago, chairman of the committee and a high official of Sears Roebuck, said that the group would first listen to statistical reports prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and would then divide into smaller groups fo rinvestigation of the wage situation in the fifteen divisions of the textile industry.

Other members of the labor division on the industry are President Sidney Hillman of the Almagamated Clothing Workers, CIO; R. A Lawrence, southern director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, CIO; Paul Christopher of Charlotte, N. C., and Elizabeth Nord of Manchester, Conn., both representing CIO unions. E. P. Fenton and H. A. Schrader represent the AFL on the committee, despite the fact that the federation has practically no organization in the textile industry.

Discuss Textile Pay Rates



Pres. Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, discusses proposals for a minimum wage rate for textile workers, with Donald Nelson, Chicago businessman who heads the textile industry committee. Hillman, who is a vice-chairman of the CIO, is a member of the committee, which was appointed by U. S. Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews.

CIO Union Wins Job Rights At New Division

Washington—First choice on jobs in the Wage-Hour Division will go to government employes, as the result of a successful campaign by Local 12 of the CIO United Federal Workers.

Elmer F. Andrews, Wage Hour administrator, announced this after a conference with representatives of the CIO union. All jobs under $3000 per year are affected, and will be offered first to employes of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Due to Local 12's action, jobseekers from outside the Federal service will be considered only when no qualified government employe appears.

Enlarge Scope Of New Act

WASHINGTON — Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews ruled this week that the pay-hour law will apply to thousands of maintenance workers, watchmen, clerks, stenographers and messengers employed in interstate commerce afftected by the new statute.

Jersey CIO Plans 1939 Meeting In Hague-town

NEWARK, N. J.—Defense of the Wagner Act against amendment, and labor unity "with honor"—meaning the continuance of the right to organize industrially—were keynotes of the first two-day convention of the New Jersey CIO unions, called to set up a state CIO Industrial Union Council.

The 400 delegates, representing 140 unions with nearly 175,000 workers, elected William J. Carney, state CIO regional director and member of the United Rubber Workers, president of the council by acclamation.

They booed every mention of Frank Hague, Jersey City's mayor, and voted to hold their next convention in that open-shop stronghold where 25,000 workers have already been organized.

"We'll give Hague a year to run to cover," shouted a delegate from Hudson county, which the Jersey City mayor rules with iron hand.

Such emphasis was put on unity with the AFL and railway brotherhoods that, when a resolution was passed asking President Roosevelt to renew his efforts to bring labor together, the delegates staged an impromptu march around the hall.

The delegates resolved to ask their new executive council to try to "coordinate" activities of the AFL, CIO and brotherhood in the state, and greeted warmly a pledge by the state convention of the AFL Federation of Teachers to work for unity.

Carney and Allen Haywood, new head of the New York state CIO council, emphasized that unity would not come at the price of the CIO's abandoning industrial unionism.

All speakers pointed out the need for labor to organize politically, to protect economic gains. Eli L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, told of the strides the League has made in many states and said New Jersey could build a strong political movement, to oust Hague and other reactionaries.

DEFEND WAGNER ACT

In response, the delegates endorsed the activities and policies of the state League, headed by Carl Holderman of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

John Brophy, national CIO director, struck the theme of Wagner Act defense when he said:

The Wagner Act has helped labor. Organized labor has taken advantage of this help. Consequently big business, or those sections of it that are opposed to collective bargaining, want to amend it out of existence."

He told the delegates, "Keep an eye on your Congressman and your Senators. Let them know your position. Tell them you want the Act left alone."

He said, that while strikes have increased since the Act was passed, most of them have been fc. union recognition, and "only because certain employers couldn't bring themselves to obey the law of the land.

ACT PROTECTS LABOR

"The act does protect labor," he said, "which is one group (the most numerous and the most important) of the population. All laws have this function of protecting some portion of the population against another.

"Laws against burglary protect property owners against thieves. Are these laws "unfair" because they don't protect burglars against householders?"

Those who claim that the NLRB decides in favor of the workers, Brophy said, "overlook the fact that almost 50 per cent. of the cases filed by unions are dismissed in the regional offices of the board without trial, and that another large percentage is withdrawn by the unions after consultation with board officials, or settled with the help of board officials without trial."

In most cases where craft versus unionism has come up, the director said, the board has decided in favor of the AFL. "The top leaders of the AFL," he said, "want the right to interfere in every labor board case involving a CIO union, whether they have one craft union member in a plant or a dozen."

FORD WORKERS PRESENT

Fifteen members of the UAW at the Ford assembly plant in Edgewater, N. J., provided a dramatic touch when, clad in black masks, they marched to the platform carrying signs, "These masks are our only protection at the Ford plant," "We'll take these masks off when Henry Ford obeys the U. S. laws."

Greetings from Chairman John L. Lewis were brought to the convention by Walter Smethurst of the national office, and executive assistant to Lewis.

Smethurst warned his hearers of the dangers to the labor movement and to democracy in the rapid extension of fascism in Europe, citing the rape of democratic Czechoslovakia as an example.

"If we are to have democracy," he declared, "it must be fought for. Naziism and fascism can be had without fighting.

"So, the immediate task before us is to organize and become articulate in a union sense and also organize and become articulate in a political sense."

Len De Caux, editor of THE CIO NEWS, stressed the need for a strong labor press, citing cases of distortion and significant omission of important labor news by the daily press. A. J. Isserman, counsel for several CIO unions, urged labor to force the government to a sympathetic "good neighbor policy" toward Mexico, "to protect labor here and in that country."

ELECT OFFICERS

Irving Abramson, TWOC aide, was elected vice-president of the council. Other vice-presidents are Joseph Knapik, president of the Federation of Dyers, Finishers and Bleachers; Thomas Gallagher of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard Workers; Alfred Ritchie of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee; and Joseph Mitton of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of Camden. Holderman was elected treasurer.

Why The Wagner Act Should Not Be Amended

Is the Act Unfair to Employers?

This is the fourth installment from a new pamphlet on the Wagner Act, to be issued shortly by the CIO Legal Department. Another section from the new publication will appear in The CIO NEWS next week.

It is frequently asserted that the Act is unfair and one-sided, because it protects labor only, and not employers. It is true, of course, that only employers can be guilty of unfair labor practices within the meaning of the act. Some critics say that the law will be unequal until this is changed.

The reply is that the act is intended to correct an unequal situation. Its preamble points out that under modern industrial conditions, where employers are organized in large corporations and employers' associations, they have an unfair advantage over unorganized labor.

Almost all laws are onesided in the way that the Wagner Act is said to be one-sided. They protect one group of people against acts of another group.

Sanitary and safety laws which regulate building management are not considered unfair because they do not regulate the conduct of tenants also. Laws designed to protect property against injury are not frowned upon because they do not place restraints on property owners as well as persons who commit burglary and arson.

Moreover, the practices against which the law protects labor are ones against which protection is not afforded by the usual criminal statutes and ordinances.

There are plenty of laws which give employers adequate security against possible dangers to person or property at the hands of labor. No such protection has ever before been afforded to labor against the subtle varieties of coercion by employers, which are made possible by their superior economic position.

The law is based upon the known fact that under industrial relationships as they are today, large employers have an unfair advantage over employes both in bargaining and legal protection.

The act was written to correct this inequality. For this reason it imposes restrictions upon employers alone.

There is nothing unequal or unfair about such a law.

Some people who concede that the law itself is not unfair merely because it regulates the conduct of employers and not the conduct of labor, sometimes contend, however, that the board is biased against employers. They point to the conceded fact that in the majority of cases which go to trial the board's final decision is favorable to the union.

Criticism of the board on this score is based on misinformation and unfamiliarity with procedure under the act.

The truth is that nearly half of all charg. of unfair labor practices filed by unions with the board are dismissed by the Regional Directors of the board without trial, on the ground that they are not supported by the evidence, or are withdrawn by the union after consultation with the Regional Directors for the same reason.

In other words, the board has established an elaborate process of sifting cases at the very beginning so that it will not be necessary to require employers to go through the inconvenience and embarrassment of trial.

The result is that only cases which the board's agents feel sure they can sustain upon trial are actually carried through. Naturally the result is that the greater number of those cases which are actually tried are sound cases, and the board's decision is in favor of the union.

Revolt Grows In AFL

(Continued From Page 3)

tacks made upon it from the floor.

Finally the convention voted overwhelmingly to sidetrack the report by referring it to the executive council.

This constituted a rebuke to the policy-making resolutions committee which is unprecedented in AFL convention history. It reflects the rising rebellion in the AFL against the increasing tory and anti-New Deal policies of the leadership.

NEXT STEP UP TO AFL

Lewis's resignation offer left the next step for peace up to the AFL leadership, which, however, spent most of its time at the convention in unmeasured abuse of the CIO and indicated little desire for restoring unity.

Tobin's stand was particularly disconcerting to the anti-CIO leaders, seeing that he is head of the largest AFL affiliate, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which occupies a key position in the labor controversy and has been relied upon to execute most of the retaliatory measures against CIO unions.

HINTS WITHDRAWAL

Tobin's speech in which he hinted that his union might "build its own house" outside the AFL, followed the reading of the resolutions committee report, which bristled with hysterical denunciation of the CIO.

His first speech, which threw a bombshell into the convention and caused Green's face to pale as he paced the platform, also took issue with the growing attacks of AFL leaders on the National Labor Relations Board.

Tobin warned of the dangers involved in amending the Wagner Act. "As soon as we begin amending the act," he said, "we will be confronted with amendments from the outside by enemies of labor, by political office-holders who are antagonistic to us, and we will destroy the Act we gave our very lives to in an endeavor to place it on the statute books.

FIGHTS IN AFL

"You know, I have more trouble with organizations within the AFL which have willfully refused to carry out the decisions of this federation than I have with outside organizations," Tobin said.

"I say we should not leave this convention, with all the misery that is going on, without making some further attempt to come together with the contending parties in the labor movement."

Recalling that some teamsters union members are "rotting in jail" in Oregon for activities growing out of the anti-CIO fight, Tobin warned the assembled delegates that "we want a settlement.

"If not, we can't go on fighting not only our own fight, but everybody else's fight."

CONFLICTS WITH REPORT

Tobin's speech, with its implied threat to lead the teamsters union out of the AFL, completely took the spotlight away from the resolutions committee report, which federation executives had hoped would be a grand climax of the anti-CIO campaign which they have been building.

The resolutions committee statement referred to Lewis throughout as "Caesar" and sought to label President Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as Lewis's "Machiavellian Prime Minister."

That statement proved a dud in view of Lewis's resignation offer and of Green's subsequent refusal to accept his proposal.

Urges Peace

Pres. Daniel Tobin of the AFL teamsters' union, who demanded that AFL leaders call off their war on the CIO and work sincerely to bring about peace in the labor movement.

Forum Hears CIO Plea For Better Housing Program

WASHINGTON.—Labor's stake in housing was the main theme of CIO speakers at the conference of the Natl. Association of Housing Officials here, particularly in the round table sessions on housing and its relations to the general public.

"The CIO has a direct stake in the housing program," Anthony Wayne Smith, executive secretary of the CIO Housing Committee, told the conference. "It is up to us to work for a larger and stronger housing program which will eventually provide more employment for organized labor."

Smith pointed out that the CIO can claim a major share of the credit for passage of the amendments to the Wagner-Steagall Housing Act at the last session of Congress. These amendments, he explained, released large additional sums of money for immediate execution of the program laid down in the Act.

"We will work at the coming session of Congress for an appropriation large enough for the U. S. Housing Authority to plan a thorough and long range housing program," he declared.

Michael Quill, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, spoke briefly, emphasizing the work of the CIO for housing, and called attention to a pamphlet just published by the CIO under the title: "Labor's Program for Better Homes."

The need for collective bargaining between tenants and housing authorities was stressed by John Edelman, CIO regional director in Philadelphia, and member of the CIO Housing Committee.

"There must be collective bargaining between the local housing authorities and the tenants," he said. "A better understanding of the housing program in any community will be achieved only if the facts concerning the housing movement are placed before the tenants who will eventually live in these new houses."

The role of organized labor in housing was praised by Coleman Woodbury, executive director of the Housing Association, in his report to the conference.

"Organized labor," he declared, "has added to its legislative support of public housing a notable aid in its administration."

LABOR *And The* LAW

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

West Coast Attacks on Labor

Last week this column outlined the substance of the legislative proposals now being made in California, Oregon and Washington to wreck labor unions. In each of these states, anti-union forces spent a great deal of money and secured enough signatures on petitions to place these proposals on the ballot as initiative measures.

If these measures are approved by a majority of the voters in the coming elections, they will become law as if they had been passed by the respective State legislatures.

The same reactionary forces responsible for the placing of these measures on the ballot are now spending more money and getting out more false propaganda in a desperate attempt to succeed in their plan to outlaw organized labor.

Look Innocent

Many workers are asking how these proposals win any substantial popular support. The answer is that they have a seemingly innocent appearance. All three of the state proposals claim to prohibit only the use of coercion or intimidation by unions. It is very easy to argue that unions should not be allowed to intimidate or coerce anybody, and at the same time it seems to be difficult to justify intimidation or coercion.

But the obvious trickery in this argument lies in how these proposals define coercion and intimidation. The fact of the matter is that as these terms are used in these initiative measures, coercion and intimidation mean that any interference with the business of the employer or with scabs or non-union customers is unlawful.

The Oregon and Washington proposals scarcely conceal their object.

Both of them propose that it shall be unlawful for any person to obstruct or prevent the manufacturing or processing of any agricultural or other products.

The California proposal is less obvious. It defines the word "coercion" to include the threat, directly or indirectly, of any monetary loss, injury to business, or reduction in earnings or profits, or the loss or impairment of the ability to obtain workers, materials, supplies, goods, wares, merchandise, tools, equipment, services, or accommodations. The word "intimidate" is defined to mean any act which makes a person fear that he will suffer any of these foregoing losses.

Would Main Unions

Indeed the California proposal even goes so far as to say that the exercise by a union of the power which it possesses, means to "coerce." It thus becomes apparent that what these anti-union measures are saying is that it shall be unlawful for a union to exert economic pressure of any kind upon an employer or any other person involved in a labor dispute.

The strength of a labor organization lies in its power to say to the employer that if he will not agree to the demands of the workers, he must face the possible loss of business or earnings, or an interruption of production, or loss of customers who can be dissuaded from purchasing from him, or the lack of workers who can be persuaded not to work for him.

Such power can only be exercised through the united action of workers who individually are helpless in the face of the economic power of the employers.

Power To Bargain

It is on this basis that they can proceed to bargain collectively with employers, in this sense, the power of unions is no different than the power which any other person in business exercises in reaching agreements and obtaining the things which promote his interest. If this is unlawful coercion or intimidation then unions have no right to exist.

When once labor unions cannot unite for common economic action they are no longer free.

As far back as 1869 a royal commission was appointed in England to study the existing labor laws. This committee issued a report which was accepted by Parliament, advocating the abolition of the old laws which forbade unions to use coercion and intimidation. The committee report reads:

"To speak of 'not interfering with the rights of others,' is to use language too vague to be effectual, and in which lurks a serious fallacy . . . The proposal, and all proposals of the kind, involve in fact that which is the essential feature of slavery. It is to punish men for refusing to work whether they accept the terms offered or not . . . No law ever attempted to punish capitalists for refusing to employ their capital . . ."

When these West Coast anti-union measures are exposed to show their real purpose, there can be no argument urged in support of them, except from those who want to crush unions altogether.

New York Transit Firms Accused of Attempt To Cut Pay, Fleece City

NEW YORK—New York transportation companies, which have been pressing for wage cuts when new contracts are signed, are attempting not only to "cheat their employes" but to fleece the people of New York" as well, the executive board of the Transport Workers Union, CIO, charged this week.

The board, composed of 43 men representing more than 55,000 workers under contract with subway, elevated, street car and bus lines in the metropolitan area, announced it would resist the wage slash demands and work for pay increases.

The statement, made public by Austin Hogan, chairman of the union's city-wide board, linked the wage cut demands with the inner juggling of the companies' finances, which bear a long and none-to-savory reputation.

Transportation officials "have their eyes on unification," Hogan said. A number of New York city government officials have been urging that the city purchase the privately-owned transportation lines in the city and merge them into one gigantic network.

SEEK TO CUT COSTS

Hogan added that "one of the elements that will determine the price to be paid by the city for the transit lines which it will take over under unification will be that of operating costs, because an enterprise whose operating costs are high is less valuable than one whose operating costs are low, and vice versa.

"Seventy per cent of the operating costs of the transit lines to be taken over by the city under unification consists of wages. The traction interests, therefore, direct their attack upon wages so that they may, through a lower operating cost, command a higher price from the city.

300 TO PROFIT

"Thus they hope at one stroke to cheat their employes and fleece the people of the city of New York."

On an initial investment of $21,000,000, the union said, stockholders in the Interborough Rapid Transit Corporation, one of the private subway lines, have received some $65,000,000 in dividens.

It's the CIO For Me!

DETROIT—(FP)—The management at the Kelsey Hayes Wheel Co. plant was astonished to hear the assembly line gaily singing, and still more astonished to hear the words sung to the tune of The Butcher Boy—but most astonished of all to note that production was rising with the singing.

The words, written large on a shop bulletin board, were:

Oh mama, the CIO for me,
Oh, papa, the CIO for you.
Oh mama, it's very nice to see
The CIO is good for you, and also good for me.

Kelsey Hayes supplies Ford and is a unit of the West Side Local of the United Automatic Workers, CIO.

Labor Board To Probe West Coast Violence

WESTWOOD, Calif. — Vigilante terrorism, forcible deportation of more than 300 CIO workers and their families, and company union domination in this town will be aired and probed at a Natl. Labor Relations Board hearing here.

Last July the Independent Employes Union, a stooge outfit at the Red River Lumber Co., was warned with rifles and clubs to drive out the local of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers of America.

CIO workers were kidnapped, their houses looted and personal property stolen, all with the open help of the sheriff and the tacit consent of Governor Merriam, who did nothing in reponse to protests from labor and liberal organizations throughout the state.

To cap an unsavory climax, the company union later last summer applied for and received a charter from the AFL.

In spite of this violent campaign, the Woodworkers local has grown since the first deportations and beatings, both in membership and activity. A strong women's auxiliary has also been set up.

CIO Union Asks Certification At Cudahy

Denver, Colo.—(FP).—A petition for certification as sole collective bargaining agency at the Denver plant of Cudahy and Co., major meat packing firm, has been filed with the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board by Local 300, United Packinghouse Workers, CIO.

The union claims 80 per cent. of the workers among its membership.

Fred K. Hefferly, CIO field representative here, said that a company union, known as the Cudahy Packinghouse Workers Union, has dissolved voluntarily, and that most of its former members now belong to Local 300.

A contract had been signed by the company with this organization.

Four Labor Board Cases Before Court

WASHINGTON—At least four cases affecting the Natl. Labor Relations Board and the Wagner Act will be considered by the U. S. Supreme Court this fall and winter.

A case involving the validity of a "company union" contract between the Consolidated Edison Co. and the AFL's Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is already on the court's docket. The Labor Board found that the company coerced workers into joining the AFL union, and dominated the union when it signed the "collective bargaining agreement."

UPHOLDS NLRB

In deciding what cases it would consider at this session, the court accepted jurisdiction in three instances. In a fourth, it refused to hear an appeal for reversing a decision of the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

The Memphis Furniture Co., which had been ordered to rehire a number of workers, attempted unsuccessfully to appeal to the court on grounds that it is not engaged in interstate commerce.

CIO Union Asks Libraries For Chicago

Chicago—The Directors of this city's public library have been urged by the Chicago Public Library Employes' Union, CIO, to take immediate steps to provide for expansion of branch library facilities throughout the metropolitan area.

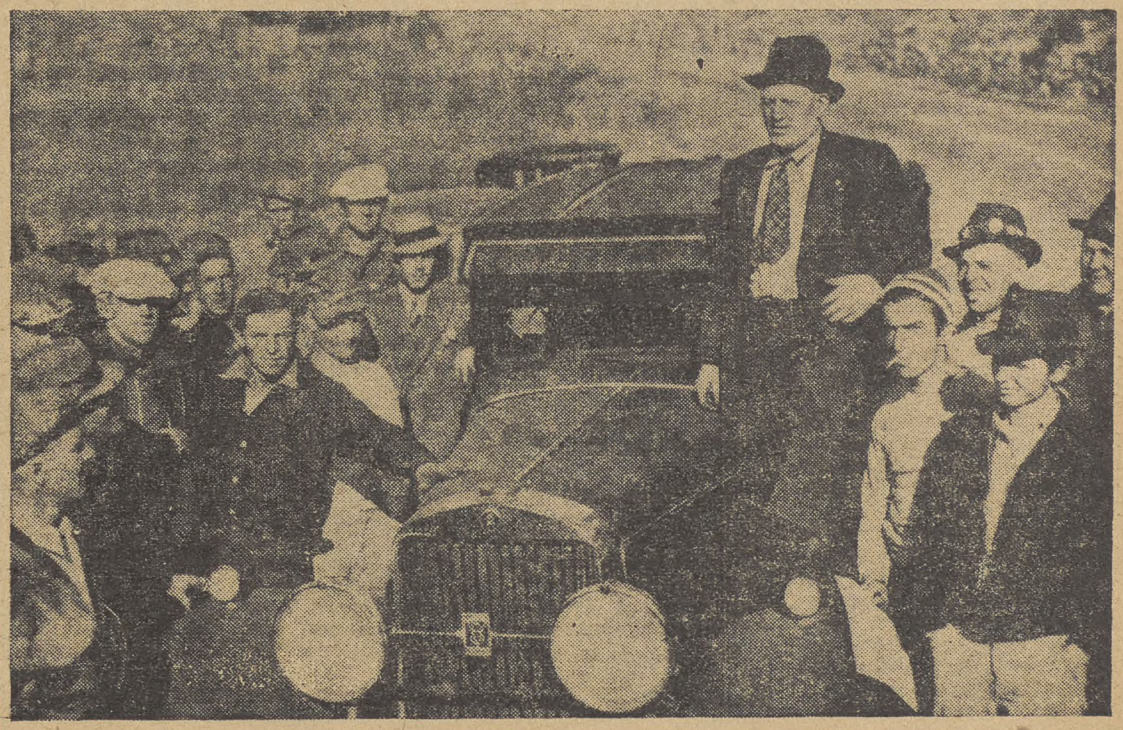
The union is a local of the State, County & Municipal Workers, CIO.

A resolution passed by the union points out that the city is paying high rentals for branch library facilities in neighborhood stores, where ventilation, light and conveniences are bad. It asks that the city apply for PWA funds to improve the branches' effectiveness by constructing buildings for them.

It is pointed out that, though the city embarked on a program in 1926 of building five branches annually, only eight have been constructed up to this time.

New York.—Overcome with remorse after scabbing on his fellow workers at the Busch Jewelry Co., Aaron Markoff committed suicide by drinking cyanide here. Markoff leaves a wife and six children.

CIO Unionists Defy Nevada Cops' Attack



Members of the Tunnel & Construction Workers Union, CIO, are shown listening to C. L. Adams, union leader, after an attempt to organize workers on a Nevada state highway construction job near Reno was met by a force of 120 special deputies. The cops were armed with machine guns, shotguns, teargas grenades and pick handles.

Company Forced Old Gold Strike

Mooney's Long Fight Fails

Will Seek Governor's Pardon

Washington—The 22-year-old effort of Tom Mooney to win justice through the courts appeared to have reached an unsuccessful end this week, as the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review his case.

With Justices Black and Reed, both appointed by Pres. Roosevelt, dissenting, the court decided against reviewing Mooney's previous efforts to win freedom from the California Supreme Court.

The nation's highest tribunal gave no reason for its action.

Mooney's hopes now rest on a pardon from the governor of California. Gov. Merriam, the present incumbent, has refused on other occasions to liberate the man who was sent to jail for life on one of modern history's greatest frame-ups.

MERRIAM FACES FIGHT

Merriam, however, faces opposition in his contest for re-election from Culbert Olson, Democrat, who has the support of Labor's Non-Partisan League and all unions throughout the state of California.

Olson, who has frequently expressed belief in Mooney's innocence, has pledged himself to pardon Mooney as one of his first official acts, if he is elected to the governorship.

Mooney's counsel, John Finerty, had filed an appeal with the U. S. Supreme Court, immediately after its decision was handed down, asking for an original writ of habeas corpus. Under this procedure the court would examine the merits of Mooney's case, rather than the mere points of law involved.

MOONEY ATTACKS COURTS

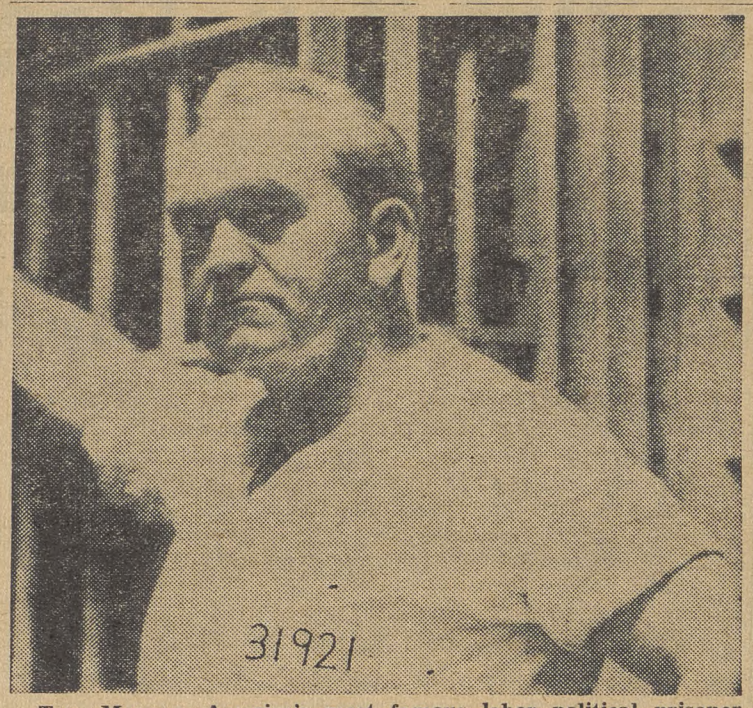
From San Quentin prison in California, the 55-year-old labor prisoner was reported to have been opposed to any further appeals to the Supreme Court, which he branded as a "bulwark of the predatory, corporate anti-labor interests of America."

At the same time he sent a telegram to Gov. Merriam, in which he declared:

"You have resorted to the time-worn political subterfuge of declining to act on the grounds that the case is pending in the courts.

"You are hereby duly notified by me that all court actions in my behalf are now concluded and no other actions are contemplated, and I now not only insist but demand that this outrageous procrastination be ended."

Mooney's arrest took place on July 27, 1916, five days after a bomb explosion during the Preparedness Day celebration had killed ten persons and injured many others.



Tom Mooney, America's most famous labor political prisoner, whose appeal for freedom, backed by the voice of millions of workers, was turned down by the U. S. Supreme Court this week.

No Pardon For Scottsboro Boys

Montgomery, Ala.—A request for pardons for three of the five Scottsboro boys now serving life imprisonment was turned down by the state board of pardons this week. Four of the boys, who were jailed on the same charges as the quintet still in prison, have already been freed.

Negro Congress Hails CIO, New Deal

BALTIMORE—Five hundred delegates and visitors at the eastern regional conference of the National Negro Congress heard Harold L. Ickes, U. S. secretary of the Interior, promise New Deal support in solving social and economic problems, and at the same urge Negro citizens to work and vote for progressive candidates.

The delegates cheered greetings from the CIO, presented in the name of John Brophy, national director.

Ickes sharply attacked racial discrimination, both in jobs and in education and other social activities.

"We must grant to Negro labor, both skilled and unskilled, the right to sell manpower and thus secure the means of a decent livelihood," he declared. "It is also imperative that sufficient educational facilities be available to them."

Only in this way, he pointed out, can the nation realize that the Negro worker is "a potential source of power and wealth which is available to increase the output of our economic system, and thus raise our standard of living."

STRESSES DEMOCRACY

Resolutions and decisions of the Congress stressed the need for greater political and trade union activity by Negro workers. A strong fight for the passage of the anti-lynching bill killed last year by southern filibusters was pledged. Extension of WPA and Federal Housing projects was also demanded, with an end to discriminations at present practiced.

The delegates applauded CIO speakers from the national office and from CIO unions in Washington and Baltimore urging greater unity between Negro and white workers in the trade union field. President Hobbs of the Sparrows Point, Mw., lodge of the CIO Steel Workers Organizing Committee drew prolonged applause for his description of the unity already achieved in his union.

LIST AIMS

Delegates cheered the "Declaration of Principles" passed at the Congress, which among other points declared:

"The Negro people in America lead an existence overriden with poverty and oppression. Every national crisis finds us forced to bear a double burden.

"We share with all Americans the suffering caused by the entrenched greed of reactionary interests.

"No valid reason can be given by honest men to explain why 75 years after our emancipation from chattel slavery we are still denied the enjoyment of full and equal citienship.

"Candidates for public office must declare themselves in favor of all progressive, social and labor legislation. They must give the Negro people a guarantee that adequate relief appropriations will be made decently to care for the starving millions of our people."

Luce Clipping Bureau Snips At Wagner Act

New York—Luce's Press Clipping Bureau, owned by Congressman Robert Luce, Massachusetts Republican, was charged this week before the National Labor Relations Board with maintaining a company union.

The complaint was filed with the board by Local 16 of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, which has been operating for the last year under a signed contract with the Luce firm.

Morris Yanoff, UOPWA representative, in stating the union's position, declared:

"What we ask is merely that Luce's Press Clipping Bureau conform with the National Labor Relations Law requiring them to bargain with the representatives freely chosen by their employes.

"Last year, at the time that the bureau was originally organized, the employer sought then to defeat the CIO by forming a company union.

"This year, when the contract is up for renewal, the employer is seeking to do the same thing."

Union Was Target Of Discrimination For 16 Months

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO — Pioneer Tobacco Workers LIU 55, 1100 employes of P. Lorillard Company, went on strike Monday morning, October 3.

Kicked and cuffed around for a discouraging 16 months, they finally reached the end of their patience and made up their minds that the company would enter into genuine collective bargaining negotiations — or else.

The organization sprang up spontaneously some time ago. Through utter necessity for self-preservation it caused a strike of short duration in the very beginning. A wage increase effected a settlement, insofar as wages were concerned.

Working conditions were quite another matter. The committeemen who attempted to reach a settlement with regard to working conditions were fired for their trouble.

The result was that these people turned to the CIO for leadership. Reinstatement with back pay came as a result of this move. The union very shortly had a majority of the workers and requested the company to bargain collectively in Middletown.

LISTED DEMANDS

A copy of the union's proposal was forwarded to New York. The union was then notified that the committee would have to go to New York to meet with the management. The company tendered a counter proposal, providing among other things, that it be permitted to tear up its machinery and move it at will, without consulting or considering the union or their employes.

The union then tendered a revised proposal (by mail) to which the company's second proposal (the same as the first) was duly received (by mail). We were informed that this was the company's final stand.

The union filed charges against the company with the National Labor Relations Board, charging the company with refusal to bargain in good faith.

A hearing was conducted by the Labor Board, at which the union produced signed application cards for a vast majority of the employes. The company made no attempt to dispute the union's right to be the bargaining agency. The intermediate report of the trial examiner recommended certification of the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for all the employes at the Middletown plant.

STALLED FOR MONTHS

The company has signified its intention to delay as long as possible meeting the union representatives in negotiations. They have used these sixteen long months to discriminate, intimidate, coerce and discourage membership in the union.

The abuse and delay finally became unbearable. The company was finding new ways to harass the union members as time went on. The membership was aware of the fact that the Company, by delays and the use of these same tactics, had succeeded in discouraging their employes in the Richmond, Va., and Louisville, Ky., plants, in their unions.

It became apparent to the members of the Middletown plant that the very existence of their union was at stake. Grievances concerning seniority, due to the transfer and laying off of employes without regard to their length of service, went unsettled.

FILE NEW CHARGES

Charges were again filed with the NLRB and the Board arranged a conference to be attended by authorized representatives of the Company so that the matter might be settled at once. When the committee and the representative of the Labor Board arrived at the conference on September 29 they found only the local plant manager, whose authority approximates that of an office boy. He informed them that all he could do in the matter was to correspond with New York.

The committee held a short recess and decided to request the company for the last time to have an authorized representative meet with them for collective bargaining negotiations. It set the deadline for such a meeting Monday, October 3.

NEW RUN-AROUND

When the committee arrived at the company's office on Monday, October 3, they were told that the company had not received their request, which had been sent air mail, special delivery.

The committee had been instructed at the regular meeting, held Friday, September 30, to call the members on strike if representatives of the company authorized to do collective bargaining were not available. The strike was called at 11 a. m.

The plant was emptied of all production employes in 20 minutes. The plant is completely closed. The strength of the Union is ably demonstrated by the strong picket line maintained since the closing of the plant.

Some of the company's stooges, who have been used to harass the members of the union for the past sixteen months have started a 'back to work movement,' under the guidance of a labor-hating, strike-breaking attorney, Elliot D. Levy.

But they have not been successful in breaking down the morale of the strikers nor in fooling the public generally. They have been exposed in every move as strike-breaking company stooges.

PEACEFUL STRIKE

The strike has been peaceful and effectively conducted .There is no indication of possible disorder unless provoked by the company through its stooges who have already threatened through their strikebreaking attorney that "they would do anything to reopen the plant."

It is obvious that this group has no legal status and can serve only to delay settlement.

A committee of Pioneer Tobacco Workers LIU 55 attended Greater Cincinnati Industrial Union Council meeting and told their story. This resulted in the adoption of a resolution by the Council endorsing the strike action and calling for placement on the unfair list of P. Lorillard's products by this body of delegates, representing approximately 30,000 CIO members in the area.

The resolution asked the National CIO office to place this company's products, numbering many brands of cigarettes, smoking, chewing tobacco, and cigars on the national unfair list.

The resolution further solicits widest possible publicity and notification of CIO Local Unions asking members and friends of members to withhold patronage from P. Lorillard Company.

MORALE IS STRONG

The morale of the strikers is excellent. Daily strike meetings are of capacity size.

Pioneer Local 55 is appealing to all CIO affiliated bodies, not only to place P. Lorillard products on their unfair lists but to inform the P. Lorillard Company, 119 West 40th Street, New York City, of their action.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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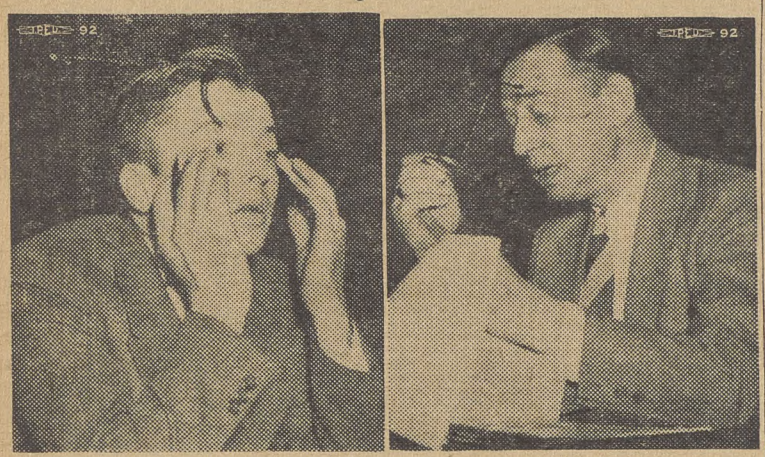
LABOR BOARD ASSAILS GIRDLER, WESTERN UNION

Ho! Hum! They're Here Again



The Dies Committee, returned from a visit to the middle west, is back in town—and with it the inevitable string of phoney witnesses. Here are two new ones: (left))Steve Gadler, Republican, who redbaited against the Minnesota Farm-Labor Party; (right) Jake Spolansky, third rate flat foot, who redbaited against the CIO and automobile workers. .

(See Story Page Eight)

Republic Steel Ordered To Re-hire 5,000 Men; Company Unions Killed

WASHINGTON—The anti-labor policies of two of the nation's most powerful corporations drew bristling condemnation from the Natl. Labor Relations Board this week.

A trial examiner's report recommended to the Board that the Western Union Co. dissolve its hoary company union and repay to the workers some $500,000 in dues collected since the Wagner Act was passed in 1934.

The Board is expected to act on the Western Union recommendations in the next few months.

The Republic Steel Corp., whose president, Tom Girdler has gained doubtful fame as the country's leading union-baiter, was ordered to rehire 5000 workers discharged after the Little Steel strike in 1937.

The Board is expected to act on the Western Union recommendations in the next few months.

The Board's report was its second on the Republic Steel case. A similar order was withdrawn several months ago in order to conform to the form of legal procedure recommended by the U. S. Supreme Court in a decision at its session early this year.

The report was filled with sharp criticism of Little Steel's attitude towards the CIO and bluntly accused it of responsibility for the Little Steel strike of two summers ago.

Republic Steel, the Board maintained, "has been guilty of brutal acts of violence in the period of organization preceding the strike" and charged that the company "committed or was responsible for acts of violence during the strike far more serious than those attributed to the strikers."

(See Stories Page Three)

Clean Your House Murray Tells Steel Industry Chiefs

CLEVELAND—A challenge to the steel industry to put its house in order was issued by Philip Murray, vice-chairman of the CIO and Chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, in an address in Cleveland prompted by recently announced cuts in steel prices.

Murray warned his hearers that continued price cutting in the industry would put steel in the same position as the bituminous coal industry before the passage of the Guffey stabilization act.

"We challenge the steel industry to assume leadership", Murray declared. "The Federal administration should offer its aid and cooperation to the industry to avert the certain consequences that must follow from present conditions."

The SWOC Chairman declared that if steel could not maintain order in its own bailiwick, the organized steel workers would be forced to demand legislation.

"If the steel corporations cannot put their own house in order," he said, " it is the avowed purpose of the organized steel workers of this nation to promote a constructive legislative program that will adequately protect the interests of the industry and its workers."

WASHINGTON — The next issue of The CIO NEWS to be mailed to members of the United Mine Workers will be that of November 12. It will contain a large amount of news about the CIO convention, which starts Nov. 14.

The November 21 issue, also to be sent to the miners, will carry full reports of the convention's activities.

Troops Keep Peace In Swift Co. Strike

SIOUX CITY, Ia.—Following suggestions from union leaders, Gov. Nelson Kraschel sent the National Guard to this city to maintain peace in the strike at the Swift and Co., plant here.

The governor said, however, that martial law had not been ordered.

The men have been out on strike since September 29.

The calling of the National Guard followed an attack by city police and deputy sheriffs on a crowd of over 1000 of strikers, members of the United Packinghouse Workers Union, CIO.

FOLLOWED LONG PARADE

In breaking up the crowd of union members, police used clubs and teargas.

They were attending a mass meeting near the gates of the plant, following a parade through the city streets. The parade, 11 blocks in length, was composed of the strikers, packinghouse workers from other companies, and members of sympathetic CIO and AFL unions.

"Determined workers who are right always win," Don Harris, director of the CIO Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, told the throng. "Swift and Co. has forgotten that they sell meat to the public. Included in that public are over four million members of the CIO and millions of additional sympathizers.

The strike was caused by the refusal of the local Swift management to negotiate with the union's grievance committee.

Alaska Fishermen Vote To Join CIO

SAN FRANCISCO—The Alaska Fishermen's Union, last large group within the Maritime Federation of the Pacific to complete a referendum on the question, has voted nearly two to one in favor of affiliation with the CIO.

According to figures reported by the union's ballot committee, the vote was 1772 to 929, Andrew Vigen, AFU secretary announced.

The referendum of the Alaska Fishermen completes action started in December last year. when the Federated Fishermen's Council of the Pacific Coast, with which the AFU is affiliated, went on record at a convention held in Astoria, Ore. in favor of taking a vote on the question of CIO affiliation.

VOTE TOOK MONTHS

The process of conducting the referendum was started by the Alaska Fishermen last spring, but was not completed until fall, as members of the union are scattered in the interior of Alaska.

During the winter months the fishermen engage in the fur trade, coming down to the canneries in Bristol Bay in June. The vote was finally tabulated when the regular meetings started in the fall.

Three provisional CIO charters were issued some months ago to the United Fishermen's Union, following a vote in favor of CIO affiliation completed in May 1938. The charters were on a district basis, covering the headquarters, and the Puget Sound and California districts, and were granted pending the formation of a national fishermen's union later.

SWOC TO MEET

Cleveland.—Delegates from 35 lodges of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee will meet in a district convention here this month.

GREEN SNUBBED AGAIN

Fall River, Mass.—The Fall River Central Labor Union has repudiated a letter from Pres. William Green of the American Federation of Labor urging local AFL endorsement of Republican Cong. J. W. Martin, Jr., consistent foe of the New Deal. The AFL body instead voted to support Lawrence Bresnahan, former Bay State WPA executive.

Frisco Lockout Near End

San Francisco. — An agreement between the Intl. Longshoremens and Warehousemens Union, and employers of the San Francisco Distributors Assn., this week promised an end to the two months' old lockout of 8000 CIO warehousemen.

The new contract, preserving all the gains previously won by the union, is to run until June, 1940. If it is ratified by the members of the union who are to vote on it an once, the men will return to work immediately.

The lockout began last August when some 130 warehouses were shut down one by one as CIO warehousemen refused to handle a "hot" freight car loaded at the Woolworth warehouses by scab labor.

Labor Board Study Cites Gains Made By Miners Union

By C. W. FOWLER

WASHINGTON—Recovery in the industry, a virtual end to strikes, and economic stability are the results of organization by the United Mine Workers of America in the soft coal fields, according to a 75-page study just released by the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

It hasn't always been this way. During the period between 1927 and 1933, conditions in the industry were little short of chaotic the report declares, chiefly because the operators were trying to run away from the union.

The price structure fell to pieces. Ruinous competition forced down wages, closed mines, made the industry one of th sickest in the national economy.

Nobody profited, neither the workers nor the operators, and certainly not the general public.

This is what one of the operators president of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp., had to say in 1931 about the effect of this period of industrial anarchy:

"For the past four years these operators who have dispensed with union agreements have had plenty of time to view the experience of running without any fixed wage scale or without having any labor organization to deal with.

"It must be admitted that the situation is worse than we dealt with the union. Many operators try to keep their properties open by cutting prices to ridiculous figures, then go back and cut the wages of the miners, and this continues until the level of the miners has been brought down so low in some places as to be a disgrace to the country.

"Personally, I would much perfer to deal with the United Mine Workers than with these ruthless price-cutting, wage-cutting operators who are a detriment to the industry."

LEARNING THE HARD WAY

The experience of trying to operate under non-union conditions was a painful one, the Labor Board's report clearly shows. As early as 1925, accoring to the report, the need for union organization, and the stability that could come only from collective bargaining, were demonstrated by the U. S. Coal Commission.

This is what the Commission had to say in that year:

"It is fundamental and inescapable that as time goes on non-union operators must yield sovereignty; anything like the absolutism of the nineties can be maintained today only by continuous employment of a standing army."

NEEDS FOR A STRONG UNION

"But a strong union," the Commission declared, "having over two thirds (this was in 1925) of the miners in its membership, and the potential existence of the union in the non-union fields, tend more and more to hold standards near the union level."

These facts are fundamental in the soft coal industry. Once recognized by the operators, and once collective bargaining is established, industrial peace and industrial common sense have put the industry and its labor relations on a solid, contractual basis.

Summing up, the Labor Board's report declares:

"Operation of the mines under non-union conditions however, far from satisfactory even from the point of view of the operators. Wage cutting and price-cutting followed each other in a vicious downward spiral until conditions in many fields became intolerable.

"These factors, together with encouragement afforded by federal legislation, help to explain the phenomenal success of the UMWA in 1933. This inclusion of formerly non-union areas the scope of the basic contract promises greater stability of contractual relationships and more freedom from strikes."

Protest Puts Book On Ford In Library

By HARRY ROWE

Windsor, Ont.—Windsor public library board has decided to obtain Upton Sinclair's the "Flivver King" for circulation after a deputation from the Windsor United Automobile Workers protested against its exclusion this week.

The deputation asked pointedly why the book was not obtainable at the library despite the fact that it was printed more than a year ago and sales ran into hundreds of thousands.

The board agreed to obtain four copies of the story of Ford-America and order future Sinclair publications. Most of the members declared their intention to read the book as soon as it arrived. One board member, W. Riggs, described the book as "intensely interesting," while another disclaimed knowledge of the author.

The deputation also informed the board that there were at least 10 books on Henry Ford in the library, the majority of them, authorized biographies. The board denied any intention to suppress the book.

Canadian Unions Work For Unity Snub AFL Demand

By MIKE RYAN

OTTAWA, Canada—Any efforts to force disunity into the labor movement in Canada will be solidly resisted by the great masses of workers who have a deep realization that unity and harmony must prevail in the labor cause if the movement is to progress.

A sharp reminder of this has been delivered by Vice-President D. W. Morrison of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress in a rebuke to President William Green for the latter's suggestion made in Houston, Texas, October 6, that the Canadian Congress follow the example of United States counterparts in excluding CIO affiliates.

WOULD CAUSE INJURY

Morrison bluntly told the AFL head that he could conceive of "no greater injury to the trades unions of Canada than to divide the ranks of labor at this time," as was advocated by Green.

"If we are going to have peace and harmony in the cause of labor in this country, unity must be maintained" Morrison emphasized.

He reminded the AFL head that the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress had recently by a practically unanimous vote passed a resolution against any division of labor. This action by the Congress was concurred in by the great majority of workers from coast to coast among whom resentment has been aroused by Green's attempted interference.

HOPES FOR PEACE

"I trust that when the executive councils of the American Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada meet shortly to discuss this matter, common ground can be found to continue the peace and harmony which is so essential," he said.

Vice-President Morrison of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress is the President of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, CIO.

That public opinion in Canada is opposed to President Green of the AFL in his move to disrupt the labor movement in Canada is clearly demonstrated by a number of editorials which appeared in leading Canadian newspapers.

Numerous local labor bodies have communicated with the Congress and told of their opposition to Green's splitting activities.

Union Co-operation!

AFL Union Helps CIO Fight Runaway Shop

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—An AFL union here which had signed a contract with a furniture concern, unaware that the company had run away from New York City to escape a CIO union, repudiated its agreement with the company when it learned the facts, and walked out on strike in sympathy with the CIO local.

The Waldmere Furniture Co., a small concern selling most of its output to R. H. Macy and Co., mammoth New Yor department store, moved to Allentown the night of August 31, without notifying its employes.

HAD SIGNED CIO PACT

The firm had previously signed a two-year agreement with the United Furniture Workers, CIO, It employed 17 workers, all of whom belonged to the CIO union.

After running away to Allentown, the firm signed an agreement with Local 162, Upholsterers International Union, AFL, with wage provisions below the New York scale. The CIO union, learning what had happened, sent representatives to Allentown to protest, and the AFL Central Labor Union appointed Charles Witmer of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to investigate.

At a special meeting of Local 162. Witmer gave his report and Morris Pizer, secretary-treasurer of the New York CIO local, told how the shop had run away. Reed J. Santee, president of the Allentown AFL local, explained that he did not know this at the time the contract was signed.

TEARS UP CONTRACT

As a result of the meeting, members of the AFL local voted to tear up the contract, and in a statement repudiating it declared that they had "unaminously resolved to call a strike effective immediately." Not a single worker appeared at the shop the next day.

With its wage-cutting plans upset by this unexpected AFL aid to the CIO, the company opened negotiations with the New York CIO local, and signed a contract October 10, providing for $1.50 an hour minimum wages, a 35 hour week and time and a half for overtime. A few days later it reopened its New York shop.

Your WPA Job

By Ralph Hetzel, Jr.
CIO Unemployment Director

A very serious threat is now hanging over the WPA. Indications are that there will be strong pressure, both in Congress and within the Administration, to reduce the WPA appropriations and the number of jobs available under these appropriations. There is danger not only at the time of the next Congress, but at present as wll.

Here is the story:

At the last session Congress appropriated $1,425,000,000 for WPA to be spent in eight months up to March 1. There was a further provision in the Appropriations Act that the President could authorize in an emergency the spending of this money in seven months.

MILLION WITHOUT JOBS

There is and has been an emergency in unemployment. Under the pressure of that emergency the WPA has provided and is now running at a total of 3,100,000 jobs. Even this rate is not high enough. There are more than a half million certified workers who are waiting to have jobs assigned to them. In addition there are many hundreds of thousands of unemployed who have not even been certified. They ought to have WPA jobs.

But in spite of these facts there are indications that the WPA will be forced to spread their appropriation over the full eight-month period.

If so they will have to begin immediately to reduce the WPA rolls and continue the reduction through until January. By January they will probably have to have the rolls down to 2,500,000 workers.

TERRIBLE HARDSHIP

These reductions would take place during the most serious winter months and would work terrible hardship on many hundreds of thousands of citizens. It would clearly be an outrage to reduce the WPA rolls at the present time. It will take much more increase in employment than is now indicated to justify a reduction in the rolls.

The WPA could very easliy continue the number of WPA jobs at the present rate or at a slightly increased rate by using the present appropriations over seven months. That would mean that the appropriations would run out on February 1 rather than March 1. Congress, however, meets in January and will be able immediately to provide an additional appropriation for the rest of the fiscal year which ends June 30.

SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY

Any policy which provides at first signs of an industrial pick-up for the reduction of WPA in the face of such vast unemployment is very short-sighted. A considerable part of the industrial pick-up in the first place depends upon the consumer power made available through WPA. If that is curtailed, purchasing power and recovery will suffer.

In addition it spreads abroad the idea that the present WPA rolls are actually in proportion to the unemployment and as soon as unemployment is slightly reduced the rolls should be reduced. That is a false impression. The number of WPA jobs is anywhere from a million to a million and a half short of what is needed. Certainly the rolls should not be reduced until unemployment has decreased enough so that the present number of jobs is equal to the number of available unemployed able-bodied workers.

The task of the CIO in connection with the WPA is two-fold. The first job is to prevent the reduction of the present WPA rolls by preventing the spread of the appropriation over eight months. The second job is to pledge all Congressmen to adequate support of the WPA in the future. Congressmen should be pledged to that support before Election Day.

Shipyard Workers Lift Pay

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Two agreements, the first providing for a closed shop and seven cents an hour wage increases, and the second for a preferential shop, were negotiated within one week by Local 13 of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO.

The local now has 15 agreements in the port of New York.

The new contracts, negotiated by Provisional President Charles George of Local 13, and National Organizer Frank Kelly, were signed with the Deck and Engine Repair Co. and the Pier Machine Workers.

SETBACK FOR RYAN

Feature of the Deck and Engine Repair Co pact is a clause which will help push Joe Ryan's AFL longshoremen's union back to the piers. It states that only members of the CIO union shall handle, load or unload any material for marine work coming under this agreement.

Wage rates of $1.05 an hour for boilermakers and 85 cents for helpers were set by the contract. The prevailing wage in the port of New York is 98 cents for mechanics and 68 cents for helpers.

Plumbing Firm Signs New Steel Union Contract

Bethlehem, Pa.—Products of the Dick Brothers Plumbing Supply Company of Reading, Pa., are union-made and should be used by organized labor whenever possible, according to Local 1626, Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

With a nearly 100% organized shop, the local recently signed a new contract with Dick Brothers, guaranteeing the workers against a wage cut and providing for check-off of dues.

"Due to much non-union competition in the plumbing supply industry, we ask all organized labor to purchase Dick Bros. plumbing supplies when in need of such products," union officials stated.

The contract, which replaces one signed previously with the company, was negotiated with the assistance of George Medrick, SWOC sub-regional director in the Bethlehem district, and Pete MacCagno, Reading organizer.

Drop Company Union, Board Tells Girdler

WASHINGTON—Tom (I've Got Guns") Girdler was ordered this week to reinstate 5000 workers in his Republic Steel Corporation in a 100,000-word decision handed down by the National Labor Relations Board.

In addition, the corporation was ordered to cease and desist in any way from trying to discourage membership in the CIO Steel Workers Organizing Committee and to dissolve company unions in its plants at Massilon, Cleveland, Canton, Warren and Youngstown, all in Ohio.

Blame for the Little Steel strike of last year and the murderous violence used against Republic strikers was put squarely on the Corporation and on Girdler, in a blistering statement from the Board.

LISTS GIRDLER TACTICS

"Its (Republic's) spies shadowed union organizers," the Board declared. "Its police attacked and beat them; its superintendents and foremen threatened, laid off and discharged employes for union activity; its officers fostered and supported a whole series of labor organizations which the company manipulated to oppose the union.

"And its president, Tom M. Girdler, publicly vilified the union's leaders, purposes and policies under circumstances intended to throw the weight of his influence against his employes' efforts at self-organization.

"Finally in May, 1937, there occurred a series of incidents that precipitated the strike."

By a long series of these and similar acts, the Board declared, the corporation brought matters to the point where the union had to fight for its life or go under.

"The company served final notice in unmistakable terms that it was prepared to go to extreme lengths to destroy the union and to deny to its employes the rights guaranteed in the Labor Relations Act," the Board said.

"Faced with this illegal and

(Continued on Page 5)

Law Breaker

Tom Girdler, chairman of the Republic Steel Corp., which was ordered to rehire 5000 workers dismissed in violation of the Wagner Act.

CIO Leaders Laud Ruling On Republic

Washington.—Chairman Philip Murray of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee issued the following statement:

"The decision of the NLRB finding Republic Steel guilty of violating the Wagner Act is a victory of great import for the steel workers of the nation.

"At the same time it answers the detractors of the Wagner Act. Without the Wagner Act justice would not have been brought about. The labor relations policy of Republic Steel is and has been indefensible, as revealed by the Labor Board and the recent LaFollette investigation of the so-called Little Steel strike.

On many counts Republic Steel has been found guilty of violating the law of the land. Our members in Republic plants have shown great patience in their fight for their inherent and legal rights. Their day of victory is here.

The representatives of the SWOC stand ready to negotiate with the representatives of Republic Steel Corporation a collective bargaining agreement which will forever end company unionism, violence, espionage, murder, strike-breaking and other vicious practices, and establish instead good will, faith in each other, and a feeling of mutual cooperation which will spell success for both

(Continued on Page 5)

Bittner Hails CIO Victory At Armour

CHICAGO — The election victory of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee at Armour & Co.'s Chicago plant was described this week by Van A. Bittner, committee chairman, as "one of the greatest victories ever won, not only for packinghouse workers, but for the entire labor movement affiliated with the CIO."

"When we consider that only 4200 workers were eligible to vote, and that 3047 of them voted for the PWOC, and only 237 voted against our union, then we can realize the tremendous victory secured.

"The winning of the election at Armour's is not only a victory for the workers in the one company, but it means the complete organization of every packing plant in America by the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee.

EMANCIPATION DAY

"In the end it will bring genuine collective bargaining, under the PWOC, to all the men and women working in the packinghouse industry of the nation.

"It was indeed a great victory—truly, Emancipation Day for the packinghouse workers of America."

The labor board victory came as the climax to an intensive organization campaign by the union and makes the CIO affiliate sole collective bargaining agency in the key Chicago plant. Every other Armour plant throughout the country has been organized by the CIO, and in many of them the union is dealing with the local plant management.

Though the union's request for collective bargaining on a national scale was refused by the company shortly before the Chicago NLRB poll, it is expected that the company will soon be forced to meet with the union to negotiate a nation-wide agreement.

Western Union Must Pay Back $500,000 Taken For Company Union

NEW YORK—Western Union's cherished "war-baby" company union is near the end of its spotted career.

The death-blow came in the form of a report from Alvin J. Rockwell, Natl. Labor Relations Board trial examiner, who recommended dissolution of the Association, which, despite its various trappings, he described as a company union.

No tears will be shed by the thousands of employes, now members of the American Communications Assn., CIO, who have been fleeced of several million dollars in dues deducted from their pay to nourish the stooge outfit.

Rockwell estimated that some $500,000 had been deducted from the workers' pay envelopes since the Wagner Act was passed, in addition to other tremendous sums of "dues" collections since the Association was organized in 1918.

The report recommended that employes be reimbursed for the dues taken from them since the Wagner Act was passed, the money to be taken from the funds now in possession or under the control of the Association.

RATHBORNE HAILS REPORT

Mervyn Rathborne, national president of the ACA, hailed the Labor Board report as a complete vindication of the charges of unfair labor practices made against the company by the CIO union.

"It rings the death knell of the oldest company union in

PRES. RATHBORNE

the country," he declared.

A statement issued by the union when the report was given out said: "The report comes at a time when the company and its stooge company union had entered into a sell-out agreement which would have bound the employes to accept a wage cut when the Wage-Hour law goes into effect on October 24. The report virtually assures the scrapping of this agreement.

ACA GETS CREDIT

"The findings of the trial examiner is one of the final steps in a case which has occupied the minds of Western Union workers

(Continued on Page 6)

Green Off-Key In Song About 'Bill Bailey'

WASHINGTON — Never overly adept in the use of quotations from literature, Pres. William Green of the AFL got himself out on a limb in his closing speech to the Federation's convention at Houston, Tex.

After attacking the CIO and declaring that the "door was open" for some of its unions to return, Green quoted the opening line of a popular song of the early part of the century—"Won't you come home, Bill Bailey, "won't you come home."

He might well have quoted another line of the song, which reads: "I knows I've done you wrong."

The song's lyrics are:

"Won't you please come home, Bill Bailey, won't you please come home?"
She moans the whole day long.
"I'll do de cooking, darling, I'll pay de rent,
I knows I've done you wrong.
'Member dat rainy eve date I drove you out
Wid nothing but a fine-tooth comb?
I knows I'se to blame—
Well, ain't dat a shame,
Bill Bailey, won't you please come home?"

League Official Blasts Program of Associated Farmers

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Nation's farmers must not let themselves be deceived into thinking that the agricultural population lacks a common interest with the industrial workers, Gardner Jackson, legislative representative of Labor's Non-Partisan League, told several hundred Pennsylvania farmers here.

The meeting, called by State leaders of the Farmers Union, the Grange and the Farm Bureau Federation, brought together representatives of 13 farm organizations. Chairman of the meeting was Saylor F. Hartman of Palmyra, member of the State executive board of the Farmers Union.

The conference had the official backing of the State Department of Agriculture.

The farmers were addressed as voters, "a majority of whom had the intelligent understanding to vote for Thomas E. Kennedy for Governor in the recent primaries," by Jackson.

He expressed his conviction that most of the farmers, at the conference have long ago, with their families, come to appreciate the mutuality of their interests with Labor through long and close association with the United Mine Workers in Pennsylvania.

At one time an advisor to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace in the capacity of the Assistant Consumers Counsel, Jackson termed the nation-wide organizing efforts of the Associated Farmers as an attempt to make the farmers "dupes" of the corporate and financial interests in their drive against labor.

He declared that the maneuvers of the Associated Farmers bear "all the earmarks of being part of the program of the National Association of Manufacturers to delude not only the farmers but the non-farmer and non-labor public as well."

Jackson pointed out the origin of the Associated Farmers in 1934 following the San Francisco strike of that year, explaining that contributions of $2500 from the Southern Pacific Railroad, $1875 from the Pacific Gas and Electric Corp., and sums from the San Joaquin Power Co., and similar interests were used to set up headquarters in San Francisco and start operations

He described the organizing and speaking tour in all farming state of Col. Walter Garrison of the Associated Farmers which has just been concluded and told of the support given to the campaign of "deliberate falsehood, aimed particularly at John L. Lewis and the CIO, by Pennsylvania's own notorious Mr. Joseph Pew, Jr.," a power

(Continued on Page 6)

To Distribute Booklets On Pay-Hour Law

Washington — The wage-hour division of the Department of Labor will soon have ready for distribution 5,000,000 copies of a pamphlet explaining the terms of the wage-hour act and how they affect indutrial workers and child labor.

The pamphlet may be obtained by writing to the Wage-Hour Division, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., or by applying to the various offices of the U. S. Employment Service in cities and towns throughout the country.

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-Chairman
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A Victory Of National Significance

The resounding victory of the CIO in the labor board election at Armour's great packing plant in Chicago, is a blow struck for unionism whose effects will be felt throughout the country and in every industry.

The winning of this election, says Chairman Van A. Bittner of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, "means the complete organization of every packing plant in America."

For this victory marks the culmination of a campaign to organize every one of the many plants of the world's biggest packing company.

The other plants have all been substantially organized, but the Armour company has waited to be shown that its biggest plant, in the Chicago stockyards, was also in the union column, before entering into a collective bargaining agreement.

Now that the Chicago employes have given their answer by a vote of 3,047 to 237 for the CIO union, the company has no shadow of legitimate excuse for refusing to engage in the collective bargaining which the law requires.

Other packinghouse companies have already been organized, and many of them now operate under union agreements. The effects of the organization of Armour's are already being felt in increased union membership in every other company. And once the Armour company signs with the union, it should not be long before all the other companies fall in line.

For the workers in other industries, the success of the CIO campaign in the packinghouses is further proof that labor is still on the march; and that the CIO is well on its way to its goal of complete industrial organization of all the previously unorganized mass-production industries.

Company Unions Collapse

The launching of the CIO's aggressive campaign of industrial organization sounded the death knell of company unionism in American industry.

The fake unionism of "employe representation" plans attained its greatest strength in the days when the big corporations were confronted only with weak craft unions which had little appeal for their employes.

They promoted these stooge unions as a substitute for and a preventative against genuine labor organization.

But once the CIO was able to offer to the unorganized workers the industrial form of organization which they so urgently needed, company unionism began to collapse right and left, in industry after industry.

The latest company union to face collapse and extinction is the Association of Western Union Employes, which was one of the oldest and most substantial of such outfits in the country.

An investigation by the National Labor Relations Board has borne out CIO charges that this association is a company-dominated organization. The board's trial examiner has accordingly recommended that the Western Union Company be ordered to dissolve this company union.

He has further recommended that the company be required to refund to its employes moneys which have been taken from them under the company union's chckoff system. This will mean a refunding of as much as $500,000 to the employes, it is estimated.

The charge against the Western Union Company which brought about the labor board investigation were filed by the American Communcations Association of the CIO.

This young CIO industrial union has already organized the employes of Postal Telegraph and RCA Communications and won union agreements with these and other companies.

If the recommendations of the board's examiner are adopted, it will have to its credit the removal of another company union obstacle from the path of American organized labor.

The way lies open for the American Communications Association to complete the union organization of the largest telegraph company. For all previous experience has shown that American working people, once freed from the intimidation and coercion that is associated with company unionism, have no hesitation in showing their preference for genuine labor unionism which will advance their economic interests through collective bargaining.

No Longer a Maverick!

(CIO Labor Board election victory at Chicago caps organization drive in all Armour plants)

Looking Ahead

By LEN DE CAUX

What Crimes In Liberty's Name!

Out in the west they call hamburger "Liberty steak".

It is a concession to the spirit of the pioneers who founded the west. They were men and women of more than usual independence who chose to suffer many hardships to win greater freedom.

The name conceals the same old hash of cheap chopped meat. In the east it takes a Wimpy to popularize the humble hamburger, but the sons and daughters of the western pioneers take kindly to anything that bears the name of Liberty.

So it is that even the worst of human tyrannies are given fair-sounding names to appeal to pioneer traditions.

Brutal and lawless violence is committed by hirelings of the rich against workers who organize to be free, in the name of "vigilantes" — of pioneers, that is to say, who organized to preserve their freedom against the lawless violence of their day.

Bankers and exploiters of labor garb themselves in the neatly pressed overalls of "Associated Farmers" — to carry through their vicious campaigns against labor, in the name of another great class of toilers who desire the same kind of freedom from banker rule that labor seeks.

And today, ironically enough, one of the greatest threats to American liberties comes from the west. It is a plan to coerce working people and to bind them to work against their will under conditions of near-slavery. The plan takes the form of initiatives which will be on the ballot in the coming elections in Washington, Oregon and California.

Yet the vicious anti-labor initiatives in these states are being promoted under the lying cover of a campaign to prevent coercion, to protect the liberties of the little fellow, and to preserve industrial peace.

A Campaign of Lies

These initiatives constitute one of the crudest attacks on labor's liberty that has every been perpetrated.

They would virtually deny the right of workers to refuse to work under conditions which they find intolerable. They would do this by imposing sharp restrictions on the right to strike by forbidding workers to picket effectively or to conduct the other labor activities necessary to win decent conditions.

The argument that industrial peace would thus be achieved is worse than deceptive.

The spirit of the pioneers is still alive among the western workers. They cannot be sold into slavery by even the best-laid plans of the bankers with pitchforks.

The success of these initiatives in denying to these workers their legal collective bargaining rights, and the projected destruction of their unions, would simply mean that labor troubles of every kind would break out without benefit of disciplined union organization and responsible labor leadership.

Actually the best guarantee of industrial peace and orderly labor relations is the acceptance by employers in good faith of collective bargaining and the establishment of strong industry-wide unions.

The President's commission found that this fact is generally recognized in both Great Britain and Sweden, and all American experience bears it out.

Latest testimony to this effect is the report of the National Labor Relations Board on the Bituminous coal industry. This shows that almost complete organization of this industry by the United Mine Workers, and the acceptance of collective bargaining by the operators, have resulted in elimination of most of the labor strife that afflicted the industry before.

How Strikes Are Caused

That it is labor-fighting employers, not union "agitators", who cause most strikes is further shown by the recent labor board decision in the case of the Republic Steel Corporation.

The board recites how the company's spies shadowed union organizers, how its police attacked and beat them, how workers were threatened and fired for union activities, how company unions were fostered, and how collective bargaining was rejected.

It concludes that last year's steel strike "was brought on fundamentally by the respondent's (Republic Steel's) own unlawful acts." The union, it says, was "placed in a position where it had to fight for its life or be destroyed.

"The company, not the union, had chosen the way of industrial strife."

A National Threat

The anti-labor initiatives which threaten the very existence of union organization in the western states, are also a threat and a warning to labor in all parts of the United States.

The union-fighting employers who are behind this move maintain the closest ties with the interests in the east which are backing Mayor Hague's fight against labor unionism, for instance.

The Associated Farmers, banker-backed organization of big landowners, is seeking to gain a footing in eastern states, to trick the working farmers into joining its campaign against their natural ally, organized labor.

If the initiatives succeed in the west, they will undoubtedly be the forerunner of similar attempts in the east.

Labor everywhere therefore will follow with the closest sympathy the fight of the western unions against these liberty-destroying initiatives. It will guard against similar attempts elsewhere by cementing still closer its political alliance with the working farmers, and by perfecting its own organization on both the industrial and political fields.

Steel Lodge Certified

Washington — Certification of Local 1774, Steel Workers Organizing Committee, as sole bargaining agency for workers of the Ingram-Richardson Mfg. Co., Frankford, Ind., has been made by the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

A comparison of union membership cards with the company's payroll disclosed that 116 of the 226 eligible employes belonged to

Rail Unions' Fight Against Pay Cuts Told to U. S. Body

WASHINGTON—A multitude of facts and figures concerning the nation's railroads' demand for a 15 per cent wage cut, is in the hands of the President's mediation board, whose report is due October 27.

Winding up testimony on behalf of 18 of the railway brotherhoods, Atty. Charles M. Hay charged that the wage slash proposal was "conceived in haste and born in confusion."

Taking note of the railway managements' calamity-howling, Hay said that the wage problem affected only about nine per cent. of the companies which are facing possible bankruptcy. The wage cut, he added, would merely postpone long-needed correction "of shocking abuses, wastes and extravagances" in the railway systems.

"We oppose this wage cut," Hay asserted, "because it is inconsistent with our present national, industrial and governmental policy. The leadership of this country has discarded the philosophy of low wages.

"If this wage cut can be put over, then the reactionaries and low wage philosophers are on their way. I charge that the success in their enterprise would mean the destruction of modern industry."

As the dispute over rail wages headed towards its climax, an increasing number of CIO and AFL unions have made known their sympathy to the brotherhoods' demands.

Office Workers Back ALP Slate

New York—The active support of 16,000 members affiliated with the New York Joint Council of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, was pledged to the American Labor Party slate in the coming election.

Five members of the union are running for office on the ALP ticket, one of them for re-election to the State Assembly. Three others are seeking assembly seats while the fifth is running against State Senator John J. McNaboe, one of Gotham's leading red-baiters.

CIO Pact Pays Dividends To Liquor Firm

Pittsburgh—By signing a union contract with the CIO, Fry & Mathias, Inc., producers of Pennsylvania rye whiskies, has had a tremendous increase in the sale of its products. This is principally due to the close cooperation existing between the union and company

The company, located in Manor, Pa., about 25 miles from Pittsburgh, is situated in a territory largely dominated by the CIO and near numerous firms recognizing and dealing with CIO affiliated unions. Company officials have revealed that the results obtained in other CIO plants influenced the firm to voluntarily meet and bargain with the CIO group.

UNION BOOSTS SALES

While the company is cooperating with the union, employes are boosting the company's products to other CIO bodies in the district and large quantities of the firm's increase in business has resulted from this cooperation.

Popular brands of whiskies manufactured by Fry & Mathias, Inc., include Old Westmoreland, Old Manor, F. & M., Old Fry's and Old Bridgeport.

Why The Wagner Act Should Not Be Amended

Should It Prevent "Coercion From Any Source"?

This is the fifth installment from a new pamphlet on the Wagner Act, to be issued shortly by the CIO Legal Department. Another section from the new publication will appear in The CIO NEWS next week.

A somewhat different attack on the Wagner Act involves the contention that it should protect employes from interference, restraint and coercion from any source. As has been pointed out, the Act does not protect employers against employes. Likewise, it protects employes against the unfair acts of employers only, and not against the conduct of other employes.

It is now urged that protection should be afforded to employes against all interference; for example, against threats directed by pickets at non-union employes during strikes. The thought here is that in some hotly-contested industrial disputes, violence and threats sometimes occur on picket lines which prevent employes from going back to work if they desire to do so.

Under The Surface

On the surface it might seem to some that such an amendment might be desirable or harmless, but this is not the case.

Courts have interpreted the words "interference, restraint and coercion" in a very special way in regard to the conduct of employes in labor disputes. They have held at times that the mere threat of a strike, or even quiet, orderly, and peaceful picketing, can constitute interference, restraint, and coercion of non-strikers.

These decisions have been so numerous that the suggested amendment would probably result in the complete suppression of the right to strike.

The coercion of workers by employers with which the Wagner Act deals is coercion of a type which has never been recognized and dealt with by the law before. It is very different from the breaches of peace which are covered by local and state legislation. It consists at bottom of express or implied threats of discharge or discrimination for union activities. In the nature of things, it can be practiced only by employers.

For these reasons it is quite proper that this variety of coercion should be covered by a special law. The more familiar kinds of intimidation or violence, whether by employers, workers, or other persons, can be and are taken care of easily by local police and legislation.

Craft Elections

In spite of the serious dangers which lurk behind all talk of amendment and threaten the very foundations of the organized labor movement, a handful of trade union officials, among them William Green and John P. Frey, whose names still carry more weight than their policies merit, and a few professional followers of the movement like the lawyer Joseph Padway, have advanced proposals for change.

Their ill-considered recommendations have the unfortunate effect of opening up the whole subject of amendmen, so that Big Business may be able to go ahead with its reactionary plans.

One such proposal is that the Board be compelled to hold separate elections in each craft in a given plant, even in mass production industries, if one employe or a small group of employes in such a craft desires to have it do so.

At present the Board is required by law to decide in each case whether employes should be organized on a craft or an industrial basis, taking into consideration the entire history of labor relations in each plant, the methods of work, and the way in which the unions and the business itself are organized.

As the law is now enforced by the Board, both craft and industrial unions are permitted to come before the Board and argue their cases. They are given a fair chance to show the Board that the employe in each plant should be organized on the basis for which they contend. The result is that both types of organization are protected.

No Bias By NLRB

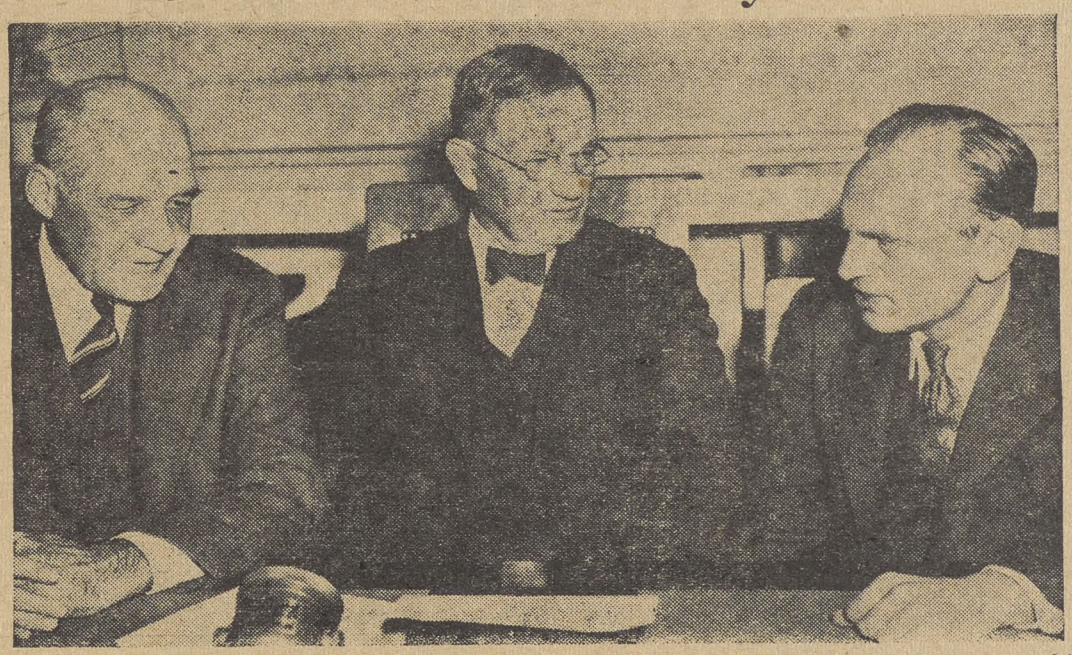
Green, Frey and Padway have been making a great deal of noise lately to the effect that the Board is prejudiced against the AFL and favorable to the CIO in such cases. The figures prove that this is untrue.

In forty-one cases decided by the Board up to June 30, 1938, in which there was fundamental disagreement between the AFL and the CIO on the question of bargaining units, the one contending for a craft unit and the other for an industrial unit, the Board adopted the AFL contention in twenty-one and that of the CIO in but sixteen, while the contentions of each group were adopted in part in the remaining four. If anything, the AFL has had the edge, and certainly these figures show no partiality for the CIO.

Even though neither of the contending groups may obtain everything desired under such circumstances, they have much more to lose if Big Business has its way than they can possibly lose under the present law as now administered.

For this reason, the members of all labor organizations should make it clear to their leaders that they insist that the law be kept as it is, unchanged. Progresssive people everywhere should support this position taken by progressive labor.

Sift Facts On Rail Pay Cut



Harry Mills, Justice Walter Stacey and James Landis, the president's fact-finding board, which is reviewing arguments in the railways' attempt to win a 15% pay cut. The board named by President Roosevelt, will report not later than October 27.

Labor Board Knocks Tactics Of Little Steel

(Continued From Page 3)

provocative conduct, the union called the strike, not as the company illeged, without cause or justification, but because in fact no other course remained open to it.

"The whole history of the company's unfair labor practices, culminating in the lockout of May 20, had placed the union in a position where it had to fight for its life or be destroyed.

"The company, not the union, had chosen the way of industrial strife."

BACK PAY ORDERED

The board ordered the company to pay "remedial wages" to workers locked out in May at the Canton and Massilon plants, as well as full back wages to twelve workers discharged at the time of the strike.

Remedial wages were also ordered for all strikers not given jobs within five days of applying for reinstatement.

CIO Leaders Laud Ruling On Republic

(Continued From Page 3)

the industry and the workers alike end."

Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, declared:

The Board, in ordering Republic to reinstate 5000 workers, "has shown up Girdler as the leading figure behind reactionary attacks on the Act and as the leading foe of labor's right to organize and bargain collectively," Pressman said.

"After considerable delay the law has caught up with labor's enemy No. 1," Pressman declared. "This die-hard tory industrialist, is exposed again as the representative of all that is un-democratic and un-American.

"The Little Steel strike of last year, and the massacre of peaceful workers at Chicago on Memorial Day can be traced directly to the tactics of such men as Girdler and his allies among labor-hating industrialists."

Seek Funds For Howard Memorial

Indianapolis, Ind. — Friends of the late Charles P. Howard, longtime president of the International Typographical Union and secretary of the CIO from the time of its formation, are seeking funds to erect a mausoleum on the Howard lot at Colorado Springs,

A number of the late Mr. Howard's friends in the typographical union have already contributed to the fund.

Members of CIO unions who wish to do so should send checks or money orders to the Howard Memorial Fund, care Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer, International Typographical Union, Box 728, Indianapolis, Ind.

LEAGUE BACKS O'CONNELL

Butte, Mont.—The Silver Bow County Labor's Non-Partisan League has indorsed Cong. Jerry O'Connell, noted House liberal, for re-election.

Pennsy Railroad Concerned By Kicks On Strikebreaking

PHILADELPHIA—After reading in the report of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee how police in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad helped Tom Girdler's Republic Steel Corporation guards break the 1937 steel workers' strike, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania wrote a letter to the railroad management informing the officials of his disapproval of such tactics.

A few days later, as the story is told by E. J. Lever, Philadelphia field director for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, a Lincoln-Zephyr stopped in front of the Professor's house and the Chief of Police of Pennsy's Eastern Division steped out.

The chief spent a good two hours, Lever related, trying to convince the professor that the Pennsy police could not possibly be guilty of the LaFollette charges, and that anyway they had been given scarcely any chance to defend themselves.

Besides, the railroad police had an association of their own, the chief declared, just like the railroad brotherhood unions, and would never have been mixed up in the strike if the SWOC had been "more respectable."

The railroad officials were reported by the chief to be worried because they had received some 100 letters from stockholders telling them their job was to supply transportation, not strikebreakers.

Cooperatives Back Collective Bargaining

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Recognition of labor's right to bargain collectively was written into the statement of policy of the Co-operative League of the U. S. A., meeting at its 14th biennial congress here last week.

The league is made up of 15 regional wholesale coops and a number of district federations of local societies. The societies have a membership estimated at more than a million members, most of them farmers, and employ at least 20,000 workers.

The statement of the congress declared that "the cooperative movement believes in maintaining proper labor standards, upholds the right of labor to collective bargaining, and recognizes the values to be obtained through a harmonious and effective promotion of consumers' cooperation in the ranks of organized workers as consumers."

Delegates to the congress, it continued, "recognize the principle of organization and collective bargaining for their employes." At the same time it called upon organized labor to "recognize the unique function of cooperative movement in building an economic structure controlled by consumers in their own interest."

It urged labor "to recognize its responsibility to maintain relations with cooperative associations which will not place them at a disadvantage with their private competitors or prevent their performing effectively in the interest of workers, who are all consumers."

BAKER LEADS STATEMENT

Pres. Jacob Baker of the United Federal Workers, CIO, a leading figure in the nation's cooperative movement, hailed the convention's decision.

"This friendly action on the part of farmer groups is a clear indication that the wedge that a good many financial reactionaries have attempted to drive between the farmer and city worker has not been effective," Baker declared.

E. R. Bowen, general secretary of the League, advised the convention that "we must learn as farmers and labor to cast our economic votes together" because "we cannot control what we do not own."

Labor, he said, should follow the lead of farmers and white collar workers in building cooperative organizations.

"There is great need for labor groups to put consumers cooperative organizers on the job so that prices will be lowered as well as pay raised," he declared.

MUST FIGHT FASCISM

The cooperative movement must ally itself with other democratic organizations to stave off fascism, Bowen said. "The history of Europe shows that we will fall together if dictatorships develop."

Cooperative auto insurance is saving Ohio farmers millions of dollars yearly, said Murray D. Lincoln, secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Cooperatives. The Farm Bureau Mutural Auto Insurance Co-op began in 1926 with an investment of $10,000 and now has assets of $6,500,000.

Pres. Howard A. Cowden of Consumers Cooperative Assn., host to the congres, reported a healthy growth in international trade among cooperatives.

During the past four years CCA has shipped oil and grease to Estonia, France, Belgium, Scotland, Holland, Bulgaria and Canada.

Jackson Assails Associated Farmers

(Continued From Page 3)

in the Sun Oil Co., who has turned over his Farm Journal to the "vicious propaganda" of the Associated Farmers, he said.

The speaker cited the fact that millionaire Phillip Bancroft, Republican candidate for the U. S. Senate from California, is an active member of the Associated Farmers board and the fact that Stanley F. Morse, employed by the Liberty League as "agricultural engineer" is one of its chief spokesmen.

Morse received contributions of $5000 from Lamot Dupont, $1000 from Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., of General Motors, $1500 from G. E. Baldwin of Libby, McNeil and Libby, $1000 from E. C. Corbishley of Swift and Co., to stir up rebellion against the New Deal farm program and promote Associated Farmers ideas.

Hitler Is Warning

"One look at Hitler's Europe shows us what we face," he concluded, "unless this drive to separate farmer and labor is combatted by us immediately with courage, the best intelligence at our command and a broad humanitarianism."

Other speakers at the sessions included Howard Eisaman of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Board, Mrs. Ruth G. Horting of the State Legislature agriculture committee, Chairman Patrick A. Fagan of the State Labor's Non-Partisan League and D. L. Stewart of the State Department of Agriculture.

Western Union Must Pay Back $500,000

(Continued From Page 3)

for many months, and is based on testimony and evidence introduced at the five-week hearing on the case held in New York.

"Much of the credit for the successful outcome of the case rests with the members of the ACA, who gathered staggering and conclusive evidence of the company's unfair labor practices.

"ACA locals all over the country were active in amassing the information which pulled the shrouds over the company union."

TRACES HISTORY

Methods used for years by the company to aid the company union and prevent employes from joining a bona fide trade union are brought out in the report, which traces the history of the Association in detail from its birth in 1918 down to the present.

Even in the years before 1918, the report shows that the company had a drastic anti-union policy which took the form of opposition to the Commercial Telegraphers Union, AFL. "In Seattle alone, more than 300 of respondent's (company's) employes were discharged because they had joined the CTU," the report said.

COMPANY PAID EXPENSES

The Association was set up at a "constitutional convention" held in Chicago in July, 1918, attended by 16 delegates. The expenses amounting to $4000 were paid by the company. "Neither in the election of delegates nor in the deliberations of the convention did the employes enjoy real freedom to determine their own affairs," the report asserted.

New Homes For Old

A department dealing with the need for better housing and how to obtain it, conducted by the CIO Committee on Housing.

By THOMAS HUMPHRIES

Although "New Homes for Old" is only three or four weeks old, CIO members have already sent me a number of letters.

One of the most interesting of these letters is from John Potter, who writes as follows:

"The very things you mention in your article we have right here in this little mining village of Jobs, Ohio. The house I live in has been built for over 40 years with little repair, with the result that the plaster has all pulled loose and the window sills are decayed. We always freeze in winter and roast in summer. It is a shame that human beings have to live in shacks like this . . ."

John Potter's problem is one of the most important housing problems in the country. There are thousands upon thousands of miners and other workers who are living in run-down, decaying company-owned firetraps. Unfortunately, very little has been done to remedy this situation.

What to Do?

There are two things that workers in company towns can do.

The first is to bargain directly with the company on the matter of housing—to ask not only for better working conditions but for better living conditions, for lower rents and for repairs.

I would like to receive letters on this question from people living in company towns—especially from locals or district offices of the United Mine Workers. Has much been done along this line in the past? What are the possibilities of beginning activity like this in the future?

The second thing that might be done for the workers in company towns is to secure public housing projects. In most states where there are state housing laws county housing authorities can be set up.

These county housing authorities—usually appointed by the county commissioners—can borrow money from the United States Housing Authority and build low-rent housing projects in certain parts of their county. Families from the company towns will often be able to move into these projects. And those families who stay in the company towns will benefit also.

For the company will have to keep its houses in better condition in order to compete with the public housing projects, all of which will be well-built, safe and sanitary.

Are there any workers living in company towns who would like to know just what can be done in their particular county? If so, let them write in to this department.

GLASS WORKER WRITES

Another letter is from Jerry C. Hanney (Federation of Flat Glass Workers, Local 3) in Henryetta, Oklahoma.

"We do want a low-rent housing project in our town," he writes "and our union wants to know what it can do about housing for its members."

The best thing your union can do, Brother Manney, is to have the glass, oil and smelting workers' unions in your vicinity see to it that the Oklahoma State Legislature passes a state housing law at its next session. Unless this is done, no town in Oklahoma will be able to set up a housing authority or have a housing project.

In those states which already have housing laws there is still much to be done in the way of housing legislation. Some of the state housing laws are unworkable. Others work on two cylinders only.

BE ON GUARD

In addition to seeing that the new state housing laws contain these provisions, CIO unions should remain on guard against the emasculation and perversion of such laws by joker amendments or any tricky clauses inserted by reactionary legislators.

Legislative hearings should be secured on every state housing law. Representatives from local unions throughout the state should appear before these hearings and testify to the need for joining the other 33 states in their war against the slums.

NEED FOR CHANGES

In other states, where the housing laws are workable, there is still room for many improvements.

The Pennsylvania law, for instance, should be amended to allow third class cities with a population below 30,000 to set up housing authorities. The provision excluding cities below 30,000 has prevented important towns like Pottsville, the anthracite center, and New Kensington, the aluminum center, from taking part in the housing program on their own. Moreover, it may conceivably lead the State Supreme Court to declare the law unconstitutional.

In many states there are no State Housing Boards. Wherever this is true, a law should be passed setting up a State Housing Board to study the housing problem on a state-wide scale and to inaugurate a state-wide educational program on the need for low-rent housing and the methods of attaining it.

Housing Experts Confer

Nathan Strauss, (left), U. S. Housing Administrator, and Coleman Woodbury of Chicago, director of the National Association of Housing Officials, viewing a model of a low-rent housing project exhibited at the association's sixth annual meeting in Washington.

CIO Unions Favor Parley

Buffalo, N. Y. — The proposal for a conference of labor and industrial leaders to attempt a solution of pressing economic problems was first made by the CIO, Philip Murray, vice-chairman, revealed at a mass meeting here.

Murray disclosed that he had first broached the idea as far back as July at a meeting of the Natl. Industrial Conference, a group representing more than 2500 employers.

"I told them that they should get a committee of their own members, a committee of farmers, a committee of bankers, a labor committee, and a committee representing the government, and work out a solution of our great economic problems," he said.

"When labor obtains what is its right, the job would still not be done," he warned.

"In an economic system in which there are more than 11,000,000 unemployed, there is more to the problem than wages, hours and working conditions. Some solution to the causes of that problem must be found if America is to achieve the greatness and the happiness of which it is capable."

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL of the AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

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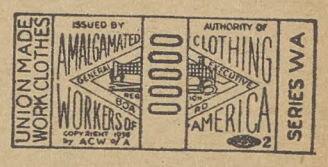

Men's, boys', children's suits, overcoats, pants, men's uniforms, sheep-lined leather and sport clothing, mackinaws.

Men's, boys', shirts, pajamas, underwear, white duck clothing, children's wash suits.

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LABOR *And The* LAW

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

Labor's Constitutional Rights

In discussing the legislative proposals now being made in California, Oregon and Washington to wreck labor unions, this column stated that these proposals are clearly unconstitutional. It is worth while explaining why organized labor may justifiably claim that its fundamental rights are protected by the Constitution of the United States.

The fundamental constitutional rights with which organized labor is concerned are freedom of speech, freedom of press, and freedom of assemblly. These rights are protected by the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This amendment prohibits any state from depriving a person of his life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

USING LABOR'S RIGHTS

Many books have been written about the origin of these civil liberties, which were won in the struggle of the people for political and economic independence. Before these rights were firmly established, most people lived under conditions of slavery and tyranny.

For the workers, these rights are not abstract phrases to be hauled out and worshipped on special occasions, and forgotten the rest of the time. The free exercise of civil liberties is necessary to labor organizations.

In its day-to-day activities a labor union must have the right to enjoy all three of these rights When a union wishes to hold a meeting, it is exercising its right to freedom of assembly. When a union wishes to issue a leaflet, it is exercising its right to freedom of press. When a union wishes to persuade workers to join its ranks or to let the public know of its grieveances, it is exercising its right to freedom of speech.

ALL THREE IMPORTANT

Indeed, workers in the course of union activity usually exercise all three rights together, meeting, speaking and issuing leaflets or carrying banners. Hence any proposed law which denies to labor union their right to hold meetings, to issue leaflets, and to speak of their grievances, denies them their constitutional rights.

There is no more effective way of crushing the labor movement than to prevent it from carrying on these every day activities. When Mayor Hague of Jersey City outlaws all union activity, even conservative newspapers protest his violation of the Constitution.

But an equally vicious violation of the Constitution occurs when workers are prohibited from exercising civil liberties because the law outlaws the aims for which the workers are striving.

UNSTATED AIMS

The West Coast initiative measures do not bluntly declare that workers shall not have the right to freedom of speech, press and assembly.

Instead they say that a labor union may not exercise these rights in order to secure recognition of the unions or in order to protest against the discharge of a worker for union activity, or in order to publicly advertise a labor dispute and boycott an unfair employer

The result, however, is the same. The workers are not allowed to meet, write and speak about matters essential to their welfare.

If workers are not permitted to enjoy these rights in furtherance of their own interests, then the great guarantees of the Constitution have become empty and meaningless. The reactionary forces behind the West Coast union wrecking proposals are enemies of our constitutional democracy.

CIO and Farmers Sign Beet Pact

DENVER, Colo.—A threatened strke of 15,000 CIO beet workers was averted here when the Cannery and Agricultural Workers, CIO, signed an agreement with the Farmers Union securing collective bargaining recognition for the workers.

The agreement was hailed by Donald Henderson, president of the Cannery Workers, as "the greatest advance in cooperative farmer-labor-relations in recent years," and by John Brophy, national director of the CIO, as "a sane settlement of labor relations in agriculture."

Under the agreement, the Farmers Union undertakes to organize beet growers for adequate prices and to bargain collectively with the CIO on matters of wage rates for best workers and other working conditions.

WALL STREET CONTROL

Previously the growers were represented by the Mountain States Beet Growers Assn., dominated by Wall Street-controlled sugar companies. This association flatly refused to negotiate with the workers or even to meet with a fact finding commission appointed by the Governor of Colorado.

Carpet Workers Get $40,000 Following Strike

New York.—Workers at the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. plants in Thompsonville, Conn., and Amsterdam, N. Y., have won a restoration of 5½% of the wage cut which the company tried to force through last spring, the Textile Workers Organizing Committee announced this week.

Following a seven weeks' strike conducted by the TWOC last May and June, in protest against the threatened pay cut, the matter was turned over to an arbitrator, both sides having agreed to abide by his decision.

In the award handed down recently, the arbitrator declared that a reduction of only five per cent should be made. More than $40,000 in back pay will be given to the workers at the Amsterdam plant for the period covered during the arbitration proceedings.

Nevada Students Enlisted As Vigilantes

Arming to the teeth to prevent CIO picket ing on a highway construction job, Washoe county, Nevada, officials drafted University of Neva da students to act as special deputies against the strikers. Notice the guns, crowbars and sledge h ammers carried by the boys.

Ready to Kill

A Nevada State Policeman, armed with shot gun, stops cars on Route 40 in order to keep pickets on a highway construction job from entering the State of Nevada.

Nevada Stages Comic 'War' On CIO Unionists

By MIRIAM ALLEN DeFORD

TRUCKEE, Calif., (FP)—This village of 1,500 population, lying 15 miles west of the Nevada boundary on the main highway between Reno, Nevada, and San Francisco, would probably be razed by an artillery bombardment if Dist. Atty. Ray Brown of Washoe County (Reno) had guns that would shoot far enough.

For the Nevada prosecutor has declared war on the CIO, and Truckee has a CIO Industrial Union Council that is attempting to unionize highway construction workers in Brown's little empire.

The story would be good material for a comic opera except that it isn't strictly funny. Prosecutor Brown, who wears a semi-military uniform, has mobilized an army of 500 deputies, including army reserve officers and University of Nevada students, and told them to "shoot to kill."

USES MILITARY TACTICS

He has planted submachine guns along U. S. Highway 40, leading to Truckee, an dobtained tear gas and poison gas from the State penitentiary in Carson City. Military field telephones have been strung from the front line positions to headquarters well in the rear. Two companies of State militia have been called out to defend the State arsenal in Reno.

Shooting has already started. Pres. G. L. Adams of the Truckee Industrial Union Council narrowly missed death when five shots were fired into his car.

Drawing from his imagination, Brown has circulated wild tales of a proposed march of CIO longshoremen from San Francisco, 200 miles to the west.

"If we are compelled to retreat, we'll fall back on the town of Verdi," strategist Brown has told his military aides.

Verdi is a small hamlet lying just across the line from California. It is the headquarters of the Isbell Co., which has a contract to improve U. S. 40 and to build a bridge over a canal at Verdi.

WANTS NO UNIONS

The Nevada company has never dealt with a union during 20 years, while the California contractor on the U. S. 40 job has signed a closed shop agreement with the Tunnel Construction Workers Union, CIO.

Brown's concept of labor relations was well illustrated when he called a CIO committee into his Reno office and placed a call to the Isbell Co.

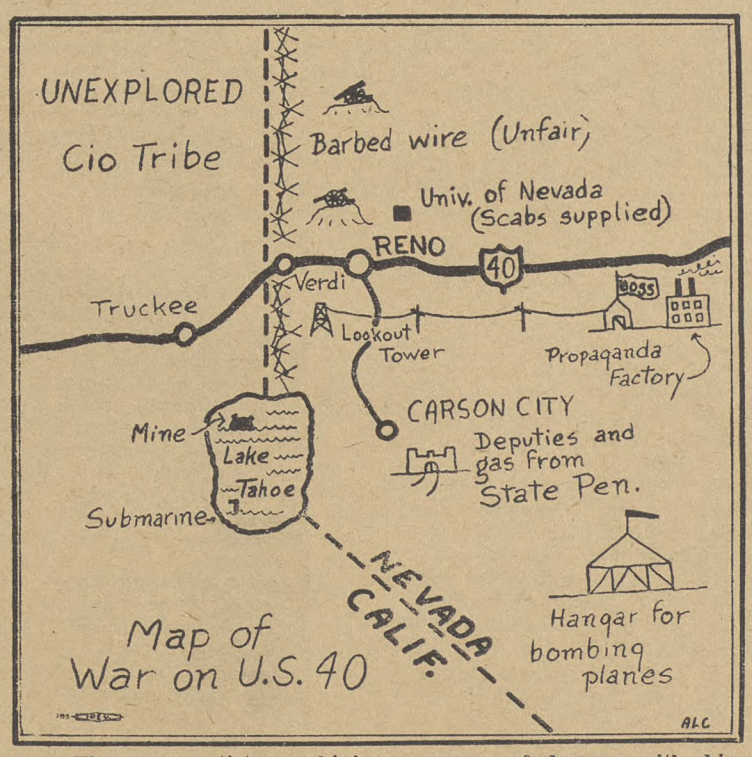
"Mr. Isbell, do you want a picket line on your job," Brown asked. Naturally, Isbell said he didn't and Brown turned back to the union spokesmen.

SHOOT TO KILL

"That settles it," he declared. "If your union comes over here, I have given orders to shoot to kill. Now get out of here."

Nevada has few AFL or CIO members living among its 100.000 population. The CIO has declared a boycott of U. S. 40 and is picketing on the California side in an effort to halt traffic. Gasoline taxes from motorists using U. S. 40 are the major source of Nevada's income.

Nevada Battle Zone



The map artist, combining a sense of humor with his knowledge of the craft, portrays the California-Nevada borderline district where Nevada cops are conducting a "war" against CIO highway union organizers.

LEAGUE BACKS TWELVE

Beckley, W. Va.—Seven Democrats and five Republicans have been endorsed by Labor's Non-Partisan League in this city.

Dies Spies Flock Back To Capital

Buffoon Brigade Opens New Smear Campaign

WASHINGTON — The Dies Committee was back in the Nation's capital this week, acting out another episode in the season's silliest symphony.

The group of anti-New Dealers and labor spies which Washington newspapermen have learned to expect at the committee's hearings, were once again taking their place on the witness stand.

The current smear campaign has so far been devoted to an attack on the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party and its leader, Gov. Elmer Benson; and on the automobile sitdown strikes of 20 months ago.

Field marshal of the campaign against the Farmer-Laborites was Mark Gehan, one-time mayor of St. Paul and now an active acmpaign worker for Harold Stassen, Republican opponent of Benson in the election Nov. 8.

Light on the Dies committee's methods was provided by Gehan. He revealed that he had obtained a number of blank subpenas from the Dies committee while it was looking for hearing fodder in Detroit, and had filled them out with the names of the witnesses he wished, and then rushed them to Washington.

REPUBLICANS ON STAND

Leadoff man for Gehand and the Minnesota Republicans was Steve Gadler, formerly campaign manager for Hjalmar Petersen, defeated candidate for the Farmer-Labor gubernatorial nomination, and now a member of the Stassen-for-governor GOP committee.

After reciting a list of vague accusations of Communism against the Farmer-Labor party, the former party member declared he held it "at the bottom of my heart." He continued that he "could cry" when he sees "what's happening to it."

TROT OUT STOOLS

Two labor spies and a Michigan legionnaire were trotted out by Rep. Dies to declaim against the sitdown strikers and their leaders.

Spy No. One was Jake Spolanksy, who admitted to 20 years in the snooping business, first with the military intelligence, then with the G-Men, then with the bitterly anti-union Natl. Metal Trades Assn., and Chrysler Corp. At present he is flatfoot for the sheriff of Wayne County, Detriot, a job he still holds but expects to lose after the November election.

NEVER A LABOR SPY

"But I never was a labor spy, Mr. Congressman," Jake, in fear of the Wagner labor relations act, was careful to state. "I was merely an investigator."

"And I never did any labor spying either," smugly proclaimed William Gernaey, Spy No. Two. "All I did was to investigate communism, Mr. Congressman."

But the LaFollette committee's records show that on Feb. 7, 1937, Gernaey, "also known as William P. Gurney" admitted that "from the year 1931 I have been in the employ of a labor spy agency known as the Corporation Auxiliaries Co., and was paid for reporting on various labor organizations in Detroit and Hamtramck."

The committee's records also show that Spolansky's record is dirtier than he cares to admit. A General Motors executive has testified that Jake was on the company's espionage payroll in 1935 and 1936.

Oil Union Raps Dies

Fort Worth, Tex.—Anti-Labor activities of the Dies Committee were scored by the Executive Board of the Intl. Oil Workers Union, CIO meeting in its quarterly sesion here.

The resolution "condemned" the committee "and especially its chairman, Martin Dies, for permitting his committee's work to be prostituted and become an agency of anti-labor propaganda for which the Natl. Manufacturers Assn. pays millions of dollars annually."

100 Steel Leaders At Meeting

Allentown, Pa.—More than 100 officers of Steel Workers Organizing Committee Lodges attended the quarterly meeting of the Bethlehem District of the union here.

David J. McDonald, secretary treasurer of the SWOC, made the principal speech, urging his hearers to continue their efforts to achieve collective bargaining for all the workers in the industry.

Following an address by Jackson Scarl of the Democratic Committee and James P. Higgins of Labor's Non-Partisan League, the delegates voted endorsement of the state-wide Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania.

George Medrick, sub-regional director for SWOC, pointed out that every SWOC lodge member in the district is working under the check-off system, and that more than 100 grievances have been settled in favor of the workers since the last meeting.

The meeting concluded by voting to ask McDonald to be the main speaker again at its next meeting in February, to be held in Reading, Pa.

Purple Heart Leader Urges Formation Of Labor Chapters

SIOUX CITY, IA.—An appeal to working men everywhere who have served their country in any war and whose discharges show wounds or gas injuries received in battle, or who have been awarded the Purple Heart Medal by the war department or have the meritorious service certificate of Woodrow Wilson, to get in touch with him, has been made by Earl B. Douglas, 1415 W. 19th Street, Sioux City, Ia.

Douglas, himself a member of Sioux City chapter of the American Newspaper Guild, believes that these battle-injured men can do much to forward labor organization and defend the movement by getting into step with other comrades like themselves and exerting their efforts to obtain fair play and hearing from the public at large.

He is national publicity director of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, organizer-commander of a chapter of that organization in Sioux City, with 60 members; and was severely shocked and wounded in Belleau Woods, France.

He will be glad to hear from any wounded or gassed comrade of any war with a view to helping set up labor chapters.

Sign 3 Pacts With Jewelry Wholesalers

New York— Signing its third union shop contract in a fortnight, the United Wholesale & Warehouse Employes of New York, CIO, reached an agreement with Leo Glass & Co., novelty jewelry importers and wholesale distributors.

The agreement, which was gained after the union had threatened to stirke, brought wage raises running as high as $6 a week, the 40-hour week and seniority rights. Some 41 employes were affected.

Through the contract and others with Monocraft Products and Cahn & Co., the union has organized a total of 600 workers in the novelty jewelry branch of the wholesale trade under union shop contracts

Sears Roebuck Rehires CIO Member

Pittsburgh—The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians announced that one of its members, a sales engineer in the Sears Roebuck store her, had been ordered rehired by the labor board.

The settlement calls for the payment of $75 in back pay to cover the 20 weeks since the FAECT member was fired for union activity.

The board also ordered the company to post notices announcing the right of all employes to form and join unions without interference by the company.

Akron No Ghost, Says Union

Akron, Ohio—Not long ago there appeared a movie with the title, The Ghost Walks.

But in Akron, the would-be ghost created by imaginative feature writers for anti-labor business magazines, is running, not walking, towards the nearest exit.

While editorial writers throughout the country have been grinding out columns of pity for this rubber capital, and have laid the blame for its condition on the CIO United Rubber Workers, local industry has been expanding at an accelerating rate.

UNION SHOPS BUSY

"Most of the companies with which we have contracts are running full blast and others are beginning to pick up," declares Robert Cruden, publicity director of the URW.

"The city is showing a better than average upturn in business. How 'alarmed' Akron business is about the labor situation can be judged from the fact that capitalization of Akron's leading industries rose more than ten million dollars during 1937."

Cause of the recent curiosity about Akron's alleged moribund condition was an article in Bernarr McFadden's Liberty Magazine by former Mayor C. Nelson Sparks, discredited anti-unionist.

Sparks, who once tried to organize a vigilante movement against the union, went bankrupt shortly afterwards. Among others he owed horse race bookmaker more than $1600.

ANSWERS ATTACK

Sparks made a number of charges against the union, blaming it for all the industrial ills of the city.

In the United Rubber Worker, union official organ, Cruden pointed out that decentralization of the industry was commenced long before the union was organized, that Akron had known depressions before the CIO came into the picture, and that Akron is no worse off—in many respects, it is faring better—than a large number of other cities throughout the country including those which have no substantial labor organization.

Cruden's article is studded with statements from Akron newspapers and other sources to prove that Akron is a "ghost city" only in the eyes of those whose slight is blinded by hate of labor organization.

New Maritime Union Pacts Boost Wages on Lakes

By HAYS JONES

Cleveland, Ohio.—Two agreements in a week, setting a new high wage for tanker seamen, have been signed by the Great Lakes division of the National Maritime Union.

The two contracts, covering tankers operated on the Great Lakes by the Cleveland Tanker Corp. and the American Petroleum Transport Corp., set a new wage scale for tanker seamen, raising pay to the union standard, and establishing a differential wage for handling dangerous cargo.

Boatswains and pumpmen get $150 under the new agreements, an increase of $24 a month above their former scale fixed by the employers. Wheelsmen were raised from $118.50 to $135, and other ratings were also increased. Wipers, deck hands and porters now get $100 a month, the minimum wage.

In addition to the wage increases, the Cleveland Tanker Corp. made a total settlement of $3300 pay to reinstated men for time lost.

RECOGNIZES DANGER

The principle behind the wage scale is that men on tankers rate a special wage for carrying dangerous cargo. The principle has been observed for years on ocean tankers, but is new to the Lakes. Otherwise the scale was raised to that set by the NMU, before this differential was applied.

The agreement with the Cleveland Tanker Corp., negotiated by Joseph Curran, NMU president, and M. Hedley Stone, Great Lakes secretary-treasurer and CIO organizer, ended a bitter struggle with the company. An eight-day sitdown on two of the tankers in Toledo in September ended with the men being charged with "seizure" of the ships.

After efforts to take away their seamen's papers through the steamboat inspectors proved too slow, the men were taken before a Federal court.

OPENED BOARD CASE

Proceedings before the court were dropped in favor of action by the National Labor Relations Board when it became obvious that another long court struggle would be the sole result. The union removed the men from the two ships and started action before the Board, at the same time declaring the company's tankers "hot."

The Oil Workers International Union, under instructions from President Harvey C. Fremming, refused to handle the "hot" ships. A week later the company opened negotiations.

President Curran took part in the conferences after the preliminaries were over, and he and Stone, with two seamen representing the striking crews, brought the agreement to a successful conclusion. It is effective until September 30, 1940.

NATIONAL SCOPE HELPED

The advantages of a national organization such as the NMU was demonstrated in this case. Pressure from oil companies on the coast helped push the negotiations through. The Lakes tanker operators were warned that they could not afford to risk losing friendly relations on their coast vessels by allowing struck ships to move their oil on the Lakes.

The mutually satisfactory agreements already in force on the East Coast, also helped the employer to accept the provisions in the new agreement for the union hiring hall. Under the contract, the NMU is granted preferential hiring through the union.

The agreement with the American Petroleum Corp. was simple to negotiate because the company which operates a number of tankers on the coast, declared it would rather be "a trail blazer than a follower" in the Lakes area.

Pres. Curran also aided Secy. Stone in negotiating this agreement.

Chain Store Must Pay $50,000

Washington—Charles of unfair labor practices filed with the Natl. Labor Relations Board by the United Grocery Workers, CIO local industrial union in Chicago, against the National Tea Co., have been settled by agreement.

The company has promised to offer reinstatement with more than $50,000 in back pay, to 149 employes whom the union claims were discharged unfairly. The Board has ordered the concern under the terms of the settlement, to abolish the Nateco Employes Cooperative Assn., and to stop interfering with the right of its employes to belong to any union they choose.

Operators of some 1,200 retail grocery stores in the Middle West, the company's gross sales in 1937 were more than $62,000,000.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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REBUKE BY ROOSEVELT STUNS DIES COMMITTEE

Lewis Cites Aid To Democracy As Labor's Aim

(Text of Speech on Page Five)

NEW YORK—Organized labor is endeavoring to recover some of the "lost ground of democracy" and provide "a more articulate voice for industrial workers in the councils of the nation," CIO Chairman John L. Lewis told several hundred persons at the annual forum conducted by the New York Herald-Tribune.

In his speech Lewis listed tariff fixing, private control of currency and credit, corporate domination of industry, security manipulation and exploitation of labor as "some of the sluice gates by which the great current of our national wealth has been diverted to the few."

Pointing out that the social sciences have lagged far behind technological advances, the CIO leader remarked that the true friends of democracy are those who recognize the need for promoting the general welfare and "who are willing to appraise the state of the nation and who believe that only by brave adjustments of policy can we hope to preserve the essential liberties we prize."

SOCIAL SCIENCES LAG

On the other hand, he said, the foes of democracy can be found among the ranks of the "frock-coated barristers" who fight reform, the reactionary press, the "witch-hunters who would brand the forehead of every liberal with some hateful epithet," the politicians who believe that "you can fool the people but not the special interests" and the labor spokesman who are "carrying the torch for their new-found soul-mates of capitalism."

Lewis was one of a number of prominent persons who spoke at the series of meetings.

Other speakers at the session devoted to "Labor, Management and Government" included Gerard Swope of the General Electric Co., Thurman Arnold, U. S. anti-monopoly chief, Charles R. Hook and DeWitt Emery, representing business, and Joseph Padway of the American Federation of Labor, representing Pres. William Green, who at the last moment declined to attend.

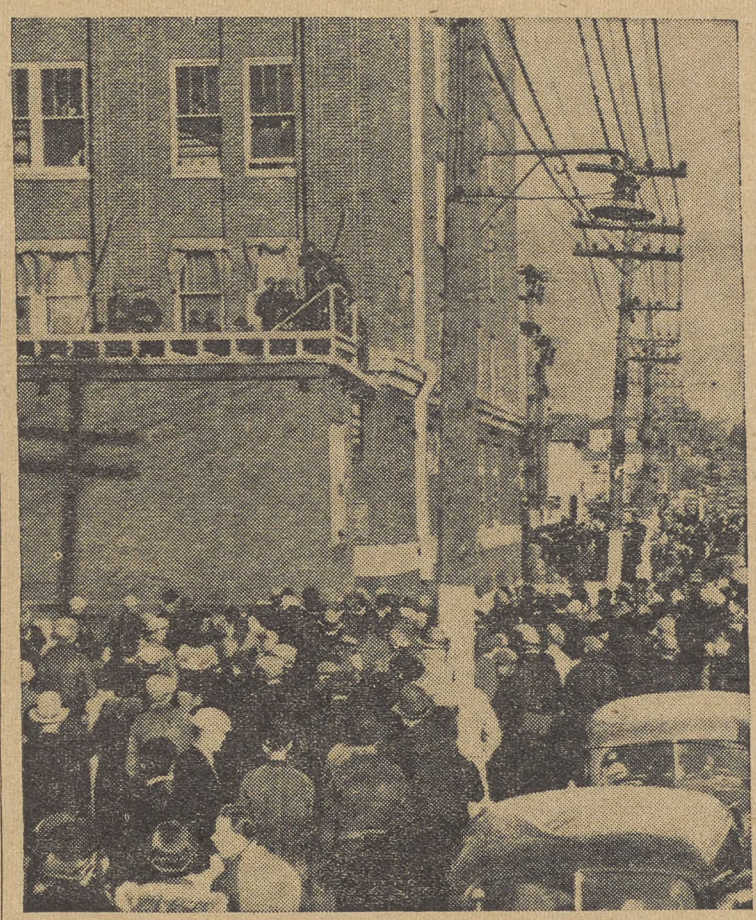
Hot Stuff!

New York.—The Decca Record Co., makers of swing phonograph recordings, swung itself into a labor jam session this week through the dismissal of 20 workers.

The firings brought forth a strike by Local 1237 of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, which closed the plant down. Some 200 workers are affected.

Sidney Gilbert, union organizer, charged that the firm has refused to bargain with the local. The union has asked that it be certified as sole collective bargaining agency by the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

Packinghouse Strike



National Guardsmen patrol the entrances to the Swift & Co. plant at Sioux City, Ia., scene of a CIO strike since late in September. Gov. Nelson Kraschel sent in the troops after the company, aided by police and tear gas, attempted to reopen the plant with strike-breakers.

Statement Puts Red-Baiters On Defensive

WASHINGTON—The Dies Committee, given an unprecedented slap by President Roosevelt, was set back on its ears this week.

Criticism of Gov. Murphy of Michigan by a group of "disgruntled" Republicans and "officious" police officers from the automobile state brought forth the President's blast, long hoped-for in liberal circles.

The committee's methods were themselves described as far from usual American practice by the Chief Executive.

Still clinging to its "smear the New Deal" aims, however, the committee nevertheless allowed one of its witnesses to smear practically the entire state of California with a coat of bright red paint. Observers felt after listening to Harper Knowles, west coast American Legion official, that everyone who disagreed with him must be a "Communist."

(See Story Page Three and Column on What's Behind the Dies Committee, Page Four)

Open Peace Talks In Swift Co. Strike

By EARL B. DOUGLAS

SIOUX CITY, Ia.—With three officials of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee here, negotiations for settlement of the Swift & Co. strike are progressing favorably, Don Harris, committee director, declared this week.

In the city with Harris are Henry Johnson, PWOC assistant director, and James Porter, regional director in the St. Paul, Minn., area.

With eight companies of National Guardsmen at the plant, the picket line is being maintained and there is no production, Harris pointed out.

COMPANY STILL FIGHTS

"The management has surrounded itself with attorneys and personnel of the meat packing institute and is trying desperately to break the union here and to formulate a national policy of union busting on the part of the meat packers," Harris asserted.

Acts of provocation resorted to by the company failed in their purpose when Harris explained to the press that the "acts of vandalism were instigated by the company for the purpose of discrediting the union in the eyes of Sioux Cityans, a majority of whom are supporting the union."

UNIONS PROTEST

Sheriff William Tice received a letter from five Omaha packing house workers unions protesting his attitude toward the strikers.

The letter accused him of using his office to terrorize strikers, of being a "willing tool" of the company, and of cooperating with the company in attempts to scare workers back to work and deputizing a "gang of young hoodlums for special duty."

STARTED LAST MONTH

The strike started late in September after the local management of the Swift corporation refused to meet with the union's grievance committee. Numerous CIO and AFL unions have come to the aid of the strikers in their struggle for union recognition.

The CIO packinghouse workers union has gained considerable prestige and power throughout the country since it won a Labor Board poll at the giant Armour plant in Chicago by a 12-1 margin, thereby giving the union sole collective bargaining rights in every Armour plant in the Nation.

Old Gold Strike Still Effective

Middletown, Ohio — Ranks of the 1000 CIO strikers in the P. Lorillard tobacco plant here are holding firm, in spite of the best efforts of company stooges to start a "back-to-work" movement.

The big plant is still closed tight, as the strike enters its fourth week. Picket lines are strong. Relief needs are taken care of by the union, Local 55 of the CIO.

Strenous efforts are being made by Charles R. Hook, president of the National Manufacturers Association, and resident of Middletown, to end the strike on terms favorable to the company.

Newspaper Guild Strikers Start Own Paper

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—A tabloid published by the striking members of the American Newspaper Guild is the CIO union's answer to the refusal of the three Wilkes-Barre dailies to settle the strike.

Following breakdown in negotiations, the Guild proceeded to get out an eight-page paper, in addition to radio local news broadcasts started shortly after the strike was called October 1.

ONE GIVES IN

A fourth paper, the Sunday Independent, agreed to grant a five-day, 40-hour week and other improved working conditions asked by the Guild, but other important points have not been settled.

The three papers continuing to buck the union are the Record, Times-Leader and Evening News. The Guild has announced that it is ready to resume negotiations with the publishers at any time, and has asked them to "abandon wishful thinking and face realities."

PREVIOUSLY HAD PACT

In answer to the publishers' argument that the Nat'l. Labor Relations Board should hold elections to show whether or not the Guild is entitled to represent their employes, the union pointed out the papers recognized the Guild as the sole bargaining agency for all non-mechanical employes in the agreement signed last year.

"Therefore, the publishers now are in the position of withdrawing recognition without reason for that withdrawal," the Guild stated.

"No other union or association or combination has challenged the Guild's right to represent these employes . . . The publishers, in challenging that representation, are improperly presuming to speak for employes."

SHOE WORKERS GAIN

Portsmouth, Ohio.—A contract covering about 2300 workers of the Selby Shoe Co., here has been signed between Local 117, United Shoe Workers, CIO, and the company. Terms include sole bargaining rights, seniority provisions, 40 hour week and time and a half overtime.

West Coast Unions Join Forces

CIO, AFL, Brotherhoods Against Initiatives Aimed At Curbing Labor's Rights

BY MIRIAM ALLEN DeFORD
(Special to the CIO NEWS)

SAN FRANCISCO—"Make the Pacific Coast unsafe for organized labor!" That is the covert battle-cry of forces behind the so-called "labor initiatives" to be voted on November 8 by California, Oregon, and Washington.

The bills are not exactly alike — each one finds a new kind of pin to stick into the unions — but they all belong to the same family. Ostensibly each one has a different father, but gossip started going around very early that actually the parent of all three was the same union-busting organization — the Associated Farmers.

The Associated Farmers may be associated, but they are not working farmers.

They are the big corporations —in many cases the banks—which have legal title to the large ranches characteristic of all three Pacific Coast states. These ranches are run like factories, mostly with migratory labor; they are one-crop farms and most of them are under absentee ownership.

HATE UNIONS

The thing the Associated Farmers dread most in the world is unionization of agricultural workers; the thing they dread next to that is unionization of any workers.

The disguised anti-union initiatives on the ballots of all three states are a constituent part of the anti-union campaign of the Associated Farmers, with the able assistance of the banks, the power corporations, the big canners, and the other like-minded groups.

BUSINESS CONTRIBUTES

The anti-labor business organizations in the big cities are also backing these measures. Here is a sample of their help: in the California bill, the San Francisco Industrial Association gave $31,000 to qualify the measure for the ballot; Southern California, Inc., of Los Angeles (successor to the notorious Better America Federation) gave $11,500.

In all three states, the job of qualifying the initiatives for the ballot by securing sufficient signatures was a paid assignment to a big advertising company. One of these companies has boasted that if it is paid the fee it asks, it can qualify, pass, or kill any initiative or referendum measure.

Propaganda for the bills is also in the hands of professional advertising men. It is being conducted by means of large newspaper ads, billboards, slides in neighborhood movie theatres, radio speeches, and a rain of leaflets.

In San Francisco a leaflet in behalf of the anti-labor initiative was put in every hotel mail-box and every apartment house lobby in the city. The agents of the sponsors of these measures are concentrating their fire on the small towns, which are more anti-union in their attitude than are the big industrial cities.

LABOR FIGHTS BACK

Naturally, tested methods of appealing to the public are being used by the labor groups to fight these three measures. Notice that I say "labor groups." As a delegate remarked at the California AFL convention, the reactionary industrialists would never have dared to introduce such measures had it not been for the split in labor.

Their action has been a boomerang. These three initiative measures have done more to heal the schism in labor on the Pacific Coast than anything that has happened since it began.

The most die-hard AFL leader knows very well what would happen to the unions of his faction as well as those of the other, if any of these measures should pass.

A REAL DANGER

The prohibition in California of any strikes except for wages, hours, or physical conditions; the prohibition in Oregon of a union's raising money for defense funds; the power given local officials in Washington to determine whether or not an employer is really refusing to negotiate—all these and a dozen other provisions of the three measures spell death for any union that is more than a debating society.

JOINT COMMITTEES

Therefore in all three states the AFL has co-operated with the CIO in fighting the initiatives. CIO, AFL, and the Railroad Brotherhoods are working together in joint committees in every large city on the Coast.

They are pooling their resources and fighting side by side. In cases where there are separate committees, they are dividing territories or activities between them. In California there is a double tie-up—CIO and AFL leaders are represented on both the California committee against No. 1 and Labor's Non-Partisan League.

And the important thing here is that it is the rank and file of the AFL which has forced its leaders to work with the CIO against the common enemy. You can be sure that people like Beck and Vandeleur wouldn't be fighting in the same army with Bridges and Pritchett if they didn't know their rank and file was in back egging them on.

The rank and file workers in the AFL have had it thrust down their throats by these initiative measures that the interests of any part of labor are the interests of all labor, and they are not going to forget it.

Leaflets aggregating a million in number are being distributed, in some cases by hand distribution from door to door by CIO members. Speakers are being sent to every sort of club and society. Sound trucks, buttons, and windshield stickers are being employed.

There is a good chance that with the united opposition of labor, led by the CIO, these three vicious measures can be snowed under, in spite of the tremendous forces behind them.

'Big Six' Typo Local Refuses To Aid 'War'

New York City.—The International Typographical Union's most powerful unit, the Big Six New York local with 10,000 members, passed a resolution at its last meeting reaffirming its refusal to pay the one cent a month per capita tax ordered by the AFL executive council to fight the CIO.

Introduced by the New York Times chapter, the resolution condemned the attempts made to force the tax through and opposed holding another referendum on the matter, already voted down twice.

Southern Labor To Hear Welfare Talks

Birmingham, Ala.—Organized labor in 13 southern states will be represented at the Southern Conference for Human Welfare to be held here November 20-23, according to Mrs. Louise O. Charlton, chairman.

Called to give "the South's answer" to the recent report of the National Emergency Council on conditions in the South, the conference will discuss methods of solving Southern problems in labor relations, suffrage, constitutional rights, unemployment housing, public health, education, race relations and farm tenancy.

TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS

Separate panel committees on which outstanding Southern experts will be represented, will be appointed to take up each of these topics and make a report to the general sessions of the conference for action.

Labor organizations throughout the South are showing a keen interest in the conference, the chairman reports. Among the unions endorsing it are the International Typographic Union, the Tri-State district of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, and the American Newspaper Guild in the southern region.

William Mitch, president of the Alabama Industrial Union Council, CIO, and district president of the United Mine Workers, is one of the vice-chairmen of the conference.

Offices of the Southern Conference are at the Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Room 212.

Brophy Calls For CIO Delegates

Washington—CIO regional offices and state and city industrial union councils throughout the south were urged this week by John Brophy, CIO director, to send accredited delegates to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in Birmingham, Ala., November 20.

Poll Tax

"The most important subject to be dealt with at this conference," Brophy asserted, "is the problem of eliminating the poll tax which has effectively disenfranchised very large sections of the working population of many southern states.

"As long as American citizens can be deprived of their right to participate in elections by restrictions and qualifications of a financial nature, so long will it be impossible for labor as a whole to have any effective voice in the improvement of its own economic and political lot in the states in question."

Still Fights Hague

Jeff Burkitt of Jersey City, N. J., long-time foe of Mayor Frank Hague, whose imprisonment for six months by the Jersey Caesar was widely protested, is out of jail — and still talking against the enemy of labor and civil liberties. Hague's jail warden freed Burkitt one day too early in order to thwart plans for a "welcome home" demonstration for the prisoner.

California AFL Heads Rap Green's Sellout

SAN FRANCISCO—William Green, president of the AFL, was the target of a barrage of stinging rebukes from CIO and AFL labor leaders and progressives throughout California when he went out of his way recently to endorse Frank F. Merriam, tory Republican candidate for governor of the state.

Officials and members of his own organization led off with letters and telegrams denouncing his support of one of labor's most flagrant enemies in the country.

C. J. Haggerty, head of the California state AFL, wired immediately:

"It is our opinion, and we are confident the opinion of most of the trade unionists of the AFL in this state, that your statement is a mistake that cannot help but bring harm to the trade union movement.

"Regardless of the advice and information that may have been given you," Haggerty continued, "and which prompted you to make the statement published this morning, practically every AFL local has not forgotten that our present governor (Merriam) has twice called out the militia during labor disputes under circumstances which really presented no logical or sane reason for having done so."

REACTIONARY SUPPORT

Haggerty pointed out that Merriam, endorsed by Green, was backed in California by the same reactionary forces that are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to put across the vicious "initiatives" designed to ham-string organized labor throughout the state.

"In contrast with all this, Culbert D. Olson, whom your statement would oppose, has so far throughout the campaign lent his voice and his prestige, and the machinery of his organization on our side of the fight," Haggerty added.

Equally sharp protests came from the AFL Alameda County Building Trades Council, which told Green that he had "no right to tell us who to vote for," and J. W. Buzzell, secretary of the Los Angeles AFL Central Labor Union.

Olson, progressive candidate against Merriam, and who is running with the support of all labor and progressive organizations in the state, publicly called Green "the nation's number one labor faker." Just to make sure that Green got the point, Olson put this statement into a wire to him.

'LABOR WILL NOT FORGET'

Lydell Peck, Olson's campaign manager, told Green bluntly that labor will not forget Merriam's record in the strikes at Salinas and on the San Francisco waterfront, where Merriam sent state police against AFL strikers with orders to shoot to kill on picket lines.

Tom Mooney, world-famous labor prisoner, sent Green another scorching letter in which he told him "a just posterity will reward you with the condemnation and contempt that your foul betrayal deserves."

Mooney reminded Green again of Merriam's reactionary record in AFL strikes, and described him as an errand boy for the California trusts.

"He has given away the state oil lands to the monopolistic oil companies," Mooney declared. "He has sabotaged and deliberately failed to enforce the minimum wage law for women. Under his appointees the Labor Commissioner's office has become an abject servant of the industrial interests of California."

Tory Merriam's progressive opponent, Olson, was praised by Mooney for the "best labor record of any man who has ever been in the California State Senate."

Mooney also reminded Green that Merriam has consistently refused to pardon him, in spite of the fact that the AFL, of which Mooney is a member, has demanded his pardon ever since the frame-up of Preparedness Day, 1916.

FAKE UNION ON SKIDS

Hershey, Pa.—An AFL company union at the Hershey Chocolate Corp. here suffered heavily in Labor Board hearings when a number of witnesses said they had signed their names to the union's petition without understanding the nature of the paper they were signing. The CIO is contesting the union's claim for certification by the Board.

Wage-Hour Law Goes Into Effect Smoothly

WASHINGTON—Thousands of under-paid workers this week enjoyed wage raises as the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act went into effect October 24, marking Uncle Sam's first effort to place a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours.

Elmer F. Andrews, wage-hour law administrator, spoke favorably of the reaction to the new legislation, and noted that only a comparatively small number of firms or industries had elected to resist the measure, which calls for a minimum pay of 25c an hour and 44 hours a week.

Notable exceptions to the rule were: 1. The pecan shelling industry, which shut its factories in the south with considerable fanfare, announcing that it would go bankrupt paying wages as high as $11 a week. Workers in the industry received as little as $3 and $5 a week in the past.

2. The tobacco stemming industry also notorious for its extremely low wages.

The telegraph companies took moves to lay off messenger boys, but were meeting opposition from the CIO.

Meanwhile CIO unions throughout the country were advising their membership to report any infraction of the wage-hour regulations to their officials.

CAN SUE FOR PAY

While no enforcement machinery has been established by the wage-hour division of the Department of Labor, workers are nevertheless protected because of a provision in the law which allows them to sue employers for back wages when they believe the act has been violated.

If found guilty, the employer must pay double for the wages due the worker, as well as for attorneys' fees and court costs.

Headquarters of the wage-hour division reported that it had received thousands of inquiries from workers and employes in regard to the law's meaning.

As finally adopted by Congress, the law calls for a 25c minimum hourly pay, the 44-hour week, with extra time at time-and-a-half pay, for all workers engaged in interstate commerce or engaged in manufacturing goods to be shipped in interstate commerce.

WORKING SMOOTHLY

Administrator Andrews has ruled that white collar employes of such firms, as well as production and maintenance workers, come under the terms of the law.

An important section of the act prohibits child labor below the age of 14 years, allows it only in certain cases between 14 and 16, and bars such labor in hazardous industry up to 18 years of age.

"The law has gone smoothly into effect," Andrews said, "with unpleasant repercussions which I think are only scattered instances."

Adequate Description!

DETROIT — Adolph Germer, CIO director here, speaking of the Dies Committee, said:

"Never in the history of the world has a finer collection of nuts, crooks, freaks, liars, racketeers, fanatics, ignoramuses, and psychopaths, as well as swaggers, blusterers, braggarts, egotists, alarmists, spooks and what have you, been trotted out before a public tribunal than is appearing before the Dies witch-hunting committee."

Nation Applauds F.D.R.'s Rebuke To Dies Group

WASHINGTON—Martin L. Dies, mud-slinger extraordinary, moved further into the national doghouse this week as the result of an unprecedentd, sizzling rebuke from President Roosevelt.

The President's statement, in which he assailed the Dies committee investigating un-American activities, as being itself "un-American," followed the appearance of a group of Republican red-baiters from Michigan, who made a frenzied attack on Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan.

Murphy, who has the backing of all labor groups—AFL, CIO and railroad brotherhoods—and progressives throughout the State, was criticized for his peace-making role in the auto sit-down strikes early in 1937.

The Republicans expressed the opinion that the sit-downers should have been driven from the auto plants by force, regardless of the bloodshed which such a step would have caused.

Roosevelt took pains to praise Murphy's Americanism, and to laud the Governor's understanding of the spirit, as well as the letter of the law.

Never has a Chief Executive so bitterly lashed the activities of a Congressional Committee controlled by his own party.

AIMED AT NEW DEAL

Dies, head of the self-styled "Demagogue Club," has close connections with the extreme conservative wing of the Democratic party. Rumors in the capital have said the committee was formed for the express purpose of aiding the New Deal in this year's elections.

The committee, it is noted, has heard GOP witnesses against the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party candidate, Gov. Elmer Benson, as well as against Murphy.

DIES WAS MAD

Attacks on the LaFollette Committee, the Natl. Labor Relations Board and the Department of Labor have taken the same line that Tory reactionaries have been hammering on for months.

Dies, it is known, was infuriated by the action of the LaFollette committee in releasing documents showing that a number of the Dies "star" witnesses have police records or are paid labor spies.

The point-with-alarm tactics of the witnesses before the committee have been widely used in the Michigan press, which is almost entirely lined up against Murphy.

INJUNCTION JUDGE

One of the witnesses from Michigan was Judge Paul V. Gadola, who issued the injunction ordering the United Automobile Workers to evacuate the two Fisher body plants in his town.

Gadola, a Republican, chuckled as he related with relish how he said "To hell with the governor"

(Continued on Page 5)

Excerpts From FDR's Statement

"Most fair-minded Americans hope that the (Dies) committee will abandon the practice of merely providing a forum to those who for political purposes, or otherwise, seek headlines which they could not otherwise obtain. Mere opinion evidence has been barred in court since the American system of legislative and judicial procedure was started."

* * *

"I was disturbed (about charges against Governor Murphy of Michigan) not because of the absurdly false charges made by a coterie of disgruntled Republican officeholders against a profoundly religious, able and law-abiding governor, but because a Congressional Committee charged with the responsibility of investigating un-American activities should have permitted itself to be used in a flagrantly unfair and un-American attempt to influence an election."

* * *

"At this hearing the Dies committee made no effort to get at the truth, either by calling for facts to support mere personal opinion, or by allowing facts and personal opinion on the other side."

* * *

"On the threshold of a vitally important gubernatorial election, they permitted a disgruntled Republican judge, a disgruntled Republican city manager and a couple of officious police officers to make lurid charges against Governor Frank Murphy, without attempting to elicit from them facts as to their undeniable bias and their charges, and without attempting to obtain from the Governor, or, for that matter, from any responsible motor manufacturer, their version of the events."

* * *

"In handling the dangerous labor situation in Michigan in the dark days of 1937, Governor Murphy, as a true American, was concerned not only with the letter but the spirit of the law."

* * *

"As a result of (Murphy's) fine leadership, there is no doubt that hundreds and even thousands of human livers were saved. That is the American way of doing things."

Sees Red

Slapped Down

At the left is Harper Knowles, friend of vigi lantes; at right, Rep. Dies.

Nip Telegraph Firm's Attempt To Cut Wages Under Pay-Hour Law

NEW YORK—Chiselling attacks by the two major telegraph companies on the Wage-Hour Act and the living standards of telegraph workers were successfully beaten back by the American Communications Assn., CIO affiliate.

Efforts of the ACA won more than $2,000,000 in wage increases for the workers. The companies were planning to cut wages 8.3 per cent. when forced to comply with the 44-hour week provisions of the act, and had started a mass lay-off campaign, chiefly among messenger boys.

Chief gains for the workers were won in the Postal Telegraph Co., where the ACA has a contract.

Under the new agreement on the Wage-Hour Act, Postal employes who work 48 hours per week will have their hours cut to 46, without a drop in wages, early night shift workers will get 48 hours pay for 44 hours work, and late night shift workers will get 48 hours pay for 42 hours.

At the same time Postal workers will be protected from layoffs, through the preferential shop

(Continued on Page 5)

Court Issues Injunction Against Hague

Newark, N. J. — Mayor Frank ("I am the Law") Hague, labor-hating Fuehrer of Jersey City, was set back on his heels here when Judge William Clark of the Federal District Court handed down a decision ordering him to cease and desist from illegal attacks on the CIO.

Suit for an injunction against Hague was brought by the CIO as result of Hague terrorism against CIO organizers and union

Among other things, Hague was told to make his cops stop keeping CIO men out of Jersey City, to stop deporting organizers, to allow them to show CIO placards and distribute leaflets unmolested and to allow union speakers who have "duly sought permits."

Dies Witness Is 'Pal' Of Stool Pigeon, Vigilantes

SAN FRANCISCO — Harper Knowles, who testified against Harry Bridges, CIO west coast director, before the Dies Committee, appeared in the role of head of the "Radical Research Committee" of the California Legion.

He did not tell the committee of his other activities:

1. Executive secretary of the Associated Farmers, Inc., west coast vigilante outfit, which is helping to sponsor anti-labor initiative measures in California, Washington and Oregon.

2. Contact man for Jerry Doyle, chief labor spy of Associated Industries of San Francisco and for west coast corporations.

3. His close connection with a phoney $5,100,000 law suit on the west coast designed to smash unions.

The facts, printed in a San Francisco paper last month, have never been denied.

Knowles, it was charged, was an intermediary for Spy Doyle when he contacted Ivan Cox, former longshoremen's union local official, relieved from office after shortages in union funds had been discovered. Cox was sent to the Legion by the Navy Intelligence Service.

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A Clear-Cut Election Issue

The coming elections present to the voters of the United States one issue above all others. Do they want to preserve the gains made in social legislation under the New Deal, and to advance with the forces of labor and progress to greater security and more political and industrial democracy? Or do they want to follow the lead of rectionary bankers and industrialists back to insecurity for the many for the enrichment of the few, and back to the curtailment of our hard-won democratic rights?

Every effort will be made by reactionary candidates to obscure this issue. Personalities and minor and false issues will be raised to distract attention. Red herring has already been plentifully supplied by the odoriferous Dies committee to drag across the trail.

But nevertheless the real issues are clearer in these elections than they have been for a long time. For there is a new and growing force in our political life which is not financed by the special moneyed interests which have dominated politics in the past.

This force stems from the great growth of union organization in recent years and finds its organized expression through Labor's Non-Partisan League. It has no concealed special interests to serve, but only the interests of the working population of industry and farm and of progressive voters generally.

Through the League, the CIO and most of the rest of organized labor have given their endorsement to the candidates who stand for progress and against reaction in every state and city.

Such endorsements are not based on snap judgments but on the carefully weighed considerations of how such candidates stand on the vital issues of defense of the Wagner Act and of labor's rights generally; on how they stand on relief for the unemployed and social security generally; and on whether or not they will support progressive and New Deal policies against the assaults of reaction.

In nearly every state there is now a united labor front in support of the progressive candidates, including the CIO, the railroad brotherhoods and most of the AFL. Where William Green and some of his associates have broken this front by endorsing the reactionary candidates, such action has been roundly repudiated by the AFL rank and file.

By voting in accordance with the endorsement of Labor's Non-Partisan League, every voter can be assured that on the main issue of progress versus reaction his ballot will be cast on the side of democratic progress and the greater welfare of the greatest number.

"No. 1 Labor Faker"

By endorsing Governor Merriam in California, Pres. William Green of the American Federation of Labor has capped a record of political betrayals of labor's interests which is hard to match.

Merriam is one of the most reactionary governors that that state has known. By twice calling out the troops against the unions and by his tory policies generally he has earned the united opposition of labor and liberal elements.

Furthermore he is the well-financed candidate of the same corporation interests which are spending so much money to put across the California initiative designed to destroy all labor unions by depriving them of their rights to strike, picket and conduct other legitimate labor activities.

Green cannot claim to represent labor in any sense when he endorses Merriam. For California labor, whether CIO, AFL or Railroad Brotherhood, is solidly united behind the progressive candidacy of Culbert L. Olson for Governor.

The president of the California State Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council, the San Francisco Building Trades Council, the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and many other representatives of the AFL in California have lost no time in informing Green that the AFL membership in that state is all for Olson and against Merriam.

Green was similarly repudiated by the AFL organizations in Pennsylvania when he endorsed the reactionary Republican candidates there. And in every other state where he has endorsed the tory and anti-New Deal candidates, he can make no claim to represent the membership of his own Federation.

If the term "labor faker" means a man who pretends to speak for labor while really promoting the interests of labor's enemies, William Green has certainly earned the title which has been bestowed upon him in California of "the nation's No. 1 labor faker."

Not Easily Scared!

Looking Ahead

By LEN DE CAUX

The Plot Behind The Dies Crap Game

RATS and lice and all manner of creeping things abound in the darkness and slime of a big city's sewers.

Similar forms of human life are to be found in the same city's underworld, not only in the slums but also in those haunts where money is made by pandering to the rich.

But like the rats of the sewer, the human perverts, freaks, crooks and psychopaths are usually doomed to slink away their lives in the darkness of obscurity.

Labor spies, for instance, prefer to keep their ignominy under cover. The slanderers and liars who supply the poison for character assassinations are seldom given credit for their concoctions.

Close to this underworld, it is true, are professional patrioteers, who make a racket out of scaring the rich, and petty politicians who seek to rise by slandering better men in public life.

These characters are greedy of publicity. But they too are usually doomed to obscurity, because there are such things as libel laws; because they are stupid as well as corrupt; and because their slanders and blackmailing will not bear the light of honest investigation.

Scum to the Surface

But now all this scum of our society, labor spies and traitors, informers and slanderers, professional patrioteers and red-baiters, and obscure, publicity-greedy politicians, have been given such an opportunity as they never dreamed to hope for before.

A Congressional committee has given them full immunity, without limit and without restraint, to lie and slander to their heart's content. It has given them a platform from which every word of their ignorant and malicious ravings may be reported by the reactionary press without fear of libel suits.

The hearings of the Dies un-American Committee have become a public scandal, which has reached such proportions that they have earned an unprecedented rebuke from the President of the United States.

The sewer rats have become so bold in their new-found license that no one in public life, no matter how unimpeachable his reputation, is safe from their slanders.

They have gone beyond their first ridiculous attacks on the labor movement, to spew their venom against governors of great states, against cabinet ministers and against the whole New Deal administration.

While denying every one of the fantastic charges made against the unions and their responsible leaders, labor heretofore has been able to join in the general merriment at the ridiculous extremes to which the so-called testimony has been allowed to go.

But now, with elections approaching, the matter has gone beyond a joke. Behind all the buffoonery there can now clearly be seen the outlines of a deliberate and dangerous political plot.

The Zinovieff Letter

It is well to recall at this time how the so-called Zinovieff letter was used some years ago to swing a British general election.

A forged letter purporting to come from the then secretary of the Communist International was produced and widely publicized on the eve of the elections, as a means of smearing "red" paint on a Labor Party government which had never given evidence of any but the mildest and most timid forms of liberalism.

Once the elections were over the forgery was completely exposed. But in the meanwhile it had served the purpose for which it was intended, of winning a sweeping victory for the reactionary party.

The success of this dishonest "red scare" technique was so great that it has led to many imitations in other countries. Hitler's Reichstag fire is a good example.

Now the Dies Committee has lent itself, either deliberately or unwittingly, to a similar plot in the United States.

Reaction's Game

Wealthy and reactionary interests here have two main objectives: to disrupt and destroy the labor movement, and to secure the defeat of progressive candidates and administrations in the coming elections — thus leading, they hope, to the defeat of the whole New Deal.

The Dies Committee soon revealed that it was as little interested in the real Communist movement as it was in its feeble face-saving gestures against Fascism. Its chief attacks have been directed against organizations and individuals which cannot by any stretch of imagination be called Communistic.

It has used the slimy slanders of its labor spies and stool-pigeons first in an effort to undermine the unions of the CIO, and even of the AFL; and now that elections are approaching, it is concentrating on using similar tactics against all the most progressive New Deal candidates.

Why a committee with a Democratic majority should allow itself to be used to play the reactionary Republican game against the Democratic party's standard-bearers in Michigan, California and many other states is a matter for determination within the councils of that party.

Perhaps one of the reasons is that reactionary Old Deal Democrats have more in common with reactionary Republicans than they have with the progressive New Dealers of their own party, as President Roosevelt himself has indicated.

But whatever the reasons, the Dies Committee has already proved itself a perfect instrument through which reaction may perpetrate another "Zinovieff plot" in this country before the coming elections. And all progressive voters should be on guard against its machinations before they go to the polls on November 8.

Democracy's Major Problem

People Must Gain Abundance, Security, Lewis Declares

(Following is the text of the speech delivered by CIO Chairman John L. Lewis at the New York Herald-Tribune Forum, October 26.)

A democracy is that form of government in which the supreme power is exercised by the people. Its persistence depends upon adjustments of its conventions made from time to time to guard that general welfare upon which a real democracy must rest.

These adjustments are inevitable because in the free play of human impulses, possible in liberal government, currents and conditions develop which tend to paralyze the functioning and destroy the fruits of a democratic society. Everywhere the world is recognizing the equation between economics and politics.

In peace and war the two are united. Men are testing their government by the measure of security it gives them in their living. And popular patience is becoming ever and ever shorter lived. The resignation of the exploited is no longer to be contemplated in terms of generations.

We see peoples bartering liberties they must hold dear for experiments in social forms that seem to promise safer shelter for their material welfare.

Democracy's True Friends

The true friends of our American democracy are those who recognize its errancy in promoting the general welfare, who are willing to appraise the state of the nation, who believe that only by brave readjustments of policy can we hope to preserve the essential liberties we prize.

I have referred to impulses natural to humanity that have created currents and conditions that mock the democracy under which they flourish. They have used both the sword and shield of liberal government.

The fixing of tariffs, the private control of currency and credit, the corporate domination of industry and trade, the persistent trend to monopoly, the exploitation of labor, the manipulation of security and commodity markets, the financial juggling of railroads and other utilities, the private usufruct of technological development, these are but some of the sluice gates by which the great current of our national wealth has been diverted to the few.

The Federal Trade Commission in 1926 found that one per cent of our population owned 59% of the wealth. Since then we have had nine more years of deflation. The Report of the National Resources Board just published deals with incomes. It shows that one per cent of our family units, living under a common roof, have annual incomes over $10,000, 14% less than $500, and 42% less than $1000. The debate whether 60 or 600 families dominate our commercial and industrial life is simply illuminative of our tragic dilemma.

The Other Side

Turn to the reverse side of the picture. Everybody sadly admits, with varied reasons for their sorrow, that more than 20 millions of our people are on relief.

Cannot the subject of a fairer division of our national income be approached except through a barrage of innuendo and abuse?

Take the farm group. It is relied on as the bulwark of conservatism, the hope of the reactionaries who would cultivate among them animosity against their fellow laborers in the industrial field—their fellow workers and fellow sufferers. Their interests are obviously mutual and reciprocal, the one furnishes the substantial market for the other, and the prosperity of each largely depends upon the consuming power of the other.

Unequal Distribution

Our national income for this year is estimated at 65 billion dollars and of this the farm group will get 8%, though they constitute 30% of our population.

Labor's Problems

Turn to the industrial workers. For nine years the problem of the unemployed has been the acute concern of the nation, and yet today we have some 12 million workers unable to secure work except at the hands of the government. With their dependents these constitute near one-third of all our people.

The release of credit, the recovery of business confidence, the return to relative prosperity, will not eradicate this evil.

Our industrial machine is so highly organized that it is constantly dispensing with workers and at the same time glutting the market to the end that shut downs and depressions are inescapable.

Every month sees new displacement of workers by technological advance and labor economies. To say that the victim of the machine is compensated by the new avenues it opens to employment is a foolish evasion of a stark reality.

What of the Future?

What is to be the relation of this population to the democratic state? Are they to become a fixed element dependent upon some form of public charity?

Our progress in social science has lagged far behind our advance in the material sciences. There was a time when the economic casualty was relegated to the poor house. Now the government is spending billions for their relief and no one can foresee the end.

In addition to the tax burden and the mounting public debt, is it not apparent that a new conception of citizenship—a new relationship between this group and government—may develop to the injury of the democratic ideals we cherish?

And yet the problem must be solved or the burden borne. No administration will dare to deny relief to the destitute or employment to the jobless.

It is inevitable that the general displacement of labor in our highly mechanized industrial economy must compel a radical shortening of hours.

In no other way can there be a distribution of the opportunities to earn a living. If this is socializing the machine, so be it. After all, the value of the machine is given by the nation in its consumption of the goods produced by it, and in the verities that will survive vituperation. The machine is affected with a social obligation.

Recovering 'Lost Ground'

The labor movement with which I am associated seeks to recover some of the lost ground of democracy. It looks to fairer relations between capital and labor and a more articulate voice for industrial workers in the councils of the nation. It seeks to destroy none of the institutions of our fathers, only to make them respond more effectively to the demands of social justice within the democratic state.

Democracy's Enemies

The enemies of our democracy must be sought eleswhere. They will be found among the surviving individualists who still believe in

"The good old rule, the simple plan
That he may take who has the power
And he may keep who can;"

the frock-coated barristers who fight all reforms behind the barricade of constitutional limitations; the reactionary press that derides with damning iteration every essay in social legislation; the witch hunters who would brand the forehead of every liberal with some hateful epithet; the politician who believes you can fool the people but not the special interests; the labor spokesmen who are carrying the torch for their new-found soul-mates of capitalism.

Nip Firm's Attempt At Pay Cut

(Continued From Page 3)

the 100 messengers laid off, 39 have already been re-hired, all of them ACA members.

A PUBLICITY MOVE

Joe Selly, vice-president of the ACA, characterized the firing of messengers as a "publicity move designed to smear the New Deal and the Wage Hour Act." He pointed out that Postal, which laid off 100 boys in one morning, was forced by union pressure and impairment of service to take back 39 in the same afternoon.

ACA officials also pointed out that the victory went beyond the merely technical provisions of the Act, which only requires employers to pay a minimum of 25c an hour for a 44 hour week. If the companies had been allowed to get away with observing only the letter of the law, they explained, telegraph workers would have lost millions of dollars.

Mervyn Rathborne, president of ACA, gave much of the credit for the victory to the complete support given ACA by over 500 city, state and local organizations of the CIO and the AFL that responded to the call of the ACA for letters and resolutions of protest to Wage Hour Administrator Andrews, President Roosevelt and the two telegraph companies.

TURN TO CIO

"The combined support of the CIO and AFL unions and of many friends of labor played a most important part in the victory of the ACA,—a victory that makes the WageHour Act work for the benefit of telegraph employes rather than against them, as the companies intended," he declared.

An interesting by-product of the ACA victory is a turn to the CIO by locals of the AFL Commercial Telegraphers union. Two locals, in Jacksonville, Fla., and Dallas, Tex., asked for ACA charters after refusing to answer a call for a strike sent out by Frank Powers, AFL telegraph union president.

Unions Naming Delegates For CIO Convention

Washington.—The first constitutional convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization will be one of the greatest labor meetings in the nation's history, it appears from preliminary reports of great enthusiasm reaching the CIO national headquarters here.

A large number of the affiliated international unions, as well as local industrial unions and state and city CIO councils have already elected their delegates. New batches of delegates' credentials are arriving in the mail daily.

MEETING OF LEADERS

Meanwhile CIO Chairman John L. Lewis announced this week that presidents of the CIO international unions would hold a preliminary meeting in Pittsburgh on Nov. 11, three days prior to the opening of the convention itself.

The convention will start on November 14 at the Grotto, on Pittsburgh's North Side. Committee meetings and other auxiliary events will probably be held in the city's downtown hotels.

The sessions are expected to last through most of the week, probably winding up on Saturday or Sunday.

RED CAPS ARE EMPLOYES

New York.—Red caps who carry baggage for passengers at railroad stations are classified as railroad employes and therefore come under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, according to a recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

F.D.R. Hits Tactics Of Rep. Dies

(Continued From Page 3)

when Murphy pleaded with him to grant a continuance on the injunction hearing.

DISAPPOINTED

John Barringer, another smear witness, was formerly city manager of Flint.

"I was fired for performance of duty," he told the press.

"It was for formation of the special police reserves during the strike. The commission called them vigilantes."

Barringer complained that he could get no co-operation from state police or national guard to club, gas or shoot the sit-downers out of the plants.

BRIDGES NAMED

Swinging its spotlight to the west coast, the committee enlisted the aid of two members of the California American Legion's radical research committee.

They used their paint brushes on the Department of Labor and on Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO leader, while Cong. Dies goggled his eyes, and the 13 spectators and the press corps drowsed in their chairs.

A 'RED' PROGRAM!

The newspapermen gained temporary amusement when Ray Nimmo, one of the witnesses, attributed to the Inter-Professional Association a radical program. It contained planks for an anti-vigilante bill, repeal of the San Francisco anti-picketing law, registration of labor spies, a law against transporting strikebreakers across county borders and similar "Communist" proposals.

Striving for dramatic effect, Harper Knowles, American Legionnaire linked to vigilante groups and the Associated Farmers, wound up his spiel with this statement:

REPORTERS LAUGH

"There has purposely been omitted any reference to the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) and to the National Lawyers Guild, which operate on a national basis, and with whose activities the Committee is undoubtedly familiar . . ."

His speech was interrupted by a peal of derisive laughter from the reporters, most of them Guild members. Rep. Starnes, presiding at the hearing, blushed to the roots of his hair and rapped for order.

Dies Witness Works With Labor Spy

(Continued From Page 3)

From the Legion office he was sent to the home of Knowles, who arranged a meeting with Doyle, at which arrangements a law suit was planned.

SEEKS PROBE

An investigation of the Associated Farmers and of Knowles was urged this week upon the Dies Committee by President Donald Henderson of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, CIO.

Henderson demanded that the committee explore the Associated Farmers group's relations with "the California bankers, railroads, public utilities and big industrialists to uncover the directing force behind their un-American activities."

"Who and what is Knowles?" Henderson inquired.

"The Associated Farmers is not a farm organization. It is an organization financed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Co., the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Santa Fe Railroad . . . whose sole purpose is to smash all bona fide labor organizations."

Unions To Show Strength At Polls

See Labor Victories In Crucial Contests Throughout Nation

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

WASHINGTON — Labor and progressive forces throughout the nation were mobilizing this week for the final skirmishes of this year's important election campaign—a campaign which has brought labor and progressive forces into a common front against a powerfully-organized and heavily-financed Toryism aimed at crippling the New Deal.

Unions affiliated with the CIO, the AFL and the railway brotherhoods, together with the increasingly powerful organization of Labor's Non-Partisan League, will send millions of voters to the polls to help keep liberalism alive in city, state and nation.

At Labor's Non-Partisan League national headquarters here, officials expressed high optimism that labor's strength at the polls would be felt as never before in American history. They looked forward to a victory in every key contest of national importance.

The League has groups working in practically every state, as well as in scores of cities and counties. These local bodies have played a material part in preparing labor for its part in the 1938 elections.

LEAGUE HAS HELPED

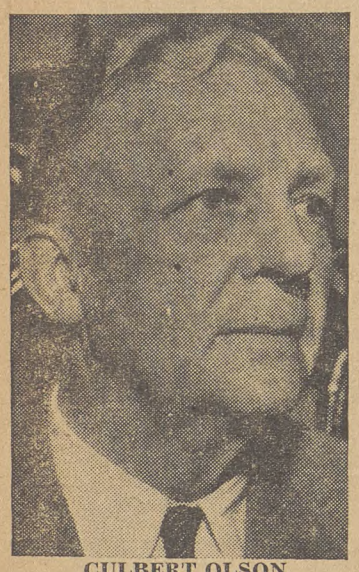
Through the existence of the League, workers have had an opportunity to check up on the records of their representatives in Congress and in state legislatures, and to govern their votes accordingly.

Important victories gained in the primaries throughout the spring and summer are only a prelude to the larger gains just ahead, the League predicts.

A survey of the nation shows that the strength of organized labor is confined to no one section, but will show itself in the west as well as in the east, in New England and the South.

While the League has indorsed candidates in practically every important contest, local and national, it is possible here to give only a bird's-eye picture of labor's political activity throughout the United States.

California



CULBERT OLSON
California

State Senator Culbert Olson, running on a liberal Democratic ticket and pledged to free Tom Mooney, will win handily over Gov. Frank Merriam in the Democratic gubernatorial race, according to reliable reports from the West Coast. An effort by Pres. William Green to throw labor support behind the Tory governor was furiously rejected by local AFL groups throughout California.

Overshadowing the election contests in the Sunshine State as far as organized labor is concerned, is the attempt of reactionary "wealthy farmers" and industrialists groups to push through a viciously anti-labor initiative, which, if passed, will practically kill all unions in the state.

The threat of this measure has welded all unions into a solid front in spite of past differences. Because of strenuous union work, the measure will doubtless be defeated.

New York

The American Labor Party, League affiliate in the Empire State, is predicting victory for its slate. Conceded victory even by Republicans is Sen. Robert Wagner, one of the Senate's outstanding progressives.

Rep. James Mead, running for the senate to fill the term of the late Sen. Royal S. Copeland, is also expected to be victorious.

Gov. Herbert Lehman, waging a mighty fight against Tom Dewey, Republican district attorney from New York City who has had no experience in state affairs, is out in front, polls throughout the state indicate. The combination of American Labor Party and Democratic forces behind these men is expected to be sufficient to overcome Republican strength.

CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS

Several Congressional campaigns are attracting labor interest in New York, notably those of John Fay, Democrat-ALP choice to defeat Rep. J. J. O'Connor, Tory House Rules Committee chairman now running as a Republican; Vito Marcantonio, former Congressman whose campaign in New York's Harlem has attracted wide progressive support; and Dorothy Bellanca, Amalgamated Clothing Workers vice-president, who is seeking a Congressional seat from Brooklyn, where she has Republican and ALP backing.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania's economic royalists, in the saddle at the state capitol for years until 1934, are making a desperate attempt at a comeback.

Republican chances were seriously damaged by the refusal of Gifford Pinchot, defeated liberal candidate in the GOP senatorial primaries, to endorse the Republican slate of Sen. James Davis for senator, and Judge Arthur H. James for governor.

An attempt by Pres. Green of the AFL to throw labor support to Davis was repudiated by responsible AFL local leaders.

Labor's Non-Partisan League, the CIO and the AFL are lined up behind Gov. George Earle for senate and Charles A. Jones for governor.

Ohio

Organized labor vs. organized money is the picture in the Buckeye State, where Charles Sawyer is the Democratic-labor choice to fill the seat of notorious Gov. Martin Davey, defeated in the primaries. Davey is rumored to have made a deal with John Bricker, Republican candidate.

In the fight for Ohio's senatorial position, the GOP high command is spending huge amounts for Tory Robert Taft, who if elected may be groomed as Republican presidential timber two years hence.

A smoothly-functioning labor-progressive organization is expected to elect Sawyer and re-elect Sen. Bulkley.

Montana

Cong. Jerry O'Connell, one of the leaders of the House liberal bloc, is fighting for re-election with the support of all labor unions in the state and other labor endorsed candidates have good chances of election.

Northwest

The threat of initiatives similar to that in California hangs over workers in Washington and Oregon. A united front of labor, which has been joined by many powerful organizations of working farmers, is expected to spell doom for the initiatives in these two states, despite all the money spent by big business to put them across.

In Oregon, progressive voters are throwing their weight behind Henry Hess, liberal Democrat, who defeated arch-Tory Gov. Martin in the primaries several months ago.

Minnesota

Faced by a furious attack from Republicans who have been aided by the Dies Committee in Washington, the Farmer-Labor party in this state is calling for increased activity from all agricultural and labor groups. Gov. Elmer F. Benson, one of the country's outstanding state executives, is being attacked by a Republican machine which has not hesitated to spread lies, slanders and anti-Semitism against him and the party.

GOV. ELMER BENSON
Minnesota

Utah

Aided by Labor's Non-Partisan League, Sen. Elbert Thomas is being conceded the election in this state. Thomas, a member of the Senate Education and Labor Committee, has been associated with Sen. Robert LaFollette of Wisconsin in the probe of civil liberties violations.

Michigan

GOV. FRANK MURPHY
Michigan

CIO and AFL are working closely for the re-election of Gov. Frank Murphy, who helped prevent bloodshed during the auto strikes of 1937 and who has since shown himself to be a great humanitarian. Pres. Roosevelt stepped into the Michigan picture in behalf of Murphy after the Dies Committee had given a sounding board to "disgruntled" tories.

The red scare against Murphy, absurd on its face, is being widely circulated in the state's press. Nevertheless, Murphy's chance of re-election is considered much better than even.

"Increasing Confidence"

Reports reaching Labor Non-Partisan League from its branches in every state indicate an increasing confidence that labor and progressive candidates will be victorious in the November eighth elections. Progressive sentiment is rising rapidly, as the campaign comes to its climax, and League organizations everywhere are making a whirlwind finish to the battles of 1938.

Resentment against the unprincipled conduct of the Dies Committee for "investigating" un-American activities has swelled New Deal support from Massachusetts to California. President Roosevelt's accurate and forceful characterization of the Dies Committee confirmed popular opinion; the insolence of Dies' reply to the President has disgusted the whole nation.

The next Congress will be definitely more progressive, more strongly in support of the New Deal, than was the last Congress.

E. L. OLIVER
Executive Vice-President,
Labor's Non-Partisan League

Why The Wagner Act Should Not Be Amended

Does the Board Invalidate Contracts?

This is the sixth installment from a new pamphlet on the Wagner Act, to be issued shortly by the CIO Legal Department. Another section from the new publication will appear in The CIO NEWS next week.

A proposal which has been approved by the same trade union officials who advocate compelling the Board to hold craft elections would deprive it of its power to prevent employers from carrying out collective bargaining contracts which the Board considers dishonest and illegal.

In order to understand this subject, it is important to realize that the Board never prevents the enforcement of any contract except in two situations.

One situation involves exclusive bargaining or closed or preferential shop contracts signed by the employer with an organization which did not at the time of signing represent a majority of the employes in an appropriate group. The other situation is that in which the labor organization did in fact lay claim to a majority, but a majority which had been obtained with the assistance of the employer.

It has already been explained that the Act provides that any union representing a majority of the employes in a proper group is the exclusive representative of all the employes in that group. It has been pointed out that this provision was put into the Act because of bitter experience under the National Industrial Recovery Act, when employers encouraged the development of several unions in their plants so that they could pit one against another.

COULD DEFEAT PURPOSES

Obviously, if an employer is permitted to enter into an exclusive bargaining contract with a union which does not represent a majority, he can defeat not only the express provision of the Act, but its underlying purposes as well. The situation becomes much worse if such a contract contains a closed or preferential shop clause.

Clearly, it is the intention of the Law that contracts entered into by employers under such circumstances be illegal. If an employer and a union enter into such a contract in spite of the law, the Board has no alternative but to declare it invalid.

The order of the Board does not make such a contract illegal. It is illegal from the beginning.

The case is certainly no different where the union claims a majority, but one which has been obtained with the help of the employer. Unless the Board treated contracts of this kind as invalid for the same reasons, it would be very easy for employers to accomplish indirectly what they were forbidden to do directly.

LABOR MUST FIGHT

Both AFL and CIO unions should be vitally concerned with the preservation of these principles. Strict enforcement of such rules is part of the protection the Act provides against company unionism. Trade union officials who favor letting down these bars must be suspected of an intention to play the company union game. The membership of all self-respecting labor organizations should resent such tactics bitterly.

Assistance by an employer, such as is involved in the execution of a contract with it when it does not represent an honest majority, is an example of the favoritism which makes the entire difference between a legitimate labor union and a company union. A company union is merely a labor organization, no matter how respectable its affiliations, which has been supported or otherwise sided by the employer.

Honest trade unionists will wish to keep their skirts clear of any suspicion that they have received such assistance, and should favor strict enforcement of rules which are intended to stamp it out.

New Homes For Old

A department dealing with the need for better housing and how to obtain it, conducted by the CIO Committee on Housing.

By THOMAS HUMPHRIES

Big things are under way on the CIO housing front.

From one end of the country to the other CIO unions are helping to get low-rent projects under way—especially in those towns where reactionary interests are opposing the government's housing program.

Here are one or two examples:

MILWAUKEE

Milwaukee is one of the hot spots. The board of aldermen is dead set against creating a local housing authority.

Early last month the Milwaukee Industrial Union Council instructed its secretary, Meyer Adelman, to get in touch with every alderman with regard to housing.

And only a few weeks ago CIO unions, with other labor groups, unemployed locals, women's clubs and other organizations, attended the Milwaukee Conference for Progressive Legislation—at which a resolution was passed insisting upon the formation of a Milwaukee Housing Authority.

PORTLAND

Portland, Oregon, is another hot spot.

In Portland a referendum is being held on the question of whether or not a housing authority should be established—the first referendum on housing ever held in the United States.

But let's have Portland speak for itself. This is what James S. Fantz, secretary-treasurer of the Portland Industrial Union Council, has written us about the situation:

"Almost a year ago the Council set up a committee on rents and housing. The first step was to print and distribute mimeographed questionnaires to determine the raise in rents during the last two years. This information was compiled. The committee broadened considerably and gathered all information possible on bad housing in Portland.

"A resolution on the establishment of a Housing Authority was put before the City Council, and the City Council met and set up another committee to investigate the establishment of a Housing Authority.

"Meeting after meeting was held at the City Council, and finally, they reluctantly referred the establishment of a Housing Authority to the voters. The progressive groups in the city have expressed themselves by resolution, by numerical force in Council meetings, by programs of letters to the editor, by the distribution of leaflets.

Bridgeport, Connecticut, has one of the worst situations in the country.

Bridgeport already has a housing authority. And the housing authority has already secured an earmarking of funds from the USHA: $6,500,000—enough to build homes for more than 1200 families now living in substandard homes!

But not one cent of this money can be secured. For Mayor McLevy steadfastly refuses to agree that the homes built with this money should be exempt from taxes.

If the Mayor had his way, if the tenants of the housing projects that are to be built had to pay enough rent to cover taxes, the rents would be too high for the average worker and his family.

In Bridgeport, too, the CIO is active, insisting that tax exemption be granted—so that the rents will be within the reach of those now living in the slums.

ILLINOIS

The worst situation in the country is in Illinois.

The Illinois legislature has refused to allow tax exemption anywhere in the state.

This means that Chicago, the second largest city in the country, and all the other cities and towns in Illinois are automatically excluded from the benefits of the low-rent housing program.

Labor's Nonpartisan League has already swung into action on this matter in Chicago itself.

But what are the CIO unions doing in Chicago and in the innumerable Illinois towns where housing is bad and rents are high?

The Illinois legislature will meet again in a few months. If enough attention is given to the matter the legislature can be made to back down and allow tax exemption of housing projects.

As soon as that is done, money will be available for putting people to work both on the site of construction and in the timberlands, the quarries, the brickyards, the glass factories and steel mills.

Housing projects in Illinois will mean not only better homes, but more jobs.

Big Southern Textile Mill Signs With CIO

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—A year's bitter fight waged against the Textile Workers Organizing Committee by the Dallas Mills, third largest textile plant in the Huntsville area, was ended by the signing of an agreement recognizing the CIO union as sole bargaining agency.

The company normally employs about 800 workers.

The contract was ratified at a membership meeting of Dallas Local 43, by a six-to-one vote. It provides for arbitration in settling disputes, maternity and sick leave of absence, posting by the overseers of notices of jobs which open in the various departments, and strict departmental seniority.

A previous contract negotiated by Steve Nance, TWOC regional director who died several months ago, was signed by the Dallas Mills in April 1937, but in October of that year, the mills shut down claiming "adverse economic conditions." The union charged it was an attempt to break the TWOC Dallas local.

In March 1938, the management announced the mills would reopen and called upon the Alabama Employment Service to furnish help, as the workers refused to go back without the recognition of their union. In April the Mayor and other city officials staged a motorcade to Montgomery, to ask Governor Graves to send in troops and open the mills by armed force. The Governor refused.

Failing in this, mill agents supported by anti-union city officials and other reactionary groups, started a back-to-work movement in July, launched through the columns of the Huntsville Daily Times.

Machine guns, tear gas, high-powered rifles and other ammunition was put in the hands of the police, and city and county officials deputized men to increase the police force. The arms were hastily removed later, however, when the Governor sent in state police.

PUSH CAMPAIGN

The TWOC countered by opening up union headquarters across the street from the temporary police and back-to-work headquarters, and inviting the workers to sign a petition reaffirming their allegiance to the union. Mass meetings attended by capacity audiences were held, and outside speakers brought in.

Pleas were sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Senate Civil Liberties Committee asking for an investigation of the terroristic methods being used against the union.

The back-to-work movement fizzled without results. The union claimed that with few exceptions, the TWOC ranks held firm. The union's petition was signed by 667 out of 700 production and maintenance workers employed when the mills closed down.

Herbert S. Williams, Alabama TWOC director, and R. H. Rrazzell, TWOC director for middle Tennessee, negotiated the agreement which brought to an end the company's attempt to break the union.

Picket Paper

The Trenton, N. J., State Gazette has been unfriendly in its attitude towards labor. Here's the result—pickets watch the entrance, informing the public of the unions' resentment.

State, County Union Plans Gotham Confab

The New York District Council of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO, held its first state convention with an inaugural session at Carnegie Hall on the night of Friday, October 28.

Prominent speakers in government and trade union circles appeared at Carnegie Hall to address thousands of civil service and hospital employes, members of the SCMWA.

LEADING SPEAKERS

Speeches were made by President Abram Flaxer of the SCMWA; Lieutenant-Governor Thomas J. Kennedy, of Pennsylvania; Director John Brophy, of the CIO; Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller; President Paul J. Kern of the Municipal Civil Service Commission; President Stanley J. Isaacs of Manhattan; T. Arnold Hill National Urban League; Dorothy Kenyon of the SCMW A's advisory committee; the Rev. Joseph N. Moody, of Cathedral College; Commissioner William Hodson, of the department of welfare, and former Congressman Vito Marcantonio.

HAS 12,000 MEMBERS

The feature of the Saturday session will be the officers' report, which will be given by Henry W. Wenning, national secretary-treasurer of the SCMWA. The main work for the Sunday session will be the reports from the resolutions and constitutional committees and the election of officers for the New York district.

The New York district of the SCMWA has grown from a membership of 700 members and three locals in September, 1937 to a present membership of 12,000 members with twenty-eight locals. The SCMWA was charted in July, 1937.

Pressman Lists 4 Needed Changes In Security Laws

WASHINGTON—Four basic points representing the CIO program for the improvement of the Social Security act were outlined by Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, in a speech to the conference of Unemployment Compensation Agencies held here.

The four major defects of the present laws are, according to Pressman:

1. Inadequacy of present benefits, both in amount and coverage.
2. Complexity of the present laws, which make them hard to understand and to administer, causing serious delays in paying benefits.
3. Certain interpretations of the present law, such as the labor disputes clause, which have worked to the disadvantage of organized labor.
4. So-called "merit" rating provisions under which employers with the least amount of unemployment pay lower Social Security taxes, thus putting the heaviest burden on those least able to pay it.

THE CIO PROGRAM

Pressman urged the present laws be extended to include agricultural and domestic workers, that benefits be increased, and that a system of receipts be used so workers could know what is due them under the Act.

"The principle of unemployment compensation has been firmly established," Pressman declared. "Our problem today is to make this system as effective as possible."

Flaxer

Abram Flaxer, president of the State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO, whose union is running its first New York State convention this week.

Maine CIO Hits 'Deplorable' Housing

Lewistown, Me.—Housing conditions in the shipping city of Bath, Me., are deplorable, the Maine CIO Industrial Union Council declared at a meeting here which took action to seek an USHA allotment of $1,000,000 to build apartments for workers.

Local 4, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, introduced the petition before the Council asking for the low-cost housing project.

A legislative program was also adopted by the CIO Council, recommending a state wage-hour, and labor relations law; an anti-injunction law in labor cases; a housing act, necessary to secure any Federal housing funds; industrial liability insurance; changes in the unemployment compensation law to increase benefits and shorten the waiting period; an increase in old-age pension payments and elimination of "lien" requirements.

Choose Delegate

The Council elected committee chairmen to head the various activities, and chose Charles Purkis, Bath organizer of the CIO shipyard workers, as delegate to the CIO national convention opening in Pittsburgh November 14.

Richard A. Hebert, of the Portland Press Herald, president of the Portland Newspaper Guild, is head of the Maine Council.

League Holds Balance In New Jersey

Trenton, N. J.—Labor's Non-Partisan League holds " the balance of political power in the state of New Jersey," according to Leo Perlis, state organizer, in a report to the state executive committee.

High spots of Perlis' report included a listing of 109 state organizations with 192,000 members directly affiliated to the League on a dues-paying basis, of which 67 are CIO unions and 12 AFL, with 22 fraternal organizations, two independent unions, and six central bodies.

Labor Lawyer Sues Kidnapers

Duluth, Minn.—A suit against the Connor Lumber and Land Co. and the Marathon Paper Mills Co., of Wisconsin, has been filed by Henry Paull, Duluth labor attorney. Paull charges that he was kidnaped and beaten by a mob of vigilantes led by agents of the companies, during the strike of the Michigan timber workers last year. Both concerns operate in Wisconsin and Michigan.

The case will be tried in the United States district court in Superior, Wis. Trial date has not yet been set.

6,000 Cotton Pickers Seek Living Wage

Writer Describes Poverty That Led To Big Strike

By MARC STONE

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., (FP).—"I say—damn their John Laws and deputy sheriffs. We're goin' to win this strike in spite of hell and high water."

The speaker told of how they had pulled the scabs out over at Arvon, of how one of the "brothers" had walked over to a deputy who was threatening to shoot if the flying squadron didn't break up. "Shoot you——— ——— ———," he had said. "You haven't got the nerve." The sheriff didn't shoot.

The fogs and the rain would be coming in soon, and then the squeeze would be on, he predicted.

The two bare electric light bulbs behind the speaker failed dismally to take in the crowd of some 1500 cotton strikers which filled the main street of Mexican colony, 20 miles out of Bakersfield in the heart of the rich San Jouquin valley.

There were four meetings going on at the same time in other sections of the valley where 6000 cotton pickers were striking and picketing a 240 square mile area for a $1 a 100 lbs. wage scale.

Rain? It had to come soon. The farmers knew it, knew it would hurt their crop, knew that if the cotton wasn't picked soon, it would cost them more than the 25c increase a hundred that the strikers were demanding.

I got up on the bumper of one of the cars and surveyed the crowd — old and weather beaten faces mixed in equal numbers with young ones. Their faces were lean and creased with lines of worry and hunger and long hours in the field, of years spent in the hovels provided for them by the ranchers and county authorities. They sat listening, coughing, their faces scarred. Others wore crude bandages over open sores.

SEES MISERY

I visited several camps earlier in the day. I saw filthy tents and shacks that looked like out houses, yet were homes for families of four, five, six and more. Ninety per cent. of them are sick, rickets and the flu abound. Infant mortality is high and death from disease commonplace. They are Negroes, Mexicans, and whites who had come out of the Dust Bowl areas in Oklahoma and Arkansas a few years ago.

But enough spirit remained to cause this spontaneous walkout when the growers, led by the Associated Farmers, announced a cut in scale from the 90c a hundred which was paid last year to 75c.

CIO HELPS

Taken by surprise the San Francisco headquarters of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing House and Allied Workers rushed an organizer down into the valley to aid them. Frail, 90-pound Dorothy Ray, who is an almost legendary figure among California's migratory workers, arrived to find the strikers without leadership and uncertain in their course but determined not to return to the fields without first winning their demands.

OTHER DEMANDS

In addition to the increase in wage scales, the demands include testing of the weighing machines, a job steward on each field, payment of wages in full each Saturday, drinking water near the cotton wagon and no load more than three-quarters of a mile from the wagon.

Many of the independent growers are willing to agree to the strikers' terms, but have been threatened by the large banker and Associated Farmer controlled gins that money to finance next year's crop will not be forthcoming if they sign.

NO VIOLENCE YET

There has been no violence during the first few weeks, and only a few arrests.

But those remembering the violence and organized murders of the 1933 strike, fear an outbreak any day. It was felt that the presence of investigators for the Senate civil liberties committee in the state for the purpose of looking into the fascist activities of the Associated Farmers may prevent any overt act on the part of the growers, at least for a long time.

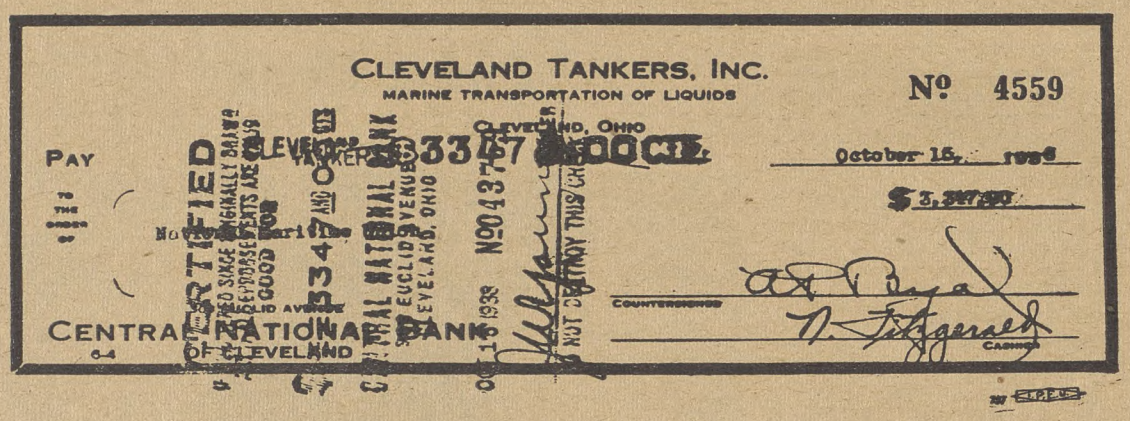
DuPonts Get Opposition

Wilmington, Del. — Paving the way for increased labor political activity in this Duchy of the DuPont's, Labor's Non-Partisan League held its first statewide convention here and adopted a 15-point program of social legislation.

The 100 delegates present represented 22 CIO and AFL unions.

E. L. Oliver, vice-president of the national league, was a featured speaker at the session.

Money Speaks---For Itself


CLEVELAND TANKERS, INC.
MARINE TRANSPORTATION OF LIQUIDS
Nº 4559
CLEVELAND, OHIO
PAY
October 15, 1938
$3,347.00
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF CLEVELAND
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK EUCLID AVENUE CLEVELAND, OHIO
COUNTERSIGNED
CASHIER

This is a photostat of the check for $3.347 which was split among 31 members of the Natl. Maritime Union, CIO, for back pay after a quick union victory in a strike against Cleveland Tankers, Inc.

Longshoremen OK New Pact Ending Lengthy Lockout

SAN FRANCISCO.—Ratified unanimously at a meeting of CIO warehousemen where more than 2,000 workers roared their approval, the new three-year contract settling one of the bitterest labor disputes on the West Coast, was signed this week.

The agreement, negotiated between the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, CIO, and the Assn. of San Francisco Distributors, sent back to work the employes of 138 warehouses locked out since August.

Eugene Paton, president of the ILWU Warehousemen's Union, who signed the pact for the union, hailed it as assuring "three years of peaceful relations" in the industry. Harry Bridges, ILWU president, was in charge of negotiations for the union.

ONE BIG CONTRACT

In the form of a master contract covering all warehousemen employed by the Distributors, the new agreement guarantees all the rights previously won by the union, and sets up machinery for settling disputes. It replaces a number of contracts signed previously with individual warehouses.

The "hot freight car" which precipitated the strike will be taken away out of sight and unloaded of its scab cargo, "in the interest of harmony," said A. H. Fox, manager of the Woolworth warehouse where the car was loaded.

Both the union and the distributors thanked Paul C. Smith, young newspaper executive who acted as mediator in settling the dispute.

How To Make Up, Marry, Among Courses At Office Union's School

NEW YORK—Fashion, make-up, the art of marriage, and how to get the most for your marketing money are listed among the new courses offered to member of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, in the New York Joint Council's school curriculum, just announced.

The school, which has been praised by CIO Chairman John L. Lewis and by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, also offers courses in trade unionism, in shorthand, public speaking as well as a forum on labor and other social questions and a recreational program.

"I wish you all success in this venture," Chairman Lewis wrote to the directors of the school. "It is certainly one of the most important duties of the labor movement to train its members for greater service to the movement and the Nation."

Stresses Workers' Education

"I think it most important for our future that workers understand government and economic conditions and the conditions in their own industries," Mrs. Roosevelt declared. "There must be co-operation between labor and capital and this can only come about through an educated group of workers."

The New York Joint Council represents close to 16,000 office and white collar workers organized in the UOPWA.

Unions Back New Dealers

Pittsburgh. — Labor's Co-ordinating Committee, headed by Chairman Philip Murray of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, is building support for the Democratic New Deal slate in Pennsylvania.

The committee has called upon union locals throughout the state to see that every registered voter goes to the poll and votes against the Tory-controlled Republican ticket.

Unions Discuss Housing Needs In Greensboro

Greensboro, N. C. — Need for slum clearance and a rehousing program were discussed at a conference of CIO and AFL unions and the Workers Alliance.

The conference voted to establish a working comimttee to stimulate public sentiment in favor of securing a rehousing project from the Greensboro City Council.

Dr. Albert Keister, professor at Women's College and member of the city council, outlined provisions of the United States Housing Act, pointed out that while the "program is not a cure-all for the evil conditions arising from slums, it is indeed worth serious and thorough investigation."

Scabs Provoke Fight, Strikers Arrested At New York Plant

NEW YORK.—Following an attempt of 40 scabs to break up a picket line of 200 workers at the Aerovox Corp. plant in Brooklyn, 20 strikers were arrested, including four women. Brought into court on charges of disorderly conduct and inciting to riot, 11 were held on $25 bail, one on $50, and one on $300.

Three others were taken into Felony Court on riot charges, and the rest were dismissed.

The strike was called more than two months ago by Local 1206, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, in protest aganist a threatened 15% wage cut.

Among the 800 workers who walked out were 50 technicians, members of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians, another CIO union. The technicians joined the strikers when their members were laid off for refusing to do production work.

Push CIO Drive In Maine

Portland, Me. — An active organizational drive is being pushed by CIO unions in Maine through the State Industrial Union Council set up in September.

"It was considered little short of a miracle when we organized a Newspaper Guild 18 months ago on the most reactionary newspapers in the state," said Richard A. Hebert, president of the Portland, Me., Guild, who was elected president of the Maine CIO Council.

Referred to activity planned by the Council, Hebert said, "We are going to achieve some other things that our friends may consider miracles."

Capital CIO Seeks Voting Rights For D. C. Residents

WASHINGTON.—Full voting rights for the disenfranchised citizens of Washington were demanded by the CIO Industrial Union Council here, in a resolution urging the CIO convention at Pittsburgh, November 14, to take energetic steps to this end.

The plea for suffrage was linked with the defense of democratic institutions throughout the world, in a resolution that stated:

"Such action will be unmistakably interpreted by the people of the world as a reflection of America's intention to strengthen democracy against any movement that may seek to destroy it."

NEW NAME SUGGESTED

The Council also suggested that the new name of the CIO to be taken at the Pittsburgh convention be "Confederation of Industrial Organizations."

John T. Jones, chairman of the CIO District of Columbia, Maryland Council, declared that preservation of "the achievements of industrial organization made under the leadership of the CIO" was a pre-requisite to unity with the AFL.

"We are not Czechs or Sudetens to be sold down the river by any four-power pact," he said. "There will be peace between the CIO and the AFL, but it will be an honorable peace."

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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LABOR TO AID NEW DEAL IN ELECTION CONTESTS

Detroit Newsmen Buy Ad To Praise Murphy

DETROIT—Gov. Murphy received endorsement pledges this week in quarter-page advertisements appearing in each of Detroit's three daily newspapers.

The ads were inserted and paid for by union newspapermen working on the three publications.

In placing the ads the editorial workers, members of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, gave evidence to the public that they do not believe the anti-Murphy stories which have flooded the Michigan press since the campaign began.

The ads were headed with the words: "Reporters Know!" They cited Murphy's great labor record as seen by the men who cover the news.

The Detroit Free Press, which as a morning paper was first to run the ad, "explained" it in a page one box — probably the first time an advertisement has been accorded such notice.

The "explanation" consisted of charges that the Guild is a "radical" CIO union and not representative of the sentiment of Detroit newspapermen, and that the majority "do their own thinking and are not led by the nose to the ballot box by John Lewis."

Pres. Paul Weber of the Guild called the Free Press, offered proof that the Guild leadership was not radical, and pointed out that a survey of Detroit newspapermen had shown them 5-1 in favor of Murphy.

The paper did not consider the statement worthy of printing.

Tory Publishers Lose Fight For Wage-Hour Law Exemption

WASHINGTON. — Hopes of reactionary employers to chisel their way out of the 25c minimum wage set up by the Wage-Hour Act were chilled by Elmer F. Andrews, administrator, in a statement declaring that no exemptions would be allowed where the Act clearly applied.

Earlier Andrews had pointed out that the Act did not allow him to grant exemptions in specific industries within the scope of the law as written by Congress, and the second statement re-affirmed this position.

At the same time Andrews flatly turned down the application of Elisha Hanson, corporation lawyers for the newspaper publishers, for a general exemption in their industry.

He pointed out that Congress had clearly said only those papers with less than 3,000 circulation and distributed within one county were exempt, declaring; "If Congress had intended to exempt newspapers as service establishments, it would not have exempted a particular class of newspapers."

Hanson had also complained that overtime pay required under the 44-hour work week of the Act would bankrupt the newspapers, to which Andrews replied that the problem "is being carefully studied."

DENY CLAIMS

Philadelphia — The American Federation of Hosiery Workers, CIO, has filed an affidavit in Federal Court, denying responsibility for damages totaling more than a million dollars which the Apex Hosiery Sompany alleges it suffered during a strike in 1937.

Unions' Voting Strength Reaches All-Time High In 1938 Campaign

WASHINGTON—The forces of organized labor throughout the nation speeded activity this week as the deadline neared for their ballot box struggle to keep Toryism out of public office and preserve and expand the New Deal.

Labor's Non-Partisan League, backed by CIO and AFL unions, as well as the railway brotherhoods, conducted a series of mass meetings in numerous large cities to rally labor's strength for its chosen candidates.

The unions received additional aid from Pres. Roosevelt in the form of endorsements for a number of candidates with liberal viewpoints.

These included Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan; Culbert Olson, seeking the governorship of California; Gov. Elmer Benson of Minnesota, Farmer-Laborite who is being fought furiously by the Republicans in that state, and the liberal trio of Sen. Wagner, Gov. Lehman and Rep. James Mead who head the American Labor Party-Democratic tickets in New York State.

In numerous other states and cities, labor forces were mustering their strength for local candidates. Labor's Non-Partisan League officials predicted that the union vote would be larger and more important than at any time in the nation's history.

In New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia and other major cities, League mass meetings attracted thousands of people.

DIES EFFORTS FLOP

The Dies committee's smear campaign against progressive candidates appeared to be having little effect.

A number of California organizations, including veterans' groups, civic clubs and employer associations, condemned the testimony of two California American Legionnaires which sought to pin the red label on the Democratic ticket in that state.

In Minnesota newspapermen formed a committee to help Gov. Benson, while A. Harris, editor of the Minnesota Leader, Farmer-Labor Party official organ, filed a $500,000 liberal suit against prominent Republicans who had circulated an anti-Benson pamphlet titled "Communism or Catspaw."

Detroit newspaper readers, accustomed to a steady stream of anti-Murphy pap in their reading material, were surprised to find quarter-page advertisements sponsored by the Detroit Newspaper Guild, CIO, in which Murphy was endorsed as a great

(Continued on Page 8)

ELECTION RESULTS

The November 12 issue of The CIO NEWS will carry full summaries of labor's successes in the election contests throughout the country.

Special correspondents of The CIO NEWS will describe the significance of the election results in key areas of the nation.

Steel Union Wins Victory In Hague-town

Jersey City, N. J.—The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, CIO, won a victory this week in the heart of Mayor Frank Hague's anti-union domain.

The factory workers, members of Lodge 2090 of the SWOC, staged a one-day labor holiday at the plant of the Standard Gas & Stove Equipment Co., to support demands of office workers for a union contract.

The company quickly bowed to the employes' demands, signing an agreement which provides for sole bargaining rights, the 35-hour week, vacations with pay and wage increases of $10 per month.

Spreading Wage-Hour Gospel

Employes of the Department of Labor's Wage-Hour Division dispose of stacks of information bulletins about the new Fair Labor Standards Act. Millions of pieces of literature have been sent to employers and workers throughout the country.

Guild Wins Pact In Schenectady

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.——(FP)—Editorial workers on the Schenectady Gazette won a quick victory when the publisher's refusal to sign a contract with the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, forced a walkout.

Five days later the strikers walked in again, under a written agreement that raised wages from $2 to $7.50 a week.

Tobacco Strikers End Strike To Avoid Bloodshed

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio—One thousand CIO tobacco workers voted to return to their jobs at the plant of P. Lorillard, makers of Old Gold cigarettes and other tobacco products, ending the four-week strike of the Pioneer Tobacco Workers Union, Local 55.

At the same time the workers voted unanimously to keep their organization intact and to continue their vigorous fight for collective bargaining, which the company has denied in spite of the law of the land and the clearly expressed demands of the workers.

The vote was taken at the urging of union leaders anxious to avoid the bloodshed threatened by Ohio's Governor Davey, who was overwhelmingly ordered back to private life by Ohio workers and progressives at the primary last August.

The union also announced plans to file the labor charges with the Labor Board against the company.

Commenting on Davey's order to send the National Guard to reopen the struck plant, Paul W. Fuller, Ohio CIO regional director, wired the striking workers:

"We don't intend to have our people murdered by a lame-duck governor of the state of Ohio who has proven himself to be America's No. 1 strikebreaker."

MORALE HIGH

The morale of the CIO workers remained at the high point of the four week's strike as they returned to work with National Guardsmen standing sheepishly around in the streets of the town.

Universal public approval greeted the decision of the workers and the spirit in which they carried it out. The unity and discipline displayed by the strikers not only drew praise from many sources, but enabled them to prevent company attempts at discrimination as the plant reopened.

BLASTS DAVEY

In Washington CIO Chairman John L. Lewis denounced lame-duck Davey's actions in blistering terms, describing him as "a lackey of the special interests in opposition to labor."

"During his incumbency in office, he has lent his personal and official influence to the aid of those anti-union corporations who would oppress the workers," Lewis said.

"His statements are based solely on partisan and prejudiced information furnished him by the employer, and in consequence he seeks to awe and intimidate the workers by threatening the exercise of the military power of the state.

"Davey is a lackey of the special interests in opposition to labor. He is devoid of principle and destitute of honor.

"Personally, I think he is too much of a poltroon to shoot down strikers again. If he does, he will be a bloodthirsty fool, in addition to being a rascal in public office.

"Now, he probably considers it most unfortunate that the settlement leaves his soldiery on the ground with no one to shoot."

WAITED 16 MONTHS

The strike was called after the CIO union had vainly tried to negotiate with the Lorillard Co. for 16 months, during which time company officials flatly refused to bargain collectively.

The company also refused to recognize the Natl. Labor Relations Board, whose regional office here recommended certification due to the 100 per cent organization of the plant.

REFUSED TO NEGOTIATE

Company executives refused even to meet with U. S. Labor Dept. officials sent out by the Federal government.

During the strike the plant was kept tight shut, in spite of an employer sponsored "back to work movement" which fizzled out in face of the unity displayed by the strikers.

Phoney propaganda put out by a stooge outfit called "The P. Lorillard Employes Assn.," which used the usual red-baiting tactics, also failed to shake the ranks of the striking CIO workers.

Injunction Judge On Job Again

New York—Supreme Court Justice Salvatore Cotillo, whose injunction last summer seriously interfered with strike activities being conducted by the United Retail & Wholesale Employes, CIO, this week cited the union's lawyer for contempt of court.

At the same time, he announced sentences of 30 days and fines of $250 for two union leaders who had defied his ban on picketing in front of stores operated by the Busch Jewelry Co. throughout New York City. Nine other strikers were released on suspended sentences of ten days each.

GETS SUPPORT

The National Lawyers' Guild announced that it would take active interest in the contempt case against Harry Sacher, the URWE attorney, whom Cotillo accused of using "a loud and boisterous voice" and "sneers, smirks and grimaces."

Sacher, denying all charges against him, declared that he had merely tried to "fight for proper and adequate presentation of the defense of my clients.

"During these times when the rights of workers are under attack, the least a lawyer can do is courageously present their case. I conducted myself in a manner not subject to criticism. If the bar would conduct itself courageously, democracy in our country would be much safer."

AFL Leaders Fail To Grab CIO Funds

Washington — Efforts of AFL top leaders to seize the funds of a union local which switched its affiliation from the Federation to the CIO, were blocked in the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia last week.

The court dismissed a suit for $30,000, filed by the AFL against the CIO in an effort to recover funds of the aluminum workers local at New Kensington, Pa.

The CIO attorneys, Lee Pressman and Joseph Kovner, maintained that the aluminum workers were an indispensable party to the lawsuit. Judge O'Donoghue granted their motion, and gave the AFL 20 days in which to amend its complaint.

An earlier attempt by the AFL to sue the local union was dismissed in Federal court at Pittsburgh in 1937.

Your WPA Job

By Ralph Hetzel, Jr.
CIO Unemployment Director

WPA Vs. Wage-Hour Law

WPA is not complying with the Wage and Hour Act.

Strange as it may seem, the WPA is paying hourly wages in practically every Southern state which are below the hourly rate set up as the minimum standard in the Wage and Hour Act. It has been estimated that there are at least 20,000 WPA workers who are receiving less than 25c an hour.

There is no excuse for the failure of the WPA to pay the 25c rate. It is up to the unions to see that they pay the proper rate. Already the national CIO headquarters have made strong representation to the WPA administrators and to the Wage and Hour administration.

Cases of hourly rates lower than 25c should be reported in detail to the CIO Unemployment Director and they will be taken up immediately with the WPA.

The law which appropriates money to the WPA specifically says that "if minimum rates of pay for persons employed by private employers in any occupation are established by or pursuant to the authority conferred by a Labor Standards Act enacted at the third session of the Seventy-fifth Congress, not less than the minimum rates of pay so established shall be paid to persons in similar occupations in the same locality employed on projects under the appropriation."

This section in the Act was substituted by Congress for a provision which provided an absolute minimum of 40c an hour on all WPA projects. The reason given for this substitution was that Congress had not yet passed a Wage and Hour Act and Congress did not wish to establish a different minimum rate for WPA than was established by private industry.

It is perfectly clear, therefore, that when Congress wrote into the WPA Appropriations Act that the WPA should observe the minimum set-up by the Wage and Hour Act, it definitely intended that the WPA should pay at least the general minimum.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

In addition to the legal reason it is perfectly clear that as a matter of administrative policy the Government should not do less than it requires private employers to do. If it requires private concerns in interstate commerce to pay 25c an hour, it should do likewise.

The CIO cannot listen for a minute to the argument that increases to 25c an hour would increase the expenses of the WPA and decrease the number it is able to employ. Such a reason is absolutely false. The hourly rate of pay does not affect the monthly pay-roll of the WPA. That monthly payroll is based on the monthly security rates and not upon a certain number of hours at a given hourly rate.

It is up to the CIO to see that WPA carries out administration policy. The national CIO office will not cease its efforts to that end. In addition, it is most important that affiliated unions cooperate in requiring the Federal Government to comply with the law just as impartially as the CIO expects private employers to comply.

Canadian Union Hits Coercion

Trail, B. C.—Executives of Canada's largest mining, smelting and refining company, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Corporation have been summoned to appear in court here to answer charges of preventing an employe from joining the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO.

Included in the order is S. G. Blaylock, vice-president and general manager of the corporation.

The summons were sworn out by John Stanton, labor attorney, at the request of the hard-rock mine union.

This action climaxes the union's campaign to organize the workers in this corporation-domination town. Recently Organizer Arthur Evans' car was stolen by unknown persons and hurled over the embankment into Stony Creek. Union documents and the car were completely destroyed.

SPEECH WAS BANNED

At the same time Radio Station CJAT banned Evans' speech. Evans protested to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and collected $47.50 for accrued expenses. The station is managed by B. A. Stimmel, Consolidated superintendent.

The Consolidated is a subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway and operates as a mining, smelting, refining and exploration holding company. It is conducting one of the principal mining and metallurgical enterprises in Canada and is one of the world's largest producers of zinc and Canada's largest producer of silver. It is also engaged in the chemical fertilizer industries.

NOTORIOUS

Manager Blaylock is known throughout Canada for his so-called undefeatable company-union system. This apostle of company unionism has stumped the country from coast to coast lauding the merits of company unionism.

However, he did not reckon with the virile CIO metal union which, for the first time in decades, is bringing unionism into the Consolidated's stronghold.

Labor Board Pact Ends 'War' In Westwood

WESTWOOD, Calif. — In a surprise action, the Red River Lumber Co., together with AFL and CIO unions representing workers at its plant, have agreed with the Natl. Labor Relations Board to settle their disputes out of court.

A jointly-signed agreement includes a stipulation for a cease and desist order against the company, which was charged with violating the Wagner Act and fostering a company union, which later successfully applied for an AFL charter.

Westwood was the scene of vigilante action last summer when mobsters and local sheriffs evicted hundreds of members of the Intl. Woodworkers of America, CIO, from their homes and drove them from the town. The union had called a strike to prevent a 15 per cent wage cut.

TO HOLD DELECTION

Under the terms of the agreement just reached, the Labor Board is to call a consent election, but not before reinstatement of CIO workers who were "purged" and exiled from the town last July. The company agrees not to bargain collectively before the election, and not to enter into a closed shop agreement unless the union has "subsequent to this order, in no way been established, maintained or assisted" by the employers, and unless it has been certified by the NLRB.

Back wages are to be paid to 31 men, 10 are to be reinstated and given back pay, and the case of three others will be settled by the NLRB.

The move to settle out of court was jeopardized when the AFL claimed credit for reinstatement of a 5 per cent wage cut, this having an important effect on the future election of the 2000 workers. The company, however, announced that neither union was to be credited with the restoration, which had been made "voluntarily."

PRAISE NLRB

Company officials also praised the impartiality of the NLRB, and promised to "make every effort" to "deter invasion of the civil rights" of workers, and to cease 'instigating, inciting, encouraging, or asisting the organization of vigilante or other groups among the businessmen or general public in order to break or destroy a union."

E. T. Weir, Union-Hater, Grabs $165,000 In Stock Deal

WASHINGTON—For months Ernest T. Weir, union-hating head of the National Steel Corporation, has been waging a war to the death against the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO.

He does not want the workers in his mills to belong to a union, Wagner Act or no Wagner Act.

He says he won't have anybody telling him what he should pay his workers, and that besides the company can not afford to pay any more wages than they are paying now.

So he has steadfastly refused to sign a contract with SWOC.

A report filed recently with the Securities & Exchange Commission by National Steel, may throw a little light upon some things which Weir has not cared to mention in his fight against SWOC.

The report, which the corporation asked the SEC not to make public, reveals that Weir and other top officials not long ago paid themselves a secret bonus of nearly a million dollars.

Here's how they worked it. The directors in September authorized a sale of 28,250 shares of common stock to officials, at $40 a share. The market price of the stock was $73 a share, giving the officials a rake-off of $33 a share.

Weir took 5,000 shares, netting himself a modest little bonus of $165,000. Other barons of National Steel grabbed up shares totaling around $770,000, bringing the total haul from the company's treasury to some $935,000.

No wonder they asked the SEC to keep the report private.

Lewis Defends Wagner Act In Talk To Miners

MT. CARMEL, Pa.—Against a background of mine tipples and slag peaks, John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers and CIO chairman, made a stirring speech at a mass meeting here in the heart of the anthracite region.

The meeting was in honor of a former leader of the miners. Every year, the anthracite miners set aside October 29, as John Mitchell Day, in memory of their famous president who died in 1919.

Lewis' speech was introduced by the flare of fireworks and the martial music of miners' bands. Preceding the meeting a caravan of cars escorted him and Thomas Kennedy, lieutenant governor and UMW secretary-treasurer, on a tour of nearby hard coal towns.

AGAINST CHANGES

Launching into a defense of the Wagner Act early in his speech, Lewis came out strongly against any amendments to the law "to suit the corporate interests and those who call themselves the aristocracy of labor."

"I'm not so sure Congress is going to amend the Wagner Act to suit the oil and steel corporations, or to cut up the great mass-production unions to suit the traitorous William Green," he said.

NEED FOR JOBS

Warning that the country was in a perilous position with 12,000,000 workers out of jobs, Lewis told his audience that unemployment was still the nation's No. 1 problem.

As workers became more and more articulate, he said, "they're going to measure the acts of the financiers and the industrialists, and they're going to appraise the politicians by what they contribute to every American's right to equality of opportunity.

"Yet every day we see men arise in the councils of the nation and advocate some curtailment of the right of labor to organize, men who say that those in the labor organizations are Communists and un-American.

RAPS RED-BAITERS

"I deny the right of any politician, statesman, banker, or newspaper editor to appraise my Americanism and the Americanism of the members of my organization. It's not yet un-American to want to eat. And one-third of the population of the country is crying aloud for the right to live and eat."

Lewis blamed the economic ills of the country on the mismanagement of financial and industrial barons, and declared that it would not hurt them to take some advice from those who work in their mines, mills and factories.

The only thing that prevented a nation-wide slash of steel wages, Lewis asserted, was the strong unionization of workers, not only in steel but in other industries. The same thing was true for the coal industry, he said.

KENNEDY SPEAKS

In a speech introducing Lewis, Lieutenant Governor Kennedy hailed the UMW president as "the greatest industrial statesmen of his time," and called President Roosevelt "a great humanitarian leader who sees eye to eye with most of our problems."

Martin Brennan, president of UMW District 2, was chairman of the meeting, which was sponsored by the District.

Paging Mr Dies!

Washington (FP) — Names don't mean very much to the National Labor Relations Board, it indicated here, as it ordered the Revolution Cotton Mills Co. of Greensboro, N. C., to disestablish the Revolution Flannel Workers Union because it is a company outfit. Even the fact that the Revolution union makes red flannels didn't influence the Board!

Transport Union Gets Contract

Schenectady, N. Y., (FP)—The first upstate closed shop contract of the Transport Workers Union, CIO, which has established a powerful position in New York City's subway and bus lines, has been signed with the Schenectady Railway and Rapid Transit Co.

Four hundred bus and trolley operators are covered by the agreement.

NEW FEATURES

New features are one-week paid vacations; time-and-a-half for overtime, and a half-hour's pay while compiling daily receipts.

The contract, renewing an old agreement that did not include the closed shop, will run for a year. Pres. Joseph Dillman of Local 159 and Atty. Harry Sacher signed for the union.

The company's effort to push through a 10% wage cut ended in failure. Weekly earnings average between $30 and $45.

Charter Drivers

NEWARK, N. J.—Newark taxicab drivers, heretofore unorganized, have obtained a charter from the Transport Workers Union, CIO. A citywide drive is being planned.

Cannery Union Bests AFL

San Diego, Calif.—CIO Cannery and Agricultural Workers won a clean-cut victory over company supported AFL officials in a recent Labor Board election here, involving close to 600 fish canners.

The election was won in the face of heavy company support for the AFL, which included use of company desks in the plant for signing up workers and a general campaign of intimidation.

Cannery and Agricultural Workers' union officers describe the victory as the key to the campaign to organize fish cannery workers in Southern California into the CIO.

Here's A Pay Raise--35%

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—A 35% wage increase was won by Local 25, International Fur Workers Union, CIO, in a contract signed here with the Fur Manufacturers' Association.

Other provisions included a closed shop; union label on all fur glove linings, and the right of the union to change workers from one shop to another, to insure that union members are employed in all shops.

Engineers Thank CIO For Aid

Pittsburgh—Praise for the "generous material help and excellent counsel" given by the CIO to the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians highlighted the FAECT executive board meeting here.

"Because of the generous material help and the excellent counsel given us by the CIO, we have now built a stable, progressive trade union among engineers and technical employes, a field hitherto miserably neglected by the AFL," the board declared.

"Our rapid growth from 3000 to 9000 is proof that the organizing methods and leadership of the CIO are acceptable to all categories of workers.

"It also shows that in progressive labor movement, such as the CIO, industrial unions and craft unions can exist side by side and mutually help each other, providing, of course, the mass production industries are organized on industrial union lines."

SUPPORT CIO ON UNITY

Support for the position of the CIO on unity was also voiced by the board, in a declaration on the forthcoming Pittsburgh conference:

"We go to the CIO convention fully supporting the genuine efforts for unity of the labor movement put forth by the CIO," the board stated. "All unions urge this unity and the CIO convention will be a step in the direction of such a healthy unification."

Three delegates were elected for the convention, including President Lewis Alan Berne, Secretary-Treasurer James A. Gaynor and Organizational Director Marcel Scherer.

Rayon Locals To Hold Rally

Washington—A general conference of all the rayon locals of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee will be held at the Annapolis Hotel here, November 12.

Herbert W. Payne, director for the Viscose chain will meet with the representatives from the various Viscose plants in the morning, and in the afternoon, Sidney Hillman, TWOC chairman, will open the general conference.

Labor Party Leaders Mourn Loss Of Vladeck, Gotham Councilman

New York—Leaders of labor and men high in New York City and state governmental affairs this week mourned the death of B. Charney Vladeck, head of the American Labor Party bloc in the New York City Council.

Vladeck died suddenly of a heart attack at the age of 52.

Mayor LaGuardia, Sen. Robert Wagner, U. S. Housing Administrator Nathan Strauss and Pres. David Dubisnky of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers Union, CIO, were among those who paid tribute to Vladeck's service to labor and to the city.

Born in Russia, Vladeck came to this country early in the century and was educated here. Long influential in New York's garment workers union, he was also business manager of the New York Jewish Daily Forward.

Elected a city councilman on the ALP ticket last year, he helped make the Labor Party an influential factor in the municipal government.

Dies Angered By New Lashing On Aims, Method

Washington — The battle over the Dies Committee took to the air-waves this week, exciting interest second only to the "invasion" of the men from Mars.

Speaking on a nation-wide broadcasting system, Dies, the harassed red-baiter from the Texas plains, defended the work of the committee investigating the un-American activities. He was followed immediately by Paul Y. Anderson, Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Star-Times, whose broadcast was arranged by the Democratic National Committee.

REP. DIES

Meanwhile, amid the usual flurry of denials of red charges made to the committee by its witnesses, Dies announced that his group would end its hearings by December 1 and draw up a report to Congress by the middle of that month.

Dies' radio speech was filled with the usual accusations against the administration for its failure to assist him with his witch-hunting exhibition, a whining complaint that he needs more funds, and a pious hope that the American form of government will continue in spite of the activities of the multitude of "reds" which he claims to have uncovered.

Anderson, noted as one of the capital's most capable correspondents, lashed the committee from a dozen angles. In the course of covering a number of Congressional probes, he said he had never seen one conducted on the slip-shod basis that Dies has operated. Much of the testimony sounded like ravings in an "insane asylum," Anderson maintained.

OPEN FORUM FOR GRUDGES

Noting Dies' contention that it was unfair for Anderson to answer him, the newspaper man said:

"For months, now, this committee has served as a free open forum in which infinitely more serious charges were made, without giving the victims of those charges the slight-

(Contnued on Page 5)

Old Grand-Pappy Of Phoney Unions Ready For Grave

WASHINGTON — The grand-daddy of all company unions is about to give up the ghost out in Colorado—not from old age, but on recommendation of the Natl. Labor Relations Board and complaint of the CIO.

This hoary ancestor of stooge outfits was founded 23 years ago by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., shortly after the Ludlow massacre horrified the Nation in 1914.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in bad with public opinion as the result of the killing by company thugs and National Guard of more than a dozen strikers, their women and children, was the nominal father. Ivy Lee, Rockefeller's million dollar publicity agent, was the real parent.

The idea was to give the workers and especially the public the illusion of collective bargaining, without any of the real costs in increased wages or shorter hours.

Its name, "Employe's Representation Plan," and its structure, served as models for hundreds of similar organizations throughout industry, until the workers and the Wagner Act caught up with them and instituted real collective bargaining.

CIO STEPS IN

The Plan worked fairly well, from the company's standpoint, until the CIO came on the scene. Under the Plan, employes and management were supposed to be equally represented in joint committees to handle all grievances, wage adjustments, and demands for better conditions.

How well it operated for the company is shown by the fact that the Wage and Conciliation Committee of the Plan handled 15 individual grievances in seven years, only a few of which involved wages. There was no collective bargaining in any real sense.

When the CIO stepped in, in the form of Local 442 of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, the employes deserted the Plan en masse—though it was dangerous to do, and though for 23 years each new employe was ordered to join up as soon as he came on the job.

IN HIGH ESTEEM

This is what one of them told the Labor Board Trial Examiner, at the hearing called on Local 442's complaint this year:

"In the later years, when you go up to a man and say something about the Plan, come to a meeting, we couldn't get nobody to come, and the men themselves said, 'to hell with the g—d-- Plan'."

Now the law and the CIO have caught up with Rockefeller's idea, and when the Natl. Labor Board follows up on its own Trial Examiner's recommendations, the oldest phoney in the land will cease to exist.

And Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. will bargain collectively with the union of its worker's own choice.

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-Chairman
John Brophy ..... Director
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All Out to the Polls

The lessons of organization have been learnt by millions of previously unorganized workers in the last few years.

They have discovered that whereas they were powerless as individuals to bargain with their employers, as members of strong unions they have been able to win respect, greater liberty and security, and many improved conditions.

The same lessons of organization apply with equal force on the political field.

Those who refrain from voting on November 8, or who vote by individual whim or caprice for candidates who are not pledged to advance labor's cause, will find that they have invited the same sort of political treatment that employers give to unorganized employes.

But if they vote as union men and women for the candidates endorsed by the CIO and by Labor's Non-Partisan League, they will insure that their political interests are given the same sort of consideration that a strong union can win for their economic interests.

Labor voters are confronted with a great danger and a great opportunity on this election day.

Powerful reactionary forces are being mobilized to deprive labor of the rights it has won under the Wagner Act, to cripple the unions and to annul the progressive legislation of the New Deal.

On the other hand, labor is better organized politically than ever before, and the opportunity exists for it to win that influence in the nation's councils to which labor's numbers entitle it.

The lines are clearly drawn between progress and reaction in every State. Every vote will count and every failure to vote will count.

Every worker owes it to himself, his family, his union and his country to go to the polls himself, and to see that his fellow-workers go too, to cast their votes in organized fashion for the labor-endorsed candidates.

All out to the polls, November 8!

●

Welcome to the Packinghouse Workers

With this issue, The CIO NEWS welcomes to the growing ranks of its readers the members of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee.

In the recent past, this new CIO union has organized tens of thousands of previously unorganized workers. It has become firmly established in every packinghouse center in the country. Its sweeping election victory at the Armour plant in Chicago has climaxed an organizing drive which has made it the unquestioned representative of the great majority of the employes of the biggest packinghouse company.

To aid in consolidating its newly-won strength, to bind its members closer together in their far-flung industrial union, to keep them informed of all union developments, and to insure the following of a common policy, the PWOC has decided that it needs its own international union organ.

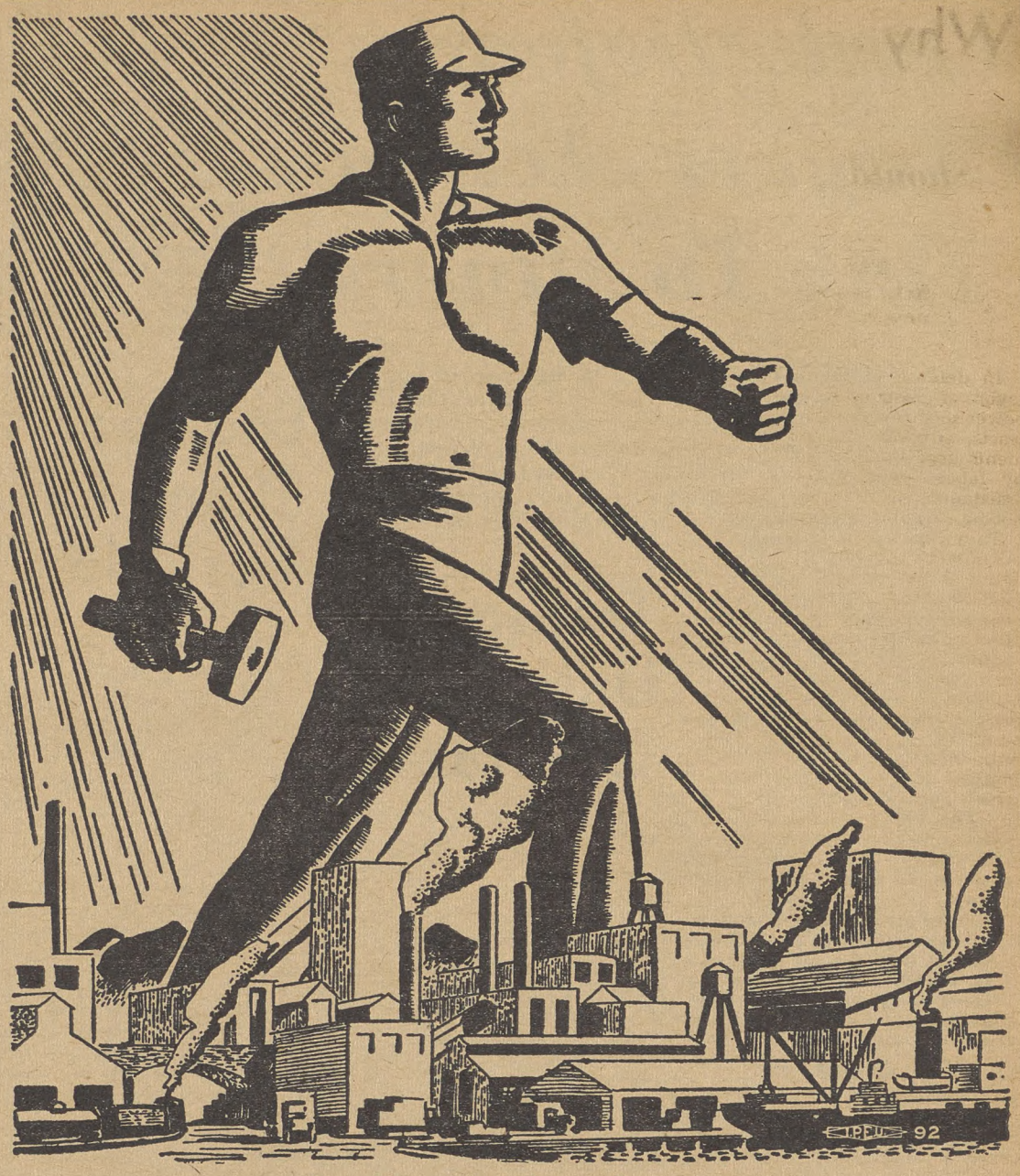
In adopting the new Packinghouse Workers Edition of The CIO NEWS as its weekly organ, the PWOC has also shown that it realizes its community of interest with all other CIO unions.

The strength of the CIO has been in the solidarity and closely knit organization which has made the interests of each union the concern of all, and which has mobilized the strength of the whole movement behind the organization of the unorganized.

This policy is reflected in the publication field by the growing number of CIO international unions which have adopted special editions of The CIO NEWS as their official organs. By this means each union gets the benefit of close association with the whole CIO, without sacrifice of the special union interests which its own organ must serve.

The unions which join in this co-operative venture also lend their support to the building of a great national labor press such as is only possible through joint effort and the pooling of circulation. With the addition of the Packinghouse Workers and other unions which are expected to join in the near future, The CIO NEWS is now well on its way to its first goal of a million circulation.

Through The CIO NEWS the packinghouse workers will follow the growth of the great movement of which they are a part; and the whole CIO will likewise follow with the closest interest and sympathy the progress of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee in winning collective bargaining, and the benefits that accrue therefrom, for all the workers in the packinghouse industry.



On To Pittsburgh

(Courtesy United Automobile Workers).

Looking Ahead

By LEN DE CAUX

Those Men From Mars

TO YOUR cellars, all ye panicky citizens! Run for your lives! Those men from Mars are at it again! They must have landed in Ohio, instead of New Jersey, to judge from the following warnings recently broadcast by Governor Martin Davey throughout the press:

"Nothing has ever faced the State of Ohio as serious from the standpoint of peace and safety as the brutal, lawless and tyrannical invasion of this State.

"They terrorize whole communities, thumb their noses at the laws and the courts, resort to the brutal beating of innocent citizens and do not hesitate to use guns and dynamite . . .

"Ardent Communists are always in the forefront of these armed invasions, inciting to riot and rebellion . . .

"No community in Ohio with any sizeable industry will be safe from the tyrannical and bloody crusade . . . "

Orson Welles was a piker. He based his radio invasion on an actual novel. Davey has managed to be more terrific and horrendous without any basis whatever.

Davey's Dream

An exhaustive search through Ohio has revealed no out-of-state invaders except some traveling salesmen and a few visiting Rotarians. Of course, these may be men from Mars in cunning disguise. Who can tell, in these credulous days?

Davey has chosen a more topical name for his men from Mars. He calls them "the high command of the CIO." And with a true novelist's instinct, he has chosen the name of Middletown — the typical American community — for the scene of his imaginary invasion.

Before accusing Davey of plagiarizing on H. G. Wells' "Everytown," however, let us hasten to add that there actually is a town called Middletown in Ohio. So Davey can boast that there is one seam of truth embedded in his phantasmagoria.

In Middletown there was a peaceful strike of cigarette workers who for some time have been strongly organized in a CIO union. The strikers, as often happens, suffered a little rough stuff from would-be strikebreakers.

But the guns and dynamite, the ardent Communists, the riot and rebellion, the tyrannical and bloody crusades, are just flowers of speech which have blossomed from the manure of Davey's fertile imagination.

The only armed invasion was that of Davey's own National Guard.

Defeated in this year's primaries and with the shades of political obscurity closing fast upon him, Davey is just having his final fling.

Manufactured Panic

The whole country has been stirred by the possibilities for manufactured panic which the men-from-Mars broadcast has revealed.

Yet this broadcast was not half as fantastic as the wholesale scare-mongering of the Dies committee, which has filled the front pages of the daily press for weeks.

Nor did it threaten the actual bloodshed that has followed in the past from the wild and dangerous ravings of an irresponsible Davey, with armed men at his command.

Dies called his men from Mars "Communists." He draws lurid pictures of whole cities like Detroit living under a "Communist terror." He has his imaginary invaders occupying some of the highest offices in the land or running as standard-bearers of his own Democratic party.

Davey maligns hundreds of thousands of solid and respectable CIO union members in his own State by labeling his imaginary Martians as CIO.

Election Trap

Both of these close competitors for the title of All-American heel follow a technique which has been made world-famous by the European Fascist dictators.

These dictators have long realized the almost unlimited possibilities of unscrupulous mass-suggestion through radio and press. They have methodically manufactured "Communist scares" to distract popular attention while they raped their countries' liberties.

This technique is being used on a wholesale scale in the present American elections.

The robber interests of Old Deal reaction know that the vast majority of the people would vote against them if they realized their true aims. Anti-labor employers know too that every intelligent worker applauds the real aims of the CIO for higher wages, better conditions and more industrial democracy through collective bargaining.

So demagogues like Gerald L. K. Smith and discredited politicians like Davey and Dies are employed as panic-mongers to manufacture and broadcast horrific fantasies on the eve of elections, by comparison with which the invasion of the men from Mars is sober truth.

If the voters run panic-stricken from such imaginary enemies, they will run straight into the trap set for them by anti-labor reaction. But the hope for democracy and enlightened progress is that they will keep their heads on November 8 and show the same scorn for all reactionary scare-mongers as the voters of Ohio have already shown for Davey.

Why The Wagner Act Should Not Be Amended

Should Employers Be Permitted to Tell Workers What Union to Join?

This is the seventh installment from a new pamphlet on the Wagner Act, issued by the CIO Legal Department. Another section from the new publication will appear in The CIO NEWS next week.

In defense of their position in favor of restricting the Board's power to throw out dishonest contracts, advocates of such amendments urge that contracts obtained by labor organizations with the assistance of employers should not be considered dishonest at all.

They insist that it should be possible for employers to take an active hand in any choice being made by their employees between one labor organization and another. Employers, so it is said, should be permitted to express their preference in such matters in spite of the fact that such expression must of necessity in most cases be a controlling influence with their workers because of the implied threat of discrimination which goes with it.

The argument is used by Big Business, anti-union reactionaries like Tom Girdler, and is dressed up with talk about free speech and the Constitution which has no relation whatsoever to the issues of the case.

COMPANY UNIONISM

The truth of the matter is that employers are forbidden to advocate one union against another because it is exactly such advocacy which makes the difference between a company union and a legitimate union.

Labor organizations assisted or supported by employers, whether by money or by word of mouth, are in the nature of company unions and always will be.

Society is entitled to impose such reasonable limitations upon freedom of speech and press as may be necessary to its own protection. It has always done so and always will. Nothing more than this is involved in the curbs which the Wagner Act places on interference by employers with the free choice of representatives by employes.

MAJORITY RULE

The Act provides that representatives of the majority of the employes in an appropriate group have exclusive bargaining rights for all the employes in that group. Thus it adopts the principle of majority rule which is not only the foundation of all decisions within business corporations, but the very basis of democratic government.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has attacked this provision, announcing its intention to seek amendments to the Act which would permit an employer to bargain with any labor organization for members of that organization, regardless of the numbers it represented.

NO SURPRISE

This announcement by the Chamber is not surprising. It expresses the customary attitude of Big Business with which labor became familiar under the Blue Eagle. The NIRA permitted just this sort of privilege to employers, and they took advantage of it to play off rival unions, often company unions created at their instance, one against another.

Indeed, it was in large part for the very purpose of eliminating this sort of attack on legitimate labor organizations that the National Labor Relations Act was passed.

To change the Act in this respect would be to turn back the hands of the clock, give new encouragement to the development of fake labor organizations throughout the country, and foster internecine jurisdictional warfare between legitimate unions.

New CIO Pamphlet

"Why the Wagner Act Should NOT Be Amended," the new pamphlet issued by the Legal Department of the CIO, is now off the presses and ready for sale.

The pamphlet, CIO Publication No. 23, sells for 3c a copy, $2 a hundred, $7.50 for 500, and $12 a thousand.

Railway Unions' Victory Benefits All Workers

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

WASHHINGTON—The railway brotherhoods, backed by every branch of organized labor, appear to have won their long fight against a 15 per cent pay cut.

The report of the railway fact finding board appointed by Pres. Roosevelt condemned the railway managements' proposals so sharply that there is little chance of a further fight on the issue, it is believed here.

The brotherhoods' victory was a distinct gain for all groups of American workers. CIO resistance in the steel and other industries has prevented general wage-cutting up to now and was a material factor in saving the wages of the railroad workers. But it was still possible that a railroad wage cut might have been the signal for a general war upon pay levels in all sections of industry.

Such a move, it was feared, might have plunged the entire country into economic disaster.

Pres. Roosevelt met with George Harrison, head of the Railway Labor Executives Assn. and J. J. Pelley, president of the Assn. of American Railroads a day after the board had presented its recommendations.

During the course of the hearings it became obvious to observers that a large proportion of the railroads were being run less as business enterprises than as pawns for Wall Street bankers and speculators.

Milked by Wall Street for years, many of the roads are finding it impossible to meet their bond interest payments.

Nevertheless the board, composed of Walter P. Stacey, James M. Landis and Harry A. Millis, felt that the way to financial salvation for the railroads does not lie in wage cuts.

BOARD'S REPORT

Among its conclusions, the board found:

1. "The wages of railway labor are not high even as compared with wages in other comparable industries."

2. Pay cuts on a national scale would not meet the industry's financial emergency, since the savings would not be distributed merely to the needy roads.

3. "A wage reduction in the railroad industry would run counter to the trend of wage rates in industry generally."

4. The current distress of the railroads has not yet been proved to be of permanent character, and therefore "it cannot be regarded as grounds for a wage reduction, especially in view of present indications of an improvement in the business of the carriers."

UNIONS PLEASED

Speaking for the railroad unions, Harrison pointed out:

"We have all along been firmly convinced that a wage cut in the railroad industry would inevitably have an adverse efect upon general business and upon the whole national economy now so firmly committed to a higher wage-level as a means of toward a greater national well-being."

Now, with the unions pledged to strike on November 1 if the cut is placed in effect, and with the weight of the government's opinion behind them, the railway managements are unlikely to make any further demands.

During the course of their battle with the transportation bosses, the brotherhoods had full support from both the CIO and the AFL.

Journalist Assails Dies Committee

(Continued From Page 3)

est opportunity to defend themselves. That is one way of conducting public business.

"Whether it is the American way is a question which may safely be left to the American people. Rep. Dies doubtless has his own reasons for preferring his way.

"It has been a hot summer in Washington and he has been seeing a lot of things lately which were not visible to other people. I think he should go back to Texas for a well-earned rest. This would be helpful to all of us.

"Particularly at this time we need an opportunity to recuperate from the shock caused by the radio invasion of earth by the men from Mars Sunday night before we are asked to listen to any more testimony of the kind which the Dies committee has been hearing. One nightmare a month is enough.

NOTHING LIKE IT BEFORE

"During the last 15 years as a reporter I have covered practically every Congressional investigation conducted in Washington . . . I have seen Congressional investigations that were slip-shod and I have seen some that were shockingly unfair.

"But so help me, I have never seen one that approached the Dies committee's performance in either of these respects. As a matter of fact, I have never seen a Congressional investigation that resembled this one at all.

FANTASTIC YARNS

"Some of the most fantastic yarns ever heard outside of an insane asylum are gravely accepted by the committee without the faintest effort to discover whether the witnesses are credible or responsible, or whether they are actuated by ulterior motives.

"At no time is there anything which could be called cross-examination. Some of these yarns contain serious accusations against public officials and private citizens.

"These officials and these citizens are not present to defend themselves; they are never asked to be present; their first knowledge that they have been accused comes from reading the accusations in the newspapers.

LABOR SPIES ON STAND

"Confessed labor spies testify hour after hour. Far from revealing the records of these men, the committee takes every precaution to protect them. The stories they tell would make your flesh crawl if you believed them.

"For example, one witness paints a picture of the great city of Detroit living under Communist terror . . . It flies in the face of all the common knowledge pertaining to the situation in Detroit.

"We know that in the municipal election last year a ticket supported by the CIO was overwhelmingly defeated by one supported by business men and the AFL. It is impossible to fit a Communist terror into that picture.

SWALLOW IT ALL

"Yet this witness is not asked a single question which would tend to puncture the fabulous bubble which he has created. Dies and Representative Mosier, the lame duck Congressman from Ohio, listened solemnly as if they believed every word of it. We can only wonder what they would have done if they had happened to hear Sunday night's broadcast of the war between the worlds.

"LIBEL" ON LaFOLLETTE

"To liken Dies' methods of those of Senator LaFollette is to libel the Senator. A more striking contrast could not be found in contemporary history.

"You need not take my word for that. A thorough comparison of the two methods was made in last Thursday's Christian Science Monitor by Richard L. Strout of its Washington Bureau."

Strout noted the fact that Dies subpenas the accusers, Lafollette the accused; at the Dies hearing the accused is not present, at the LaFollette hearing the accused is present with counsel; Dies gives little chance for replies, LaFollette permits the accused to give his own version; Dies does little investigation, LaFollette probes all charges prior to hearings; Dies procedure is like that of a grand jury sifting rumors; LaFollette procedure is more like a "normal courtroom where both sides are heard."

AIMED TO HURT MURPHY

Discussing the build-up of the "Communist charge" against Governor Murphy of Michigan, Anderson commented:

"I don't think anyone who studied this performance could escape the impression that it was deliberately staged and that its purpose was to defeat Governor Murphy when he comes up for re-election next week.

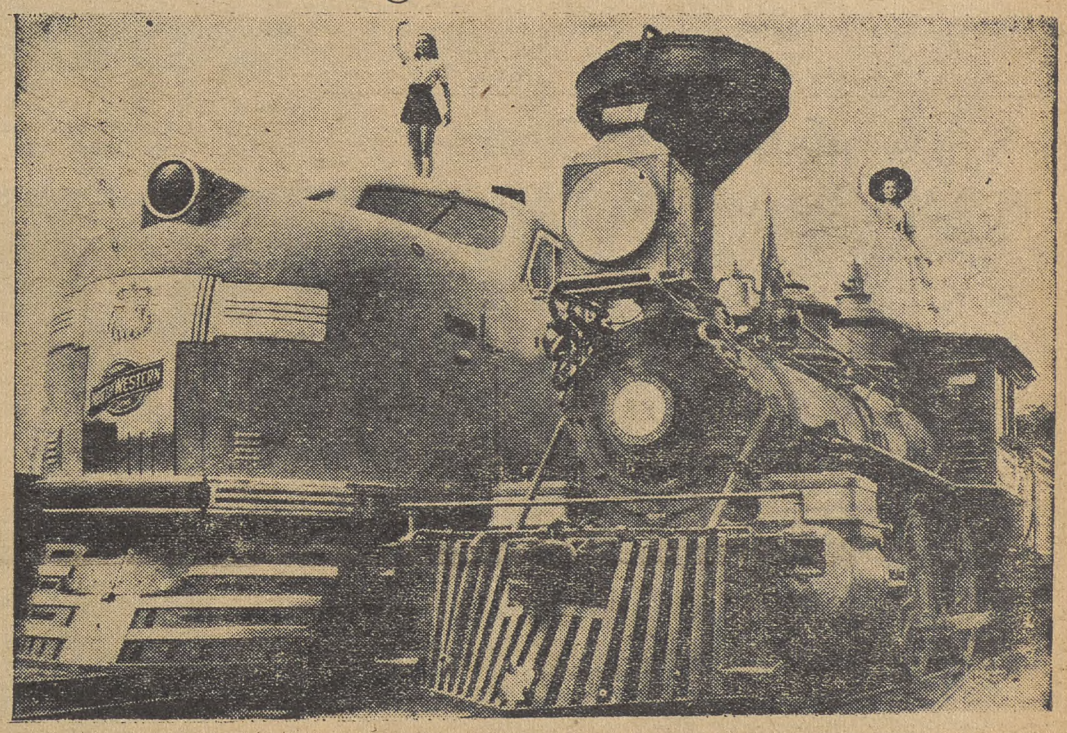
MANIPULATION OF WITNESSES

"Furthermore, this episode illustrates that peculiar quality which makes the Dies Committee different from any Congressional committee I have ever seen in action. By that I mean the extraordinary presentation and manipulation of witnesses and testimony to produce a certain definite impression—an impression deliberately sought by the committee from the outset, designed for political effect.

"Of course I don't mean to say that other committees have not been influenced by political considerations—nearly all of them are to some extent.

"But all of them make a pretense of seeking the truth, the Dies Committee is the lone exception in my time."

New Engines—Old Ideas



Experimenting with new technical devices, but still clinging to outworn economic theories, American railway bosses tried unsuccessfully to push through a 15% wage cut. Opposed by labor and the government, the roads may now have to try some 20th century ideas.

White Collar Workers' Union Predicts:

"Tomorrow----Four Million"

Office Workers' Dance Group

It doesn't look like a union meeting—but it is. Girls from the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO attending one of the union-sponsored dance classes.

Today--- Office Union Is Busy

By MARY ELTING

Ever since its earliest days, the United Office and Professional Workers of America has been particularly alert to the value of a planned educational program.

A large part of its fast growing membership had never been so much as exposed to trade unionism before, and the white collar group has been quick to recognize this not as a handicap but as a unique chance.

Here, if ever, educational programs could be made to count as a means of crystallizing trade union loyalty and increasing activity among its membership, and of expanding its influence.

But that was only half the story. You can spray-gun your education down from the top, with a lot of show but not too much effect, or you can apply it efficiently at the roots, with each local cultivating its own program under the guidance of the International Union.

Tomorrow Four Million, the new film produced for the UOPWA by Mack Schwab in collaboration with the International's Education Department, is significant as an example of new educational techniques used in this previously uncharted field.

It was made with an all-union cast drawn from the talent of seven New York locals, and it is the expression of a campaign of sturdy, enthusiastic cooperative endeavor. It is a good picture and it reflects the whole forward-looking activity of the International's young but energetic education division.

MOVIE TELLS TRUE STORY

What happens when office and professional people learn about unions—that is the story **Tomorrow Four Million** tells.

The insurance salesman finds he has something to say about more than one kind of company policy. The book-worm begins to turn. Bank clerks discover a new kind of 100% interest. Stenographers, social service employes, artists, who are today among the 45,000 white collar union members, take on with zest the job of reaching the four million still to be organized.

It is this zest that strikes you hardest when you see **Tomorrow Four Million.** The first thing you want to know, of course, is where the actors come from, especially in the insurance sequence.

FROM THE LOCALS

"Why, from one of the locals," Mack Schwab explains. "They are just living over what happens in almost any office." And then he adds somewhat wryly that he couldn't film the whole story because a lot of audiences would think he was trying to go too melodramatic on them. Anyway it goes over fine the way it is.

Locals in Detroit, Buffalo, New York, have already had showings. A meeting in Hartford hissed the villain, cheered the hero, and sent a fan letter to the Education Department full of enthusiasm for the actor who develops his sales-technique on the alley cat.

PLANNED ACTIVITY

For all its cheerful informality, **Tomorrow Four Million** wasn't made just because of the current popularity of cameras, candid or otherwise. Nor is it a pretty piece of window-dressing.

It is part of a whole careful and broad plan—one item out of a truly impressive stock—as you can see if you talk to Charlotte Stern, Educational Director for the International Union.

On the wall of her office hangs a big pictorial chart prepared for the union in cooperation with the Visual Education Press. In one corner stands a neat stack of the vivid photographic display panels which were made up for the International Convention and which are being sent out for exhibition all over the country. On the desk, sample copies of pamphlets, leaflets, catalogues, and bulletins, give tangible proof of a program that is expanding to reach an enormous variety of special needs.

So varied, in fact, is the field into which the white collar unions reach that you almost have to find a new word to cover the necessary activity of an education department. With training for intelligent trade union participation and leadershp as its beginning and its end, education has to find new ways of both training and leading.

Sports is one of them, recreation of all sorts; craft education is another, the raising of professional standards of work; forums on problems ranging from the personal to the political.

A LARGE ORDER

That's a pretty large order to keep moving all at once and, Charlotte Stern points out, not every local or even every city tries to take on such an ambitious program. Nevertheless, the record to date is an impressive one.

Take the Book and Magazine Guild in New York, for instance. Through its craft classes, the Guild is covering three fronts: it promotes among its own members higher standards of workmanship; by the usefulness of the courses it attracts new members; and by their equality it wins the respect and cooperation of the whole industry.

This year some of the most skilled and well-known people in publishing will be among the instructors offering a program designed to reach all types of workers from the beginners to those who want to do advanced experimental work.

As part of this same trend, the Guild held a rare book auction last spring (with money-raising results) for which authors, publishers, and booksellers gave support and acted as auctioneers. At the recent Guild housewarming, Clifton Fadiman conducted a special session of his In formation Please! radio hour —and found, incidentally, that some guildsmen could outsmart his experts.

INSURANCE WRITERS WRITE

Carrying no coals to Newcastle, the book and magazine people have thus far limited their literature to a monthly bulletin. It is the insurance boys that use up the paper and the ink. In the majority of the 250 offices where union groups exist, once and sometimes twice a month, there appear news bulletins prepared by union members.

Fifty-nine of these breezy papers are put out regularly in New York, written in the best gossip-columnist manner, and packing a union punch.

POPEYE'S LOCAL

The United American Artists—responsible for the animated cartoon sequence in **Tomorrow Four Million**—are conducting classes in sketching, textile design, and art in industry. This is the local that won a contract with the Fleischer Studios, producers of Popeye films. Its headquarters are open to members and prospective members on certain evenings for chess tournaments and recorded concerts.

Extending its education program to include not only other unions but the public as well, the UAA arranges exhibits of work by its members. The one just held in Springfield, Mass., attracted particular attention both for the union and for the work of its artists.

Public speaking classes and lectures on parliamentary procedure have been offered by the Philadelphia Insurance Local, which also organized a golf tournament.

Joint White Collar forums have been developed in Boston, Newark, Chicago, and on the West Coast.

FOR WOMEN ONLY

Most unusual forum series of all is one being offered by the New York Joint Council, for women only, with discussions including among others, marriage, fashions, and budgeting.

The Joint Council is a coordinating body for the work of seven New York UOPWA locals. It acts as a sort of combination clearing-house and trouble-shooter for the education committees of the various locals. By enlisting the support of all the locals, it can organize classes for which there is not sufficient support in one local alone. Courses in stenography, psychology, trade unionism, and public speaking are now going on. For remarkably low fees, the sports committee has arranged gym, swimming, fencing, tennis, and riding.

Because of its strategic position at the center of activity, the Joint Council has been able to work out an intensive program for training in trade union leadership. One course for a limited number of members from each local is conducted by Lewis Merrill, International President. And once a month an open Labor Forum is being held, at which discussion is supplemented by perfromances by dance and drama groups from various locals.

In the field of health, the Joint Council has arranged for a system of expert medical care for UOPWA members on a low-cost basis.

WHAT DO YOU READ

All the while this many-sided activity goes on, the International Education Department keeps its typewriter ready. Whenever the time seems right for literature covering some branch of work, another title is added to the national publication list. The best of these so far is a pamphlet entitled **White Collar Workers Organize,** which combines a lot of meaty information with a thoroughly readable style. Another, **Company Unionism,** was whipped out when insurance and financial houses began pulling employee organization stunts during union drives.

Collective bargaining for social service workers is covered in another pamphlet. Outlines for speakers and discussion groups give hints on getting publicity, or fighting the depression, or running trade union classes.

And included among the educational services is an electric recording of a radio broadcast by Lewis Merrill on "Labor Relations in the Life Insurance Companies," suitable for meetings or for local radio radio stations.

Aappealing to ear and eye and hand and brain, the UOPWA continues to build its educational work in ways that are stream-lined, original and above all energetic.

Like Davy Crockett, it has made up its mind what it wants. Now it is going after it —TOMORROW FOUR MILLION.

Never A Dull Moment

CIO vs. AFL

Not in conflict, but on the basketball floor, as a UOPWA team fights it out with one from a New York AFL local.

No Men From Mars---

But members of the United Office and Professional Workers as they appeared before the mike to present a radio drama. Result—no nation-wide catastrophe, but lots of fun for actors and audience.

New Homes For Old

A department dealing with the need for better housing and how to obtain it, conducted by the CIO Committee on Housing.

By THOMAS HUMPHRIES

A few weeks ago an excellent housing program was presented to the Toledo Industrial Union Council—a program which should be of interest to every industrial union council in the country.

The man behind the program was Michael Schmidt of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians.

Schmidt's program has six points—some of them fairly technical. The basic points, however, are these:

1. "Register all habitable vacancies."

2. "All rents to be controlled by a central body, a body representative of labor and city council officials.

LIST VACANCIES

In every city it is vitally important to have a listing of all vacant dwellings.

First of all, the amount of vacancies is the best measure of whether or not there are enough homes. It is generally recognized that if less than five percent of all habitable dwellings in any town are vacant, the housing shortage in that town is acute.

In most towns there are only a 2 or 3 percent vacancy ratio. These figures are gathered regularly by a number of agencies.

FEW FOR POOR

But they are usually inadequate. They include all sorts of homes—mansions renting at $200 a week as well as hovels.

A genuine vacancy listing lists the rents asked for all vacant dwellings. Such a listing will often show that although there are plenty of homes available for the coupon clippers and bank directors there are practically none at all within the reach of the low-income worker.

Accordingly, such a listing can ably demonstrate the need for low-rent housing projects.

The best way to have vacancies listed is to secure a WPA project to do the job. This has already been done in many cities.

..Second, if all vacancies in town are listed, the problem of re-housing workers who lived in homes that had to be torn down will be made much easier.

In many cities hundreds of filthy, ill-ventilated, fire-inviting germ traps are torn down every year. But what happens to the people who used to live in them?

Most of them are unable to find homes any better than the ones that were demolished.

It should be the duty of every city government, therefore, to prepare a list of all vacant dwellings in order to help such people find homes.

RENT CONTROL

Whenever there is a housing shortage, rents go up.

Today, there is a most acute housing shortage. No city has been able to escape it.

The population has been steadily growing. Old homes have become more and more dilapidated. But the building industry is still tottering around like a feeble old crone. Every now and then it breaks out into a short spurt of constructive activity.

SHORTAGE CONTINUES

But the homes which are built are too expensive for the average worker, anyway. So the shortage conttinues. And profiteering landlords continue to take advantage of the situation by squeezing every possible penny out of their tenants. . . .

One way to keep the rents down in a period of shortage is by having the state legislatures pass rent control laws that will establish certain maximum rents—just on the wage-hour law sets maximum hours.

Rent control is nothing new in America. Many states passed rent laws during the acute shortage which followed upon the heels of the World War. Recently, a splendid rent control law was passed by the New York State Legislature. This law bans all rent increases in dwellings which fail to live up to the building codes.

Similar laws should be considered for other states. Perhaps the Toledo Industrial Union Council will draw up a rent control law for Ohio. What do you say, Toledo.

Unity Restored To CIO In Los Angeles; Three Unions Re-affiliate

LOS ANGELES—A program of co-operation drawn up at a joint meeting of the executive board of the California Industrial Union Council and representatives of three powerful international unions, has restored unity to CIO ranks in this city.

A small group from several affiliated CIO unions withdrew from the Los Angeles Council a short time ago in a dispute over the calling of the state CIO convenion.

Immediate re-affiliation of the locals that withdrew is provided in the settlement. Another conference to work out further details of re-affiliation with be called later by P. M. Connelly, president of the state council. Officers and members of the council executive board, together with international and local representatives of the unions affected will be invited to attend.

The program laid down at the first conference was approved by representatives of both the United Rubber Workers and the United Auto Workers. The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, whose lodges remained within the council, was also represented.

HARMONY PROGRAM

The harmony program recommended by the CIO State Council executive board included the following points:

1. Settlement of all inter-union disputes within the democratic structure of the CIO.

2. Affiliation of all CIO unions to their respective industrial union councils for the "advancement of the CIO as a whole in California."

3. Co-operation of these councils with their affiliated unions, respecting the autonomous rights of these unions, and giving their problems priority over all other council matters.

In addition, the State CIO officers, meeting for the first time since their election last August, pledged continued allegiance to the CIO and full support to its constitutional convention, which is to open in Pittsburgh, November 14.

Steel Union Wins Strike In New York

New York. — A contract between Lodge 2063, Steel Workers Organizing Committee and the Washburn Wire Company has successfully ended the strike of 850 workers which shut down completely the firm's big Harlem river plant for three weeks o. the agreement include a five-day, 40-hour week, preferential shop, time and a half for overtime, and one week's paid vacation. The union's wage demands will be submitted to arbitration.

Conference resulting in the settlement were held in the offices of the State Labor Relations Board. The contract was ratified by the workers at a mass meeting held in Lexington Hall.

Union Fights Texas Frame-up Of Organizer

Aransas Pass, Tex.—Immediate appeal from the frame-up 20-year sentence against Chris Clarisch, CIO Cannery and Agricultural Workers local president, was started by new defense lawyers hired by the union here.

Clarisch was sentenced following a riot at the Rice Bros. shrimp cannery, when one of the company organized thugs that attacked the picket line was killed. Clarisch, as local president, was singled out for an especially violent attack, and was sent to the hospital with more than 30 wounds. Police dragged him from his hospital bed against the orders of his doctor to throw him in jail.

One product of the attack was a cut in wages by Rice Bros., in spite of the fact that they had signed a contract with the union ending the strike.

Clothing Union Runs Musical

Cleveland — The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, is preparing to "go Broadway" in this city with the presentation of a comic operetta, Bul-Bul.

Some 250 unio: members and sixty children have been rehearsing the show for several months, as well as the ACW chorus of Cleveland.

Opening of the show has not yet been definitely set, but the premiere will take place in the huge city auditorium here. Leaders of the union from all parts of the country have been invited to attend.

Reservations are being made for shows in both Cleveland and nea. by Lorain, steel industry center.

Farmers Ratify Pact With CIO

WASHINGTON — Support for the recent agreement between the CIO Cannery and Agricultural Workers and the Farmers Union to work together to improve conditions in the beet sugar industry continues to come in from state bodies of the Farmers Union.

Montana is the latest state body to ratify the agreement, which provides for collective bargaining between the CIO and the Farmers, and affects about 15,000 beet workers in Colorado and other areas.

In addition, the CIO Union agrees to support the Farmers in their demand for better prices and marketing conditions.

AFL Loggers Switch To CIO

North Bend, Ore.—Loggers formerly affiliated with the AFL carpenters here, voted three to one to join the International Woodworkers of America, CIO, at their last regular meeting.

A charter for IWA Local 2-198 was installed by B. J. McCarty, IWA secretary. Ed Benedict, district council secretary for northern Washington told the union loggers at the meeting, "We are proud to welcome such a fine group of progressive union men into the IWA."

43 KILLED

Vancouver, B. C.—In the last nine months, forty-three workers have been killed in logging accidents in British Columbia, according to the B. C. Lumber Worker, official organ of the B. C. coast district council, International Woodworkers of America, CIO.

Clothing Union Takes To Stage

Members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, in Cleveland shown as they try out some new steps for their union musical comedy, Bul-Bul.

It Runs in the Family!

Hoovers Still Get in Workers' Hair!

HOLLISTER, Cal. — T. S. Hoover, brother of the ex-president, is president of the New Iridia Quicksilver Mining Co., 60 miles southeast of this town.

The company's policy is to work its miners on a seven-day week, 52 weeks a year.

"The employes insist on it," declared H. W. Gould, company official.

But a different explanation came from two workers who were fired when the mine superintendent suspected that they might try to organize the non-union miners. The firings led to a strike.

"If we don't work the seven days, we get fired. Everybody has to work seven days. On Sundays they give you a free lunch," said the two dismissed workers.

The men were billed for lumber by the company after it had been promised to them free in order to hold a fiesta. When they refused to pay, they were fired and ordered to leave the mining village.

Since there was no bus leaving the town that day, they asked for twenty-four hours grace—and were refused. Unable to leave, they were arrested on charges of "disturbing the peace" jailed on $250 bail and held for a week.

DECLARED STRIKE

Other workers in the 130 families of the mining village declared a spontaneous strike. Hoover's mine boss met this action by staging a public drinking bout, and then organizing a small squad of vigilantes to eject the leading strikers from the camp.

Heavy chains were then stretched across the roadway, and armed guard was posted, and the remaining miners went back to their seven-day weekly schedule.

Hoover's associate in the firm is State Senator Sanborn Young, who sponsored California's vicious anti-labor referendum, Initiative No. 1.

Maritime Union OKs East Coast Pact

Seamen Ratify Agreement In 10-1 Vote

NEW YORK—By a vote of ten to one, the membership of the National Maritime Union, CIO, has ratified an agreement made with more than 30 major passenger and freighter lines on the Atlantic coast. The contract affects between 18,000 and 20,000 seamen.

Under the terms of the agreement, seamen will work an eight-hour day, five and a half day week, with the exception of time on watches. Present wage rates, ranging from $50 a month for deck-boys to $85 for boatswains and carpenters, are maintained. Rate for overtime pay is set at 70c an hour

Among the large steamship concerns covered by the contract, are American Export, Grace Line, Moore-McCormack, United Fruit, and U. S. Lines.

HEAVY VOTING

A tabulation of votes cast shows that 11,947 were in favor of ratification, and 1,352 against, with 190 declared void. This does not include the ballots from the port of Boston and from ships, which arrived later. These were estimated to number 1,500.

The largest number of ballots came in from the New York ships. These were 3,545 in favor of ratification and 461 against. San Francisco and Baton Rouge sent in only one **No** vote each. The vote from Baltimore was 561 to 54, and from Philadelphia, 481 to 38, both in favor of ratification.

CONSOLIDATE GAINS

"Results of the voting show," an NMU statement declared, "that the union's membership, despite the weaknesses pointed out in the agreement when it was submitted to them for study, has moved definitely to consolidate the gains made by the union during the past 16 months."

The union declared that the pact would act as "a bulwark against the marauding tactics of the AFL and the recently formed International Seafarer's Federation under the leadership of Harry Lundeberg, secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific."

HOLD WPA PARLEY

New Castle, Pa.—Delegates representing WPA project workers in four counties near here held a meeting last week aimed at reclassification of the area to gain higher WPA pay rates.

Doyle Glosner, chairman of the meeting, expressed the hope that an organization of WPA timekeepers might soon be established.

State, County Union Lists Big Gains

New York — Thirty-four functioning locals with 12,000 members built up in the past year were reported to the first state convention of the State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO, meeting in Carnegie Hall here.

Bringing the greetings of the national CIO to the convention John Brophy, CIO director, told the delegates they had "considerable accomplishments to be proud of" in rounding out the first year of CIO activity.

"This is a good record for little more than a year," he said, "and the national CIO is aware of it. The CIO knew what it was doing when it chartered your organization. We knew that the workers under your jurisdiction needed organization, and we knew they would welcome you."

VOTE LABOR

Brophy urged the delegates to use their votes in their own interests and in the interests of labor, by voting for organized labor's friends in the coming elections.

He called particularly for the defeat of Tory John J. O'Connor, would-be assassin of the Wages and Hours Act. who was repudiated in the Democratic primary and who accepted the nomination of the reactionary Republicans.

Abram Flaxer, national president of the State ,County and Municipal Workers, told his hearers that labor and the public both have benefited from their organizing work, through improved living and working standards and greater efficiency in government brought about by the SCMWA.

Labor Aids New Deal At Polls

(Continued From Page 1)

humanitarian and liberal leader.

The American Labor Party, Labor's Non-Partisan League affiliate in New York, was expected to poll the largest number of votes yet rolled up in its 3-year career. The ALP is supporting the re-election efforts of Gov. Lehman and Sen. Wagner, as well as backing Rep. Mead for the unexpired term of the late Sen. Royal S. Copeland.

STRONG SLATE

In addition the ALP has placed a strong list of candidates for minor offices, and is expected to have a sizeable delegation in the New York State Assembly, as well as representatives in the next session of Congress.

Some 20,000 people packed New York's Madison Square Garden to cheer ALP candidates appearing there.

Defending the Labor Act which bears his name, Senator Wagner declared: "I wish that every worker in America could have attended the hearings on the Labor Relations Act—could have seen the determined friends of the 'yellow dog' contract and the 'labor spy' who came before Congress to defeat the act and frustrate its objectives." He appealed for the election of progressives who will defend liberal legislation.

RAPS YES-BUT MEN

In Cincinnati Assistant United States Attorney Joseph A. Keenan attacked those who say that "they are for Roosevelt's policies, but oppose the method. But they will put forth no program of their own."

At Philadelphia more than 10,000 union members tied up traffic into a knot as they marched through the streets to a mass meeting to cheer the Democratic New Deal ticket in the Keystone State.

The slate, headed by Governor Earle, seeking the senatorship; and Charles A. Jones, candidate for governor, has received widespread labor support. Unions are fearful that a Republican victory in Pennsylvania would plunge the State into another era of reactionary politics such as held sway until 1934.

Policyholders Rap War on Agents' Union

New York—Firing of 12 union members at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. brought a caravan of 275 policyholders to the company's offices here this week.

The interest in the company's activities on the part of the policyholders was occasioned by the struggle between the company and CIO Industrial Insurance Agents' Union on the question of union recognition.

"Union charges of 12 men being fired for union activity in the last two weeks spurred the Policyholders' Committee to seek an immediate conference with the officials of the company for fear that the policyholders' interests might be jeopardized by the intensification of labor strife in the insurance industry," a committee spokesman said.

The committee has previously expressed its belief in collective bargaining between the company and the union.

ASSAIL SPEED-UP

Morgantown, W. Va.—The speed-up and bonus system as practiced in many coal mines in this area, was condemned by Frank Miley, president of District 31, United Mine Workers of America, at a mass meeting attended by more than 300 union miners at Osage. Miley said that such practices "constituted a great hazard to the health and life of the miners."

Accuse Western Union of "Slow-Down Strike"

NEW YORK—Pres. Mervyn Rathborne of the American Communications Assn., CIO, this week accused the Western Union Telegraph Co. of engaging in a "slow down strike" against its employes and the public.

Rathborne charged that "in an attempt to avoid the application of the wage-hour law, the company is now engaged in a slow down strike which has cost hundreds of workers their jobs and has resulted in a marked deterioration of the telegraph service rendered the public by the company.

LAY OFF HUNDREDS

"As part of its slow-down strategy, the company has laid off and put on part-time hundreds of its employes. This has resulted in a serious impairment of speed of service. At the present time the company does not have enough operators on hand to adequately handle its file of business.

"Wires remain uncovered. The telegraph tape lies around on the floor at relay stations and when messages finallly reach the branch offices there is a further delay in delivery because of the curtailment of the messenger force."

ACA announced plans to picket the company's main office in New York. Workers employed by the company as route-aids, will picket in the manner in which they work — on roller skates.

Federal Union Gets 44-Hour Work-Week

Washington.—Federal Government employes in the city administration here will work a 44-hour week next year, as the result of the D. C. Commission's request for additional funds in the budget for extra employes, made at the prompting of the United Federal Workers, CIO.

Plans to include all government employes in the 44-hour week were also vigorously pushed by the national office of the Federal Workers, when Eleanor Nelson, secretary-treasurer, appeared at the Veterans' Administration, the Marine Hospital, the Lighthouse Service and the Bureau of Customs with a similar request.

UPHOLD WAGE ACT

The request of the United Federal Workers is designed to persuade the Federal Government to uphold its own Wages and Hours law, Jacob Baker, UFWA president, explained.

"As the administrator of the act," Baker declared, "the Federal Government is hardly in a position to ignore its provisions."

ASK INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK. — Governor Lehman was asked by the New York CIO Council of the investigation into the irregularities in Brooklyn courts, and other law enforcement agencies of Kings county to include anti-labor practices.

Labor Board Upholds Industry-Wide Pact For Toy Workers

WASHINGTON.—The National Labor Relations Board has dismissed two AFL petitions aimed to divide in units workers employed by companies themselves organized on an industrial basis in the toy and novelty industry.

The petitions sought to have AFL Federal Labor Union, Local 20722, certified as sole bargaining agency for employes of the Admair Rubber Co., and Ideal Novelty and Toy Co., of New York City, manufacturers of dolls and doll parts.

The Board brought out in its decision that separating the employes of the two companies into segregated bargaining units, as the AFL wished, would weaken the workers power of collective bargaining, as negotiations between employers and their workers have been conducted on an industry-wide basis since 1933.

BELONG TO GROUP

Both the companies concerned belong to the Association of Doll Manufacturers of New York City, given power by the member companies to make agreements with unions binding on all members after ratification at a general or special meeting.

The Association has had a contract since July 1937, with a CIO local industrial union. Before then it had a closed shop contract with an AFL Federal labor union signed in May 1934. Members of the AFL local voted unanimously at a meeting in June 1937, to join the CIO. A few months later the AFL chartered another federal union, Local 20722.

The 27 companies affiliated with the Association employ about 90 per cent. of the workers in the industry in and around New York City.

FOLLOWS POLICY

In its decision against the AFL local, the Board followed a policy similar to that laid down in the case of the CIO West Coast longshoremen, where the Board argued that the employers were organized into an association on a coast-wide basis, and it would weaken the workers collective bargaining power to divide them into separate units as the AFL wished.

Union Plans Parley

New York—A national conference called by the Toy & Novelty Workers' Organizing Committee, CIO, opens here November 5, at the Hotel Edison. Delegates were present from CIO local industrial unions in all sections of the industry.

Plans were to be laid at the conference for the further development of unionization, and for the establishment of a central organization to co-ordinate activities throughout the country.

The TNWOC was organized a little more than a year ago and has made big strides during its brief career.

Walter Smethurst, assistant to the CIO chairman, is scheduled to speak at the conference.

AFL Group Blames Top Leaders For Labor's Split

MADISON, Wis.—AFL members here have an idea about what's holding up CIO-AFL unity—they blame it on the lack of democratic machinery for electing top leaders in the Federation.

This is what they had to say in a recent issue of "Union Label News," published by the AFL Union Label League here:

"Mr. Tobin is dead right when he says the rank and file is sick and tired of this internal strife. But how is the rank and file to go about revolting? There is no democratic machinery in the AFL which makes it possible to vote against the Executive Council."

After placing the blame squarely on the shoulders of the top bureaucracy of the Federation, the paper goes on to say:

"The gentlemen of the Executive Council are not elected to their high office by the rank and file of the AFL. They are elected at the convention. Anyone who has ever attended a convention knows how easy it is for the party in power to control."

U. S. vs. Girdler

ATLANTA, Ga. — Judge Charles N. Feidelson, regional director for the National Labor Relations Board, announced here this week that he had filed a Labor Board complaint against the Republic Steel Corporation, which operates a number of plants throughout the South.

The Board has already found the Girdler firm guilty of violating the Wagner Act in its northern plants, and has ordered the company to rehire several thousand workers fired for union activity.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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CONVENTION HAILS REPORT BY LEWIS

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Voting Results Show Labor Gains In West, New York

(See Story Page Three)

WASHINGTON — Organized labor made considerable gains in the Nov. 8 elections, despite the defeat of New Dealers in a number of contests throughout the country.

In the states of Washington and California, labor and farmers combined to defeat the anti-union initiatives which Tory groups were hoping would curb all labor activity.

Election of Culbert Olson as governor of California swung that state's executive office into liberal hands for almost the first time since the turn of the century. Similarly, the election of Sheridan Downey to the Senate added a progressive member to that body.

MOONEY CHEERED

Among those cheered by Olson's victory was Tom Mooney, whose freedom has been promised by Olson.

Attacks on the Wagner Act were rebuffed by the splendid re-election triumph of Sen. Robert Wagner in New York State. Wagner had united labor backing, as did Rep. James Mead of Buffalo, elected to fill the short term caused by the death of Royal S. Copeland earlier this year.

Farmers' discontent with low produce prices was held responsible by many for the loss of a number of mid-Western states to Republican candidates.

With farm prices far below their level of a year ago, thousands of farm votes were turned from the Democrats and helped overcome the large pro-New Deal pluralities rolled up in industrial areas.

CIO Toy Workers Meet, Ask National Charter

NEW YORK—Representatives of 14 CIO locals of toy and novelty workers met here last week and voted to apply for a CIO national union charter.

The name of the new organization, as soon as it is chartered, will be the Playthings and Novelty Workers of America. At the present time the CIO has a Toy and Novelty Workers Organizing Committee working in the field, and, according to Alexander Ravitch, secretary of the committee, has organized some 10,000 workers throughout the eastern part of the country.

After getting a CIO national charter, he said, the union would set out to organize the 100,000 toy workers throughout the Nation.

The delegates heard speeches by Allan S. Haywood, CIO regional director here, and Walter Smethurst, executive assistant to John L. Lewis.

Smethurst described the background of the CIO, and warned the delegates that a strong labor movement is a necessary force to guarantee the preservation of democracy. He urged the toy workers to elect candidates who appreciate labor's aims.

The delegates called for support for Labor's Non-Partisan League, and for an embargo on imports of Japanese and German-made toys.

FINKS FLOP

Sioux City, Ia.—Strikebreakers have failed to start production at the strike-closed plant of Swift & Co., meat packers, where the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee has been seeking to win collective bargaining negotiations.

CIO Lists Imposing Record of Gains For U. S. Workers

(See Story Page Three)

PITTSBURGH.—Delegates from every mass production industry and from all parts of the United States and Canada assembled at The Grotto on this industrial city's North Side for the first constitutional convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and hailed the imposing list of gains amassed by the CIO in the first three years of its existence.

From Chairman John L. Lewis, who opened the convention with a long report on the CIO's activities under his leadership, they heard that the "CIO has brought body and substance to the idea of progressive democracy and economic stability." Lewis noted that:

1. CIO membership stands at 4,037,877, divided into 42 international unions and organizing committees, and 675 directly chartered local industrial unions.

2. Twenty-three state industrial union councils and 164 local industrial union councils are now affiliated to the CIO.

3. The CIO is always ready for labor peace, but will refuse to be "another Czechoslovakia, to be dismembered and destroyed by such powers as seek peace at its expense."

4. The CIO has been a bulwark for progressive legislation, and is determined to press forward to new gains for labor.

5. The CIO has a seven-point program for bringing about greater prosperity for American workers and a more stable and equitable economic system.

6. The CIO, by weathering the economic depression and protecting the rights of the jobless, has earned an even greater place in the life of the nation.

7. The representatives of the CIO unions are "asembled to dedicate a labor movement, impelled by the unquenchable desire to better the lot of fellow men and led onward by the just principles upon which our nation was founded. In the CIO lies the hope of America."

Convention Coverage

Next week's issue of The CIO NEWS will carry full and complete stories on the CIO Pittsburgh Convention, together with pictures of the highspots the sessions.

Delivers Report

John L. Lewis, whose 65-page report of the growth of the CIO during the last three years recited a long list of achievements in behalf of the Nation's workers.

TWO REINSTATED

New York.—Two former Woolworth employes were ordered reinstated by the New York Mediation Board, it was revealed today by Clarina Michelson, president of the Department Stores Employes' Union, Local 1250, CIO.

Quarry Union Gets 3 Pacts

BARRE, Vt. — The Quarry Workers International Union, one of the oldest in the country and one of the newest CIO offiliates, is bringing the CIO spirit of victories to New England workers.

Within the past week they have won three new contracts covering 350 men. Two hundred of them are in a closed shop contract, 150 with sole bargaining recognition. In both the workers have the right to demand wage increases when business conditions improve.

Report Offers 7-Point Program For Lasting Prosperity

PITTSBURGH—A seven-point program of far-reaching economic reform was offered to the CIO convention here in the report of Chairman John L. Lewis—a program aimed at attaining a goal of "continually increasing production at full capacity, balanced by a continually increasing consumption."

Paraphrasing Abraham Lincoln's statement that the United States cannot live "half slave, half free," Lewis's report warned that our national economy cannot long endure with the workers half employed, half idle.

"It is clear," he said, "that democracy cannot continue to exist unless it can adjust its economic operation so that it shall not cast out, as it has today, 13,000,000 workers from its productive system. With that amount of unemployment, the economy is only half alive.

"Such an economy cannot long continue."

Lewis's "seven devices" to promote a stable economy which will meet the needs of all the people, are:

1. Action by organized workers to lower hours, and raise wages.

2. Government expenditures, "intelligently planned as to rate, amount and type of expenditure," to guarantee consumer power to equal our power to produce goods and services. Recommended projects included WPA, PWA, unemployment compensation benefits, old age assistance, public housing and health benefits.

Regulate Machines

3. Regulation of the introduction of machinery, in order to protect gains made by unions in wages and hours. "Such a program does not mean opposition to economic progress and technological change. It means that such progress must be regulated so that it will benefit, not destroy, the system."

4. Scaling down of the "excessive debt burdens" of large corporations which create high overhead costs and high prices.

5. Adjustment of the government's tax structure so that "government income should be withdrawn in the main from those funds which might otherwise be diverted to excessive and ill-directed saving and speculation. Abolition of sales taxes.

Help For Farmers

6. Stabilization of farm income at a level to guarantee farmers returns on their cost of production, maintain farm purchasing power and keep the prices of farm products on a par with those of manufactured goods.

7. Stricter supervision and control by the government of the various forms of credit.

Such a program, the Chairman's report indicated, would go far to raise the American standard of living.

"We well know," he said, that the nation can provide employment for all its citizens. We would provide an average of anywhere from $3,000 to $5,000 a year to every productive worker.

"The difficulties that stand in the way of the realization of such a welcome state are false and artificial. The workers are available, the plants and productive equipment stand ready, and no one doubts that there is the desire to use these products."

Back To Work, But---

FOR HOW LONG? CIO convention hears plan to provide real prosperity for American workers, employment for all, and a rising standard of living.

CIO Legal Staff Gets Praise

Pittsburgh—Such rights as unions enjoy today under the law were won only by constant struggle and vigilance in the face of bitter and often violent opposition, CIO Chairman John L. Lewis said in his report to the CIO convention on the work of the Legal Department.

No longer than 50 years ago, he pointed out, labor had no rights whatever to collective action.

Today the legal work of the CIO plays an important part in helping a powerful and progressive labor movement forge ahead by taking full advantage of such laws as have been passed for the benefit of labor, by pressing for more and better legislation to safeguard workers' rights, and by preventing injustices being done through the courts.

FOUR TYPES OF WORK

The CIO Legal Department, headed by Lee Pressman, general counsel, renders services to unions in four principal fields, Lewis' report explained: (1) National Labor Relations Act, (2) legislation, (3) proceedings before federal administrative agencies, and (4) internal affairs of the CIO and proceedings in courts.

Since the passage of the Wagner Act setting up the Natl. Labor Relations Board, a major portion of the work of the Legal Department has consisted in helping unions get their rights under the act, and in pressing for certain fundamental principles in the interpretation of the law

On a number of occasions, the report points out, the AFL has obtained "company union" contracts, and when the contracts were declared void by the Board, tthe AFL has attacked the Board and supported the employers in opposing such decisions in court.

KEEPS UNIONS INFORMED

"In addition to representing CIO organizations in hearings on complaint and representation cases and in oral arguments before the Board," the report states, "the Department has endeavored to keep CIO affiliates fully informed on recent developments in the field of Labor Relations Board law."

In addition the Legal Dept. also presented evidence to the Senate Civil Liberties Committee showing violations of the civil rights of union members.

NEED FOR ACTIVITY

In the concluding section, the report calls attention to the fact that "conditions which result in a denial of civil liberties to workers can only be remedied by vigorous trade union activity in the political and industrial sphere.

'It is to be remembered that not more than 50 years ago, workers had no rights at all to collective action, and that the rights which they enjoy today have only been won through the continued insistence upon them in the face of the most reactionary and violent opposition."

CHARGE LAW VIOLATION

Philadelphia, (FP) — John W. Edelman, CIO director here, charged the United Container Co. with violating the wage-hour law by working employes as long as 70 hours a week at wages as low as 13c an hour. Edelman wired his complaint to Administrator Elmer F. Andrews in Washington.

CIO's 42 Affiliates

Aluminum Workers of America
Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians
United Automobile Workers of America
United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
American Communications Association
National Association of Die Casting Workers
Distillery Workers Organizing Committee
United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America
Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee
United Federal Workers of America
United Fishermen's Union of the Pacific
International Fur Workers Union
United Furniture Workers of America
Federation of Flat Glass Workers
Gas, By Product Coke and Chemical Workers, District 50
Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific
Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers
International Ladies Garment Workers Union
National Leather Workers Association
International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union
Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Association of the Pacific
National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association
Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America
National Maritime Union of America
International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers
United Mine Workers of America
American Newspaper Guild
United Office and Professional Workers of America
Oil Workers International Union
Optical Workers Organizing Committee
Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee
Quarry Workers International Union of North America
United Retail and Wholesale Employes of America
United Rubber Workers of America
United Shoe Workers of America
State, County and Municipal Workers of America
Steel Workers Organizing Committee
Textile Workers Organizing Committee
Toy and Novelty Workers Organizing Committee
Transport Workers Union
Utility Workers Organizing Committee
International Woodworkers of America

See Need For Changes In Federal Social Security Laws

PITTSBURGH—Defects in the present Social Security Act and changes needed to remedy them are outlined in Chairman John L. Lewis' report to the CIO national convention.

"The purpose of any system of social security," the report declares, "is to provide a minimum of security against the hazards of modern industrial life which leave the worker at the mercy of unpredictable unemployment, penniless old age and ravages of ill health."

Following a preliminary study made by the Committee, it made the general recommendation that social security committees be set up in CIO unions and Councils throughout the country. This being accepted, a bulletin was sent out to all CIO affiliates, explaining the laws, the necessary procedure for organizing local committees, and the problems labor faces.

More specific recommendations made later by the Committee are listed in the report as follows:

FOR HEALTH INSURANCE

(1) A simplified system of unemployment compensation which is easily understandable, can be readily administered, and which pays adequate benefits for a reasonable length of time.

(2) A system of old age insurance paying adequate pensions to workers who no longer are employed in industry because of their age, and with provisions for their dependents and survivors.

(3) A national health insurance system providing adequate medical care for all Americans who need it.

Under these recommendations, the report gives in detail the changes the Committee felt were necessary to make the present laws of more adequate benefit to workers. They include the following:

Doing away with the present exemptions, bringing agricultural and domestic workers, as well as employes of charitable institutions under the system;

Increasing the duration of benefits to a flat maximum period of 18 weeks;

Making the only requirement for eligibility, the earning of a flat minimum sum, fixed at one more than $100.

OTHER PROPOSALS

Other recommendations cover partial benefits, disqualifications, receipts, federal re-insurance, individual employer reserves and the merit system, federal state administration and taxation.

In the summary, the report concludes that since payroll taxes are ultimately borne by the workers, the program should be financed by "general government taxation upon the accumulated wealth of this country," such as a levy on income, inheritance, corporations and gifts.

"Social security will not solve the problem of the recurrent breakdown of our economic system. But at the same time, a social security program should not tend to confirm a defective economic system by requiring the workers, who possess a minor share of the country's wealth, to pay for the benefits."

Prs. Harvey Fremming of the Oil Workers Intl. Union, head of the CIO Social Security Committee.

Lewis Report to Convention Lists Mighty Gains of Labor

Labor Notes Gains In Elections; Two Tory Bills Fail

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

WASHINGTON—Labor was able to claim many significant victories as election returns rolled in, though farm discontent with the sharp break in farm prices developed an anti-administration trend in many rural sections which caused the defeat of a number of outstanding progressives.

Victories for the labor and progressive forces included:

1. The re-election of Sen. Robert Wagner and Gov. Herbert Lehman and the election to the senate of liberal Rep. James Mead in New York State.

2. The defeat of the anti-labor initiatives in the states of Washington and California. Oregon's anti-labor measure was pulled through, however, by a Republican landslide.

Reports from more than half of Calfornia's precincts showed the measure being defeated 378,763 to 263,520.

In Washington, returns from half the precincts showed the initiative trailing by 10,000 votes.

TO FREE MOONEY

3. The election of Sheridan Downey to the Senate, over the opposition of Associated Farmers and big business groups in California, and the election of gubernatorial candidate Culbert Olson, who will become the state's first progressive governor in more than a score of years. Olson is pledged to free Tom Mooney, famed labor prisoner.

4. The defeat of Rep. John J. O'Connor of New York City, ultra-Tory head of the House Rules Committee.

5. The election of Vito Marcantonio to Congress, also in New York City. Marcantonio, running on the American Labor Party and Republican tickets, made a brilliant liberal record in Congress during his first term, but was nosed out in the 1936 election contest.

6. The rebuke to Czar Frank Hague of Jersey City, N. J. whose chosen candidate, William Ely, was defeated for Senate by W. W. Barbour. Ely had been "condemned" by Labor's Non-Partisan League in Jersey.

7. The re-election of Sen. Elbert Thomas of Utah, who has collaborated with Sen. Robert La-Follette in handling the work of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee.

The defeat of Congressman Jerry O'Connell of Montana, liberal leader, was a severe blow to progressives. On the other hand, a large group of liberals — including Senator Bone of Washington, and Reps. Scott and Voorhis of California, Allen of Pennsylvania, Coffee of Washington, Teigan of Minnesota and Healey of Massachusetts — were returned to office.

In Illinois two candidates for Representative-at-Large were elected with the support of Labor's Non-Partisan League. They are T. V. Smith, University of Chicago professor, and J. C. Martin, both Democrats.

SETBACKS

Offsetting these factors, however, were the defeats of Gov. Murphy in Michigan; Benson in Minnesota; Phil LaFollette in Wisconsin; Sawyer and Sen. Bulkley in Ohio; and the Democratic-New Deal slate in Pennsylvania.

A study of early returns showed that in most cases industrial workers voted heavily for the New Dealers, but their votes were counterbalanced in the farm areas. Murphy, for instance, piled up a 2-1 lead in Detroit, but votes from the farm districts aided in

(Continued on Page 6)

CIO's Membership Spurts Over 4-Million Mark

PITTSBURGH.—The growth of the CIO into a permanent and solidly organized labor movement is described by Chairman John L. Lewis in his report to the first constitutional convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization, meeting in Pittsburgh, November 14.

"Where three years ago there was only an idea in the minds of a few men, there now stands a structure as solidly built as if of stone and steel," Lewis said.

The report shows that the total membership of the CIO is now 4,037,877, organized into 42 national and international unions and organizing committees and 675 directly chartered local industrial unions. When the CIO was started three years ago, it had but a million members in eight unions.

In addition, the CIO now has 23 state industrial union councils and 164 district, county and city industrial union councils.

Lewis described the achievements of the CIO in the past year of depression and unemployment as "even more significant than its dramatic advances in the preceding period of business upturn.

"The reports to this convention will show," he said, "that every one of the CIO unions have maintained and even increased their membership gains in this period of trial and tribulation; that they have maintained and renewed their contracts, without wage reductions; that new unions have been added to our ranks; and that a number of the unions have made sweeping advances and won national agreements for the first time."

The extent of CIO activities is indicated in the financial section of the report, which shows total receipts of $3,540,385 and total disbursements of $3,510,954 in the three years since the CIO was started.

INCOME MEETS EXPENSES

Although a voluntary system of per capita tax was not started until June, 1937, and has been applicable only to unions whose degree of organization permitted assumption of the burden, this voluntary plan has been so successful that beginning with February 1, 1938, current per capita income of the CIO has balanced expenditure, Lewis noted, although the period was one of severe financial strain for all union members.

"Therefore it is with especial pride," he said, "that the CIO points to its state of current solvency throughout the past nine months. It has been indeed a task of no mean proportions to so operate an organization of the scope and responsibility of the CIO."

DESCRIBES ACTIVITIES

Besides outlining the organizing achievements of the CIO, the report described the extensive activities of the organization and its affiliated unions in dealing with unemployment, housing, social security, and securing the adoption of progressive social legislation, such as the wage-hour law.

In dealing with the economic background of unemployment, Lewis declared:

"It is clear that democracy cannot ontinue to exist unless it can adjust its economic operations so that it shall not cast out, as it has today, 13,000,000 workers from its productive system. With that amount of unemployment the economy is only half alive. Such an economy cannot long continue.

"We well know that the nation can provide employment for all its citizens. We know that in doing so it can guarantee a national income which would provide an average of anywhere from three to five thousand dollars a year to every productive worker."

In regard to relations with the American Federation of Labor, Lewis stated that the CIO is in no way responsible for the present split in the organized labor movement, since it set out to organize the workers into the AFL

(Continued on Page 6)

CIO Income Tops Outgo, Report Shows

PITTSBURGH—The CIO has received, in voluntary per capita payments from affiliated unions, funds sufficient to meet its budget in the last nine months, Chairman Lewis' report revealed.

"Beginning with February 1, 1938, the current per capita income of the CIO has balanced its expenditures," Lewis said.

In the three years since its formation, total receipts amounted to $3,540,385.62, and disbursements totaled $3,510,954.93, leaving a balance on hand of $29,430.69.

70,000 Steel Workers Benefit By U. S. Proposal For 62½c Minimum Pay

WASHINGTON.—Between 70,000 and 80,000 workers in the steel industry will receive pay increases as a result of recommendations by the Public Contracts Board of the Department of Labor for a 62.5 cents hourly rate for firms holding government contracts, CIO leaders here predicted.

The decision of the Labor Department agency was a smashing victory for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, whose leader, Philip Murray, and Lee Pressman, CIO General Counsel, had appeared before the board last July and presented suggestions which were substantially adopted by the Board.

The government's procedure calls for Secretary of Labor Perkins to allow 21 days in which "interested parties" may register objections to the proposed order. She will then issue her final findings, which in almost every case in the past, have been identical with those of the board.

HITS LITTLE STEEL

The non-union firms of Little Steel will be particularly hard hit by the new U. S. regulation. At the hearing last summer, the SWOC showed that Republic Steel and Bethlehem Steel, in particular, are paying hourly wages far lower than those established by the CIO in contracts with unionized steel producers.

The Board's recommendation for 62½c an hour applies to 36 states. Following the SWOC's suggestion, it established a 45c hourly rate in the south.

It went even further than had been expected in applying the 62½c rate to the far west.

UNDER WALSH-HEALY ACT

Under the Walsh-Healy Act, passed three years ago, the Secretary of Labor is empowered to set standards of hours and wages and decent working conditions for firms holding government contracts of $10,000 or more.

Bethlehem Steel, whose opposition to the organization of its employes has been accompanied by the use of force, company unions, thugs and labor spies, nevertheless has held sizeable government contracts.

Bethlehem's pay scale runs up to 5c an hour less than that of its unionized competitors, while Girdler's Republic Steel, though paying 62½c in some areas, nevertheless pays less than that amount in certain of its factories.

In the South, where the new minimum rate may be 45c an hour, Republic pays as low as 36½c an hour in Gadsden, its company-dominated armed fortress in Alabama.

Large numbers of smaller companies located in areas where Bethlehem operates, will also be affected. In the past their wage rates have been held down by competition from the big corporation.

SELLS TO U. S.

Bethlehem sells a larger proportion of its products to the government than any other steel firm.

Although the ruling affects directly only common labor, workers in higher-paid classifications will also benefit if there is an upward revision of the wage scale.

The Public Contracts Board referred in its report to a survey of steel employment made in 1937 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. That study, covering about 80% of the industry, showed close to 40,000 men working at the common labor wage rate.

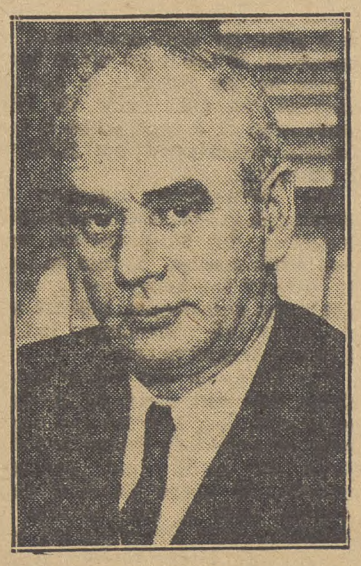
WILL END DANGER

If Sec. Perkins accepts the Board's recommendation—as she is expected to do—the entire steel industry will benefit by increased stabilization. Many have feared that with Little Steel under-cutting the wage rates of unionized firms, hard times would lead to an intensive pay slash war which would have seriously endangered the union.

The SWOC, through the strength of its half million members, was able to prevent this from happening.

Now, with the Walsh-Healey Act ruling and the National Labor Relations Board decisions, it appears that Little Steel's basis for anti-union activities—its fear of losing its competitive position — has been cut out from under it.

Wins



Chairman Philip Murray of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, whose plea for a 62½c minimum pay scale in the steel industry won a favorable recommendation in the Labor Dept.

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

John L. Lewis ..... Chairman
Philip Murray ..... Vice-Chairman
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-Chairman
John Brophy ..... Director
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The Hope Of America

The first constitutional convention of the CIO is one of those historic occasions whose importance and significance cannot be finally assessed until time has registered the full social impact of the new labor movement on the future of America.

But already the record of the CIO, as revealed in the report of Chairman John L. Lewis, is an astonishing one. Consider some of the achievements which the report records:

The organization of more than four million workers in every important mass-production industry that was previously unorganized.

The winning for these workers of collective bargaining agreements, improving their wages and conditions and giving them greater job security and independence.

The establishment of a permanent and well-functioning congress of 42 national and international unions from what began three years ago as a small organizing committee of union presidents.

The maintenance of the strength of the new unions, and of the improved wages and conditions won, through the past year of severe depression.

The carrying out of a well-planned program of unemployment activities to protect the interests of unemployed workers and to secure legislative relief.

The aggressive promotion of progressive social and labor legislation generally.

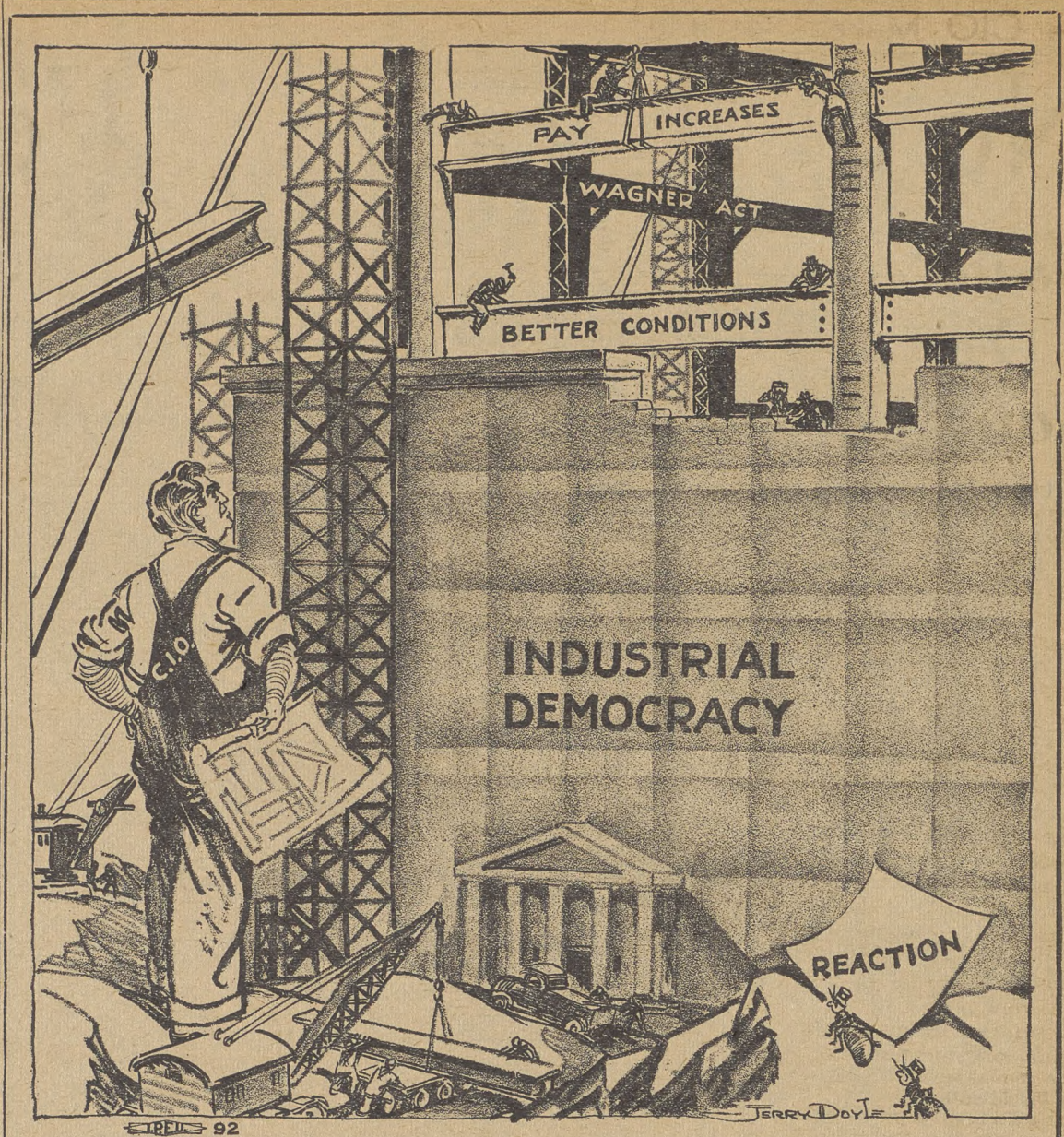
The reports of the individual unions and industrial union councils to the convention will supplement the Chairman's report with many more facts about labor's recent progress through the CIO.

Such a web of press misrepresentation has been woven around the achievements of the CIO that its enemies will be astonished as well as dismayed when the real facts are brought out by the Pittsburgh convention.

Those who have deceived themselves and sought shallow comfort from the many fantastic stories that have been printed about the CIO will be forced to face realities. They will have to recognize that the CIO has established itself solidly and permanently, not only through the strong organizations which make it up, but also in the hearts and minds of the millions of workers whom it represents.

"The implications and repercussions resultant from the formation of the CIO are potent and far-reaching," Chairman Lewis notes. The spread of industrial democracy and the organized voice which it has given to the hosts of labor means not only a great new power to maintain and improve American living standards, but also the growth of a vital force which is becoming felt throughout the whole political life of the country.

In the organized power of American working people through the progressive labor movement "lies the hope of America," as Lewis points out, for the preservation and extension of our democratic liberties, and for the bringing of peace, plenty and social justice to our land.



"A Structure Solidly Built"

Looking Ahead

By LEN DE CAUX

Two Pittsburgh Conventions

IT is an interesting coincidence that the first convention of the CIO should be held in the same city and on almost the same day of the year as the convention from which the AFL dates its origin.

On Nov. 15, 1881, there gathered in Pittsburgh a convention of 107 labor union delegates, among whom a young man of the name of Samuel Gompers was a leading spirit.

They voted to establish a permanent "Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States of America and Canada." Gompers became the first vice-president.

Five years later this Federation merged with other unions and adopted the name of American Federation of Labor. But the AFL has long considered that Pittsburgh convention as the real date of its birth.

Contrasts and Similarities

The first constitutional convention of the CIO, held exactly 57 years later in the same city, presents many instructive contrasts with the earlier convention.

The AFL, for one thing, started as a minority dual movement in opposition to the main union body known as the Knights of Labor; whereas the CIO holds its first convention at a time when it has already outstripped the AFL in membership.

The Federation launched at Pittsburgh in 1881 had no full-time executive, no headquarters and very little money. It had to battle bitterly for many years, with many ups and downs, against the prevailing labor movement before it finally forged ahead.

The CIO, on the other hand, which did not start as a dual movement, has become the main body of organized labor in three years of rapid and constant growth. It opens its first convention with a membership of 4,037,877, with 42 affiliated national and international unions, and with an established and well-financed organization of large personnel.

The AFL copied its first constitution almost verbatim from that of the British Trades Union Congress and based many of its policies on European experience.

The CIO, on the other hand, is as completely American in origin and ideology as any movement could be. It has come into being to meet industrial conditions which are peculiarly American, and it bases its policies and program on decades of practical experience with unionism in the United States and Canada.

Realists of Today

There is one significant similarity, however, between the two conventions. That is in a realistic approach to current labor and industrial problems.

The founders of the AFL were hard-headed and practical trade unionists who felt that existing union forms did not meet the needs of their times. They thought that strong international unions, along the craft lines of the day, would eventually prove more effective than the more evangelical and formless general unionism that prevailed in the Knights of Labor.

The AFL grew in strength so long as the skilled crafts were the predominating element in industry. Its period of stagnation and decline began only when the great new mass-production industries started to make craft-conscious highly skilled workers a minor factor in industry.

It was the failure of the AFL to adapt itself to the new conditions and to permit the industrial organization which they necessitated, that led to the formation of the CIO.

The realists of today are the leaders of the CIO, who start with principles of organization devised to follow the lines of modern American industry.

CIO Advantages

But the CIO starts with an enormous advantage over the realists of 1881, in that its sound principles are not a little-tried idea but have already proved themselves by taking the form of strong and permanent industrial unions with millions of members in all the basic industries.

Furthermore, the CIO does not have to rely for growth upon raiding existing unions, as did the AFL. It is already established without effective competition in the largest and most important industries.

The completion of organization in these industries will give it a membership so far in excess of the miscellaneous trades which make up most of the AFL that they are likely to be drawn eventually into its orbit, in one form or another, by the force of organizational gravity.

Gompers Called "Red"

One historical comparison that will amuse CIO union leaders who today confront so many "red" charges and slanders, is that almost identical attacks were made on the founders of the AFL in 1881.

Even such a pillar of conservative respectability as Samuel Gompers complains bitterly in his autobiography of attacks by daily papers and factional opponents, at the time of the Pittsburgh convention, stigmatizing him as "a representative of the Socialist rule-or-ruin element."

History repeats itself, it seems, but its repetitions are in the nature of an advancing spiral. The CIO today, like the AFL 57 years ago, represents a realistic attempt to meet current industrial problems.

But in addition to its sound principles, the CIO starts with the enormous advantages of huge membership and established position. It is therefore reasonable to anticipate that its future progress will be far more rapid and painless than was that of the movement which it is coming to supersede.

CERTIFY TWOC

WASHINGTON. — The Textile Workers Organizing Committee has been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the sole bargaining agency for workers at the Fort Schuyler Knitting Company, Utica, N. Y. The Board's action was based on an election won 85 to 44 by the CIO union over an AFL local.

The CIO Makes Possible:

New Liberty For Millions

Gains In 3 Years Noted

(Following is a section from the Chairman's Report describing the growth of the CIO since its inception in 1935.)

This first constitutional convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization represents the coming of age of a movement whose rapid rise and substantial achievements in less than three years, are without parallel in labor history.

The small committee of eight union presidents which first met in the fall of 1935 to promote industrial organization in the mass-production industries, has been transformed in this period into a great new labor movement, representing more than four milllion organized workers.

The committee started its work with the intention of bringing the unorganized mass-production workers into the American Federation of Labor. But it was frustrated in this purpose by the arbitrary action of the Executive Council of the AFL, which drove the CIO unions out of the Federation in September, 1936, for pursuing their constructive task of industrial organization.

This action left the CIO unions no other recourse but to continue their organizing activities outside the AFL.

ENERGIES RELEASED

Once freed from the incubus of the craft bureaucracy which had previously strangled all genuine attempts to spread union organization to the millions of unorganized, the CIO was able to release energies and enthusiasm which had not been able to find expression before.

As a result, millions of workers joined the ranks of union labor, once they were assured that a new and more progressive movement had arisen which would assure them their full rights to unite in powerful industrial unions covering all workers in their respective industries.

In the two years that have followed the expulsion of the CIO unions from the AFL, the whole structure of the committee for Industrial Organization has been transformed from that of an organizing committee to a congress of scores of industrial unions, representing a majority of the organized workers in our country.

CULMINATING STEP

Many new industrial unions have been granted affiliation with the CIO and hundreds of Local Industrial Unions have been chartered. In addition, the local and district units of the CIO unions have combined in their various states and cities to set up Industrial Union Councils as the democratic expression of the whole movement in the respective states and localities.

This convention has been called as the culminating step in completing the organizational structure of our movement and to establish the CIO on a permanent and democratic basis, as the representative central body of all the affiliated unions.

HISTORY OF THE CIO

Before presenting the detailed facts as to the achievements and present organizational status of the CIO, it is appropriate to submit a few generalizations on the history of the CIO to date.

This history may be divided into three periods:

(1) The period up to September, 1936, in which the unions of the CIO were still attempting to organize within the AFL.

(2) The period of most sweeping membership increases, when the main campaigns of the CIO got under way and economic conditions were relatively good.

(3) The period of depression and increased unemployment which began in the latter part of 1937.

In the first period, the restrictions imposed by AFL affiliation hampered the work of industrial organization. But the fact that a committee of powerful unions has been formed to protect the rights of existing industrial unions and to lend full support to all workers who wished to win the right of industrial organization, lent encouragement and aid to the United Rubber Workers in launching an organizing drive which brought tens of thousands of workers into their union.

SWEEPING ADVANCE

But it was in the second period, after the CIO unions had been ousted from the AFL and the unorganized workers were convinced that a new movement had come into being without the limitations and disadvantages of the old movement, that the most dramatic successes of the CIO were achieved.

This period was marked by the winning of the General Motors strike, as a result of which the United Automobile Workers grew almost overnight into a union of four hundred thousand members, enjoying contractual relations with the greater part of the industry.

Then followed the winning of the CIO agreement with the United States Steel Corporation as a result of which the Steel Workers Organizing Committee became a union of half a million members, with contracts covering the greater part of this basic industry.

The most formidable barriers to union organization were now removed, and collective bargaining was established in industry after industry by the new industrial unions of the CIO.

Organizing efforts of the CIO expanded in the summer of 1937, and at the very time when Girdler and his brutal henchmen were shooting and gassing the steel workers and claiming that they had "stopped the CIO," a million more unorganized workers were brought into the CIO in other industries.

ONCOMING DEPRESSION

By the time the CIO held its Atlantic City conference in October, 1937, the signs of oncoming depression were everywhere in evidence and plans were made to consolidate the gains already made and to cope with the new problems of unemployment.

At this conference the CIO was able to report that it had organized more than 3,800,000 workers, that it had 32 national and international unions, as well as hundreds of directly affiliated Local Industrial Unions.

More than thirty thousand companies had been induced to sign union agreements with the CIO unions in this period.

In the period which has followed the Atlantic City conference, the CIO has met its severest test. It was freely predicted by the critics of our movement that the CIO would not be able to maintain its new-found strength when confronted with the ravages of unemployment and depression.

UNIONS HOLD GAINS

The reports to this convention will show that every one of the CIO unions have maintained and even increased their membership gains in this period of trial and tribulation; that they have maintained and renewed their contracts, without wage reductions; that new unions have been added to our ranks; and that a number of unions have made sweeping advances and won national agreements for the first time.

In Absentia

The late Charles P. Howard, former president of the Intl. Typographical Union, and secretary of the CIO from the time of its formation until his death last summer.

The CIO—A Mighty Force For Freedom

By John L. Lewis

(The CIO NEWS herewith presents the introduction and conclusion of Chairman John L. Lewis's epoch-making report to the CIO convention at Pittsburgh.)

This is an historic occasion. Today we fit the roof-tree in a mighty new house of labor. Where three years ago there was only an idea in the minds of a few men, there now stands a structure as solidly built as if of stone and steel.

This is an occasion for rejoicing among the proponents of advancing democracy, among men of good will.

It is an occasion for gloom only among those to whom real democracy means the loss of their excess privileges, among those who seek the subjection of the common people.

The proponents of democracy in many lands are fighting a losing battle against forces of anti-democracy and political immorality. In many countries tyranny has supplanted freedom. More and more each day our nation looms as the guardian of human liberty and justice. It is not an easy trusteeship.

Our people in this movement know how hard it is to preserve their rights and their liberty—even within democracy. They have battled against violence, brutality and calumny. The forces of public order have been perverted against them. And yet our people have not faltered in their conviction that they have rights which must not be destroyed.

"Cynical Untruths"

The agencies of public information have boiled with jeremiads against the Committee for Industrial Organization. On no other occasion of modern times has the American ideal of free press been so sullied. The loyalty of the members and friends of the CIO through these storms of falsity shows again that American people will not be misled by cynical untruths and bitter misrepresentations.

There are those who misunderstand us, our aims and our methods; there are some who have been misled about us through lack of knowledge and perception. From them we seek only what is the right of every American a fair judgment upon the facts. We are firm in the conviction that such a judgment can only be that our movement must grow ever stronger if democracy is to continue to survive.

Aid to Democracy

The CIO has brought body and substance to the idea of progressive democracy and aconomic stability. It has finally assumed in our nation that economic and political position which rightly belongs to a labor movement.

The program of the CIO has a two-fold purpose. The first is to bring security and liberty to those who work for their living. In achieving tihs iti s our conviction that we implement the second purpose, the creation of economic and social stability. It is only upon such economic stability that a lasting democratic form of government can exist. In the political field we seek to advance these economic aims and to help preserve the liberty necessary to attain them.

New Liberties

To millions, because of this movement, the word "liberty" has acquired new meaning. Often those who seek only license for their plundering, cry "liberty." In the guise of this old American ideal, men of vast economic domain would destroy what little liberty remains to those who toil.

The liberty we seek is different. It is liberty for common people—freedom from economic bondage, freedom from the oppressions of the vast bureaucracies of great corporations, freedom to regain again some human initiative, freedom that arises from economic security and human self-respect.

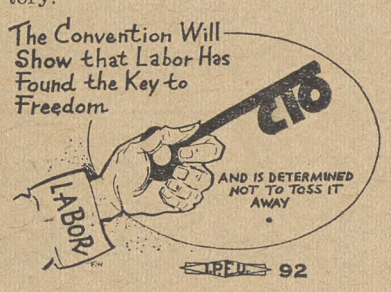
No people know better than the workers in this great industrial city how those aims of the CIO are translated into the facts of daily life. Here once was a center of economic oppression. Here now is rising a new structure of industrial peace and liberty.

We are here to dedicate a labor movement, a labor movement born of economic necessity, impelled by the unqenchable desire to better the lot of fellow men, and led onward by the just principles upon which our nation was founded.

In it lies the hope of America . . .

* * *

The foregoing concludes the report of the chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization covering the three-year period of the formative growth of our movement. As an historic chronicle it depicts work accomplished and objectives attained of what is perhaps the most remarkable development in economic history.



Courtesy of "Advance"

The implications and repercussions resultant from the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization are potent and far-reaching.

They are such as to bewilder the average student of economics and to cause fear and apprehension in those reactionary schools of thought that would maintain special privilege and deny to the workers of the nation their qualified participation in the nation's natural and scientific advantages.

The work performed and the progress made would not have been possible except for the untiring energy, the splendid talent and the unceasing spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice which have constantly imbued the leaders of our movement.

Workers' Enthusiasm

The enthusiasm with which the CIO is accepted by the workers of the country has constantly been a source of encouragement to the officers and authorized representatives of our organization. The enrollment of millions of men and women employed in American industries and the welding of these millions into a modern, well-disciplined series of organizational units have only been made possible through the splendid co-operation and the high attainments of those who were engaged in this work.

Not only the workers in industry but our nation itself will be the continuing beneficiary as the influence of a progressively expanding and wisely administered CIO is felt through the years to come.

Thanks Associates

I extend to my associate officers of the CIO, the officers of its affiliated unions, its regional directors and field workers, my sincere appreciation and thanks for the part they have played and the work they have done. To our headquarters and clerical staff, to our attorneys, to our research workers and other technicians, I likewise extend appreciation for their contribution, their loyal services, and their superlative ability in their respective tasks.

They have done all that men and women can do, and, conscious of the virtue of our movement, they have been serene in the face of criticism, slander, abuse and misrepresentation. Too much honor and credit cannot be given them.

The years to come will ever justify their policies, their actions and the accomplishments herein chronicled.

Unharmed By Tory Attacks

Lewis Report Cites Progress of CIO In Three Years

(Continued From Page 3)

until its unions were driven out, and since it has repeatedly taken the initiative in efforts to restore unity.

After describing the "impossible demands" of the AFL which caused the breakdown of the recent peace negotiations, Lewis said that the CIO will welcome any recession by the AFL from its anti-unity position; and that the CIO is "receptive to any sincerely made proposition which offers genuine promise of restoring effective labor unity without sacrificing the right of industrial organization.

CIO NO 'CZECHOSLOVAKIA'

"We are not willing however," he added, "to make of the CIO another Czechoslovakia, to be dismembered and destroyed by such powers as seek peace at our expense.

"We also wish to serve notice on all concerned that the CIO is now a permanent and solidly organized labor movement which has the full power to defend the rights and privileges of its affiliated unions, and that it will insist on the preservation of these rights and privileges in any negotiations in which it may participate."

Social Security

" . . . A social security program should not tend to confirm a defective economic system by requiring the workers, who possess a minor share of the country's wealth, to pay for the benefits." — Chairman Lewis's Report.

STEP TOWARDS UNITY

The convention of the CIO, Lewis declared, "is likely to prove one of the most effective steps yet taken in the direction of labor unity.

"Once the representatives of the AFL are ready to recognize established facts and to deal with the CIO on a basis of equality and justice, they will find the representatives of the CIO more than receptive to any proposition which will restore unity without impairing the rights of the workers, which are our first consideration."

NOTES PRESS ATTACKS

The CIO chairman described the changes in press reaction to the CIO which have followed on the highly financed propaganda campaign of the independent steel companies and other anti-labor corporations.

"Reactionary and even so-called liberal publishers lent full assistance to this campaign on their own," he said. "Reacting as big employers themselves, they seem to have shared the reaction of the industrial corporations fighting the CIO, that this powerful new movement must be stopped by hook or by crook."

CIO experience in this connection, Lewis declared, "has led us to realize the importance for labor of building a press of its own which can to some degree compete with the press controlled by the employers and used for their purposes."

DISCUSSES 'CIO NEWS'

He described the growth of The CIO NEWS, from a circulation of 10,000 to close to three quarters of a million and emphasized the importance of all CIO unions supporting this national organ of the CIO, either through direct subscription or through special editions, such as are already being printed for twelve organizations.

He recommended that authorization be granted by the convention to send The CIO NEWS to all members of local industrial unions, as part of their return for dues paid to the national office.

CIO DAILY PAPER

He declared that if the cooperation already shown with The CIO NEWS is continued and increased, "the day should not be too far distant when the progressive labor movement will have prepared the ground for a powerful daily press of its own."

URGES LABEL DEPARTMENT

Among the recommendations of the report is the establishment of a department devoted to the collection and coordination of information about CIO-made products and services, so that the great purchasing power of the four million CIO members may be made "a force for the advancement of the cause of organized labor."

GROWTH 'REMARKABLE'

In conclusion, Chairman Lewis described the growth of the CIO as "perhaps the most remarkable development in economic history."

"The implications and repercussions resultant from the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization, are potent and far-reaching" he said.

"Not only the workers in industry but our nation itself will be the continuing beneficiary as the influence of a progressively expanding and wisely administered CIO is felt through the years to come."

TEXAS CONTRACT

San Antonio, Texas., (FP)—A union agreement covering 3,000 home workers in the children's and infant's wear trade has been signed here by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and several firms, settling piece rates on the basis of the 25c hourly minimum set by the wage-hour law.

Labor Victories, East and West

Left: Culbert Olson, labor-endorsed candidate for governor of California who won an easy victory in the elections. Olson is pledged to free Tom Mooney. Right: Sen. Robert L. Wagner, outstanding liberal in the upper House, who received well over two million votes in New York State in his contest for re-election.

Anti-Union Bills Fail In 2 States

(Continued From Page 3

the election of Ex. Gov. Fitzgerald, Republican.

With crop prices far below those of last year, farm votes registered considerable discontent with the federal agriculture program, and expressed that dissatisfaction by flocking into the Republican columns.

'YES-BUT' MEN LOSE

Militant New Dealers, with the principal exceptions of Murphy and Benson, fared better than those with a luke-warm approach towards progressive national policies.

The American Labor Party, Labor's Non-Partisan League affiliate in New York, registered a substantial gain over its total voting power in the last Congressional election campaign, though slipping slightly from the strength it amassed during last year's New York City elections.

ALP'S 400,000 VOTES

The ALP, it was estimated, received about 400,000 votes, and was, therefore, responsible for the election of Gov. Lehman.

Progressive candidates for Congress fared well in the industrial cities of the nation, with most of the changes in seats occuring in agricultural or semi-rural areas.

A heavy-spending program by the Republicans served to help conservative candidates' strength in many places, while the press, which gained notoriety for its anti-New Deal favoritism during the last Presidential campaign, showed litle signs of reform.

In Minnesota, for instance, no important newspaper carried accurate news of Pres. Roosevelt's endorsement of Gov. Benson. At least one publication which handled the story distorted it so as to change its entire meaning.

ECHOES FROM DIES

In Michigan, as in Minnesota the papers featured charges made before the Dies Committee of the governor's alleged links with Communism, while not exposing the falsity of these charges.

Significantly, Republicans in many states adopted "liberal" programs to lure votes, while at the same time pressing an essentially reactionary campaign against their opponents.

This trend was noticed in Minnesota where young Harold Stassen was paraded as a liberal in his fight against Gov. Benson —while at the same time the G. O. P. spread redbaiting and anti-Semitic literature throughout the state. Other pseudo-liberal Republicans carried Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Wisccnsin.

Leaders of Labor's Non-Partisan League declined to comment on the election results until complete returns were tallied and they had time to study the figures.

FIRM SIGNS

New York — A strike at the Decca Record Co., makers of hot jazz records, ended this week when the management signed a closed shop contract with the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO.

Growth Of 'The CIO NEWS' Wins Plaudits; Local Unions May Receive Paper

PITTSBURGH.—The story of the growth of The CIO NEWS into a great national publication, with the largest circulation of any labor paper, was related by Chairman John L. Lewis in his report to the CIO convention.

Urging all CIO unions to give their support to the paper, Lewis stressed the advantages of pooling circulation, which The CIO NEWS makes possible through its many editions. He predicted that if such cooperation is continued and increased, the groundwork will soon be laid for a powerful daily labor press.

The CIO Chairman declared that the response to The CIO NEWS had been so gratifying that in the past year it has grown from a circulation of 10,000 to close to three quarters of a million.

More than a dozen special union and local editions are now being printed, with a number more planned in the near future.

UNPARALLELED GAINS

"The success which has been attained by The CIO NEWS in the brief period of its existence is without parallel in the history of the American labor press," Lewis said.

He pointed out that all other similar publications of national scope had to have initial investments running into hundreds of thousands of dollars, whereas The CIO NEWS, thanks to the enthusiastic response of the CIO unions, has been launched "with little more investment than was involved in financing the publicity activities which the CIO had in any case to undertake."

As a next step in the expansion of The CIO NEWS, Lewis recommended adoption of a resolution to authorize the sending of the paper to all members of local industrial unions, from the dues they pay to the national office.

BOOSTS LOCAL EDITIONS

The advantages to unions of adopting special editions of The CIO NEWS as their official organs are stressed in the report, as well as the benefits of special local editions, which give industrial union councils a local labor paper besides bringing to them the best features available in the national publication.

"CIO experience has emphasized the urgency of building an effective labor press to counteract the propaganda which fills the business-controlled press," Lewis said.

"One of the reasons why the labor press has been weak in the past, is that it has consisted of small, separate and often competing publications, which have been concerned chiefly with local and craft issues without attention to the national labor and political issues that are the common concern of al organized labor."

UNITY BRINGS STRENGTH

This condition, Lewis said, has been "a reflection of the craft separation of the AFL," whereas the CIO "has produced a wider vision in the matter of a labor press."

"The response to The CIO NEWS," Lewis said, "has indicated that in our movement there is now a wider realization of the benefits to be gained through combination and cooperation, as well as of the importance of mobilizing all sections of the movement behind the national campaigns which are of such vital importance to all of labor.

"The CIO NEWS represents a promising beginning in the direction of pooling the strength of the labor press. All CIO unions should give consideration to the advantages which its facilities offer, if they subscribe for their members or take a special edition as their official organ, and to lending their support to our common project."

CIO PUBLICITY

Other publicity activities covered in the Chairman's report include the services of the CIO Publicity Department in supplying information, press release,s pamphlets, material for speeches and articles, coordination of union publicity, and issuance of a weekly clipsheet, the Unions News Service.

The CIO clipsheet is sent regularly to 900 editors of labor and other papers, and its items are widely reprinted throughout the labor press.

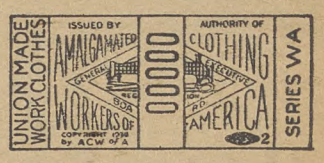
1,500,000 PAMPHLETS

A million and a half copies of the pamphlets isued by the CIO have been circulated, the report states.

These pamphlets cover a wide range of subjects, including besides descriptive pamphlets on the history and program of the CIO, such subjects as the churches and labor, white collar workers, the National Labor Relations Act, unemployment relief and housing.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL of the AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

—ON—
Overalls, Work Clothes, Work Shirts

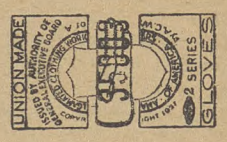


Men's, boys', children's suits, overcoats, pants, men's uniforms, sheep-lined leather and sport clothing, mackinaws.

Men's, boys', shirts, pajamas, underwear, white duck clothing, children's wash suits.

Neckties

Gloves



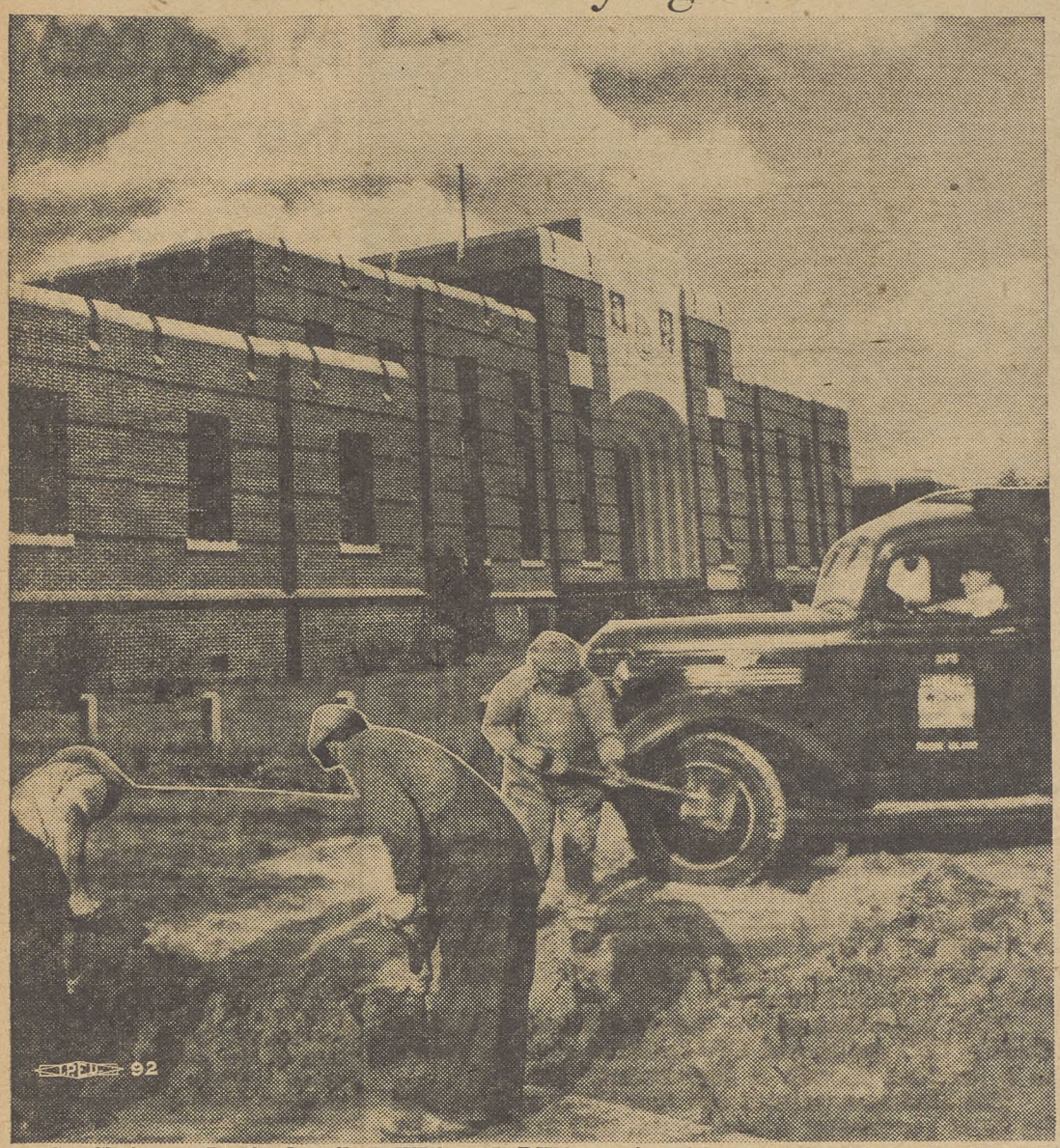
THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

was a pioneer in industrial unionism and is one of the founders of the Committee for Industrial Organization. The AMALGAMATED union label is a guarantee that the product is of the best workmanship, made in bona-fide union shops under genuine union conditions . . .

SUPPORT INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM . . . BE SURE ALL LABELS READ "AMALGAMATED"

Report Lists CIO Legislative Aims

"Investment In Buying Power"



So Chairman Lewis described WPA and PWA, urging jobs for all able and willing to work, and branding attacks on relief standards as coming from those who wish to lower wage rates. (Pictures Courtesy of WPA)

CIO Proud of Gains Won For Jobless

PITTSBURGH.—A record of activity in behalf of the nation's millions of unemployed which has established the CIO as the outstanding representative of the jobless, was presented to the CIO convention here by Chairman John L. Lewis in his report.

Symbolic of the attitude of the CIO that the jobless, as well as employed workers, must be protected through organization, was the length of the section on unemployment and the careful discussion of unemployment problems which it contained.

In just a few paragraphs Lewis explained the CIO's position on relief, and out of them he described in detail the work which has already been done and the work which still remains to guarantee adequate living conditions for unemployed workers.

"The CIO has continually taken the position that government has the responsibility to provide work for those unemployed who are willing and able to work." was the keynote of the Chairman's discussion of unemployment.

"It has vigorously opposed, as a most uneconomic and inhuman device, the giving of direct or commodity relief to those who are able to work.

SUPPORT FOR WPA, PWA

"On this basis it has supported the WPA and PWA programs. It has continually urged their expansion to the point at which all able-bodied unemployed can find a job. Further, it has taken the position that works programs cannot be properly operated on a month-to-month basis.

"The CIO had deprecated attacks on the WPA as springing mainly from those whose interests it was to throw WPA workers back into a vast reservoir of unemployed and thus further depress wage rates.

"The WPA has carried out in three years of its existence a simply incalculable amount of valuable public service. Its projects in building and repair of facilities, in research and in public services, have been a contribution to American welfare which only the historian of the future can properly calculate."

When, in September, 1937, the CIO first took note of the growth in unemployment, it was "practically alone in its realization of the seriousness of the situation," the report declared.

Following the October conference of the CIO a year ago, the report continued, the "CIO early established precedents which confirmed its leadership in the field of organized labor.

"It took upon itself the duty of presenting to the nation the case of the unemployed. To this task the CIO and its affiliated organizations have dedicated themselves with an energy and resourcefulness unexampled in American labor history.

THE CIO PROGRAM

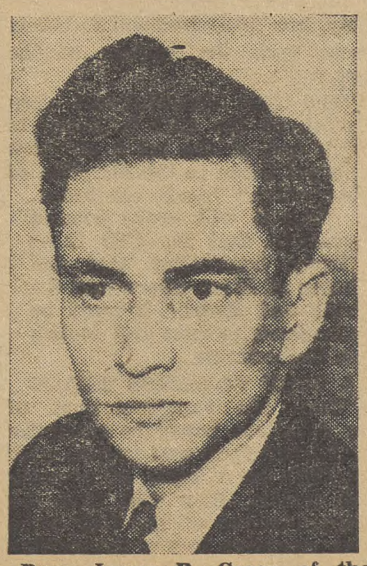
CIO's unemployment program took the following form:

1. Local unemployment committees.
2. Retention of jobless workers on the union's membership rolls.
3. Special activity in behalf of the unemployed by committees of local industrial union councils, in co-operation with Labor's Non-Partisan League and organizations of the jobless who are not eligible for union membership.
4. Formation of sub-committees of these groups on WPA projects to represent the workers on each project.

"The response to this program was widespread and effective," the report noted.

The formation of the CIO Committee on Unemployment, brought about at the April, 1938, conference of the CIO, has helped to promote the CIO's work among the jobless, the report stated. The committee, whose chairman is James B. Carey, and whose executive secretary is Ralph Hetzel, Jr., suggested a program to that conference which was unanimously adopted.

Carey



Pres. James B. Carey of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, chairman of the CIO Unemployment Committee.

Calls For Measures To Protect Workers, Guard Civil Rights

PITTSBURGH—The fight for collective bargaining in government contracts, the winning of the Wage-Hour act, and the defeat of reactionary maritime laws featured the Legislative Committee section of Chairman Lewis's report to the CIO convention here.

In addition, the legislative section dealt extensively with the struggle to preserve and extend civil liberties, taking up the use of the Natl. Guard in strikes and the revelations of the LaFollette Committee.

Proposed legislative activity to deal with technological unemployment was also discussed, with a final section suggesting methods of coordinating all legislative work by the CIO and its affiliated unions.

Headed by CIO Vice-Chairman Sidney Hillman, and with Lee Pressman, CIO counsel, as secretary, the Committee was set up at the April conference of the CIO "in order to obtain the most effective results both in Congress and in the several State Legislatures."

How well these results have been achieved is shown in the report of Chairman Lewis. First on the list of CIO legislative activity is the campaign conducted by the CIO for the bill to prevent violators of the Wagner Labor Relations Act from enjoying government contracts.

At the present time, the report explains, the fact that a firm violates the law of the land does not prevent it from getting lucrative contracts or even loans from the Federal government.

Such firms as Bethlehem Steel, Electric Boat, Douglas Aircraft, and numerous big textile firms, are getting fat contracts while they consistently maintain company unions, employ industrial spies, and fire workers for union activity — all clear violations of federal law.

One of the most important successes of CIO legislative work during the past Congress session was the defeat of attempts to cripple the maritime unions through restrictions on the right to strike, compulsory arbitration, and the like.

Due to the unified defense of labor's rights in Congress through the Legislative Committee, this attack was turned back, and the attempt to hamstring maritime unions ended in the establishment of a Maritime Mediation Board with power to mediate only when both parties request it.

SIDNEY HILLMAN

RAP MILITIA'S RECORD

The anti-labor record of the Natl. Guard in labor disputes is strongly condemned in the Legislative section of the report.

Pointing out that the Federal government annually subsidizes the Natl. Guard by $40,000,000 the report calls for stringent Federal laws to prevent its use to deny workers their constitutional rights to strike and to freedom of speech and assembly.

PRAISE SENATORS

Equally violent attacks on workers' rights were exposed by the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee, the report points out. Citing the unsavory record of such corporations as Republic Steel, the Natl. Manufacturers Assn., and dozens of other labor-hating organizations, the report commends Senator LaFollette and Thomas "for their tireless probing into the organized suppression of the rights of workers."

The report calls for Federal laws to deal with these acts of union-hating corporations and individuals, and at the same time urges the creation of a permanent Civil Liberties Committee to keep the public informed on similar conspiracies against workers' rights.

MUST PUSH PROGRAM

In conclusion, the Legislative section of the report points out that labor must take an increasingly active role in legislation, not only resisting repressive laws but pressing for a broad program to guarantee labor's right to organize and bargain collectively for better living and working standards.

"But the achievement of this progress must rest upon a movement which has organized its forces, with a full consciousness of its needs and a knowledge of the means to satisfy them."

Press Attack Shows Need For CIO Paper

Pittsburgh.—The sharp swing of the press from relatively sympathetic treatment of the CIO in the days of its early dramatic achievements to sustained hostility as the CIO went ahead, is noted by Chairman John L. Lewis in his report to the convention.

"Anti-labor forces," Lewis points out, "took alarm and decided to use every weapon at their disposal in a last-ditch stand to check the spread of union organization and collective bargaining through all the unorganized industries."

LITTLE STEEL STRIKE

This sharp chill in newspaper affections for the CIO reached a high—or low—point during the Little Steel strike, when labor-hating employers launched a large-scale publicity offensive against the new labor movement.

No expense was too great or no trick too small for these enemies of collective bargaining, as the revelations of the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee showed.

The commercial daily press responded to this campaign as it was expected to by the instigators of this propaganda—and the buyers of the anti-CIO advertisements.

COUNTER-ATTACK BY CIO

To counteract this campaign, the report declares, the CIO was frequently advised to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in a publicity campaign of its own.

The report, however, points out that even if this money could have been spared from organizing needs, it would "still not counteract the anti-CIO campaign, in view of the fact that the publishers themselves were deliberately using their publications for anti-union purposes."

The CIO's experience in this vicious anti-labor offensive did show, however, the necessity for the building of a labor press on a large, modern scale, Lewis said, and as a first step in this direction, the establishment of The CIO NEWS was authorized at the Atlantic City convention.

Unions Urged To Push Housing Drive

Farm-Labor Ties Growing Stronger Throughout Nation

By DONALD HENDERSON
President, United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers

During the past 18 months more substantial and practical advances have been made in securing organized farmer-labor cooperation than since the Populist movement of 40 years ago. In this work the CIO, its affiliate the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, and Labor's Non-Partisan League have done the pioneering.

However, in many states and farm areas, reactionary anti-labor interests have turned more and more to propagandizing the farmers to regard organized labor, and particularly the CIO, as their main enemy. In the recent elections, the farm and rural vote weighed heavily on the side of anti-New Deal and anti-labor candidates. In some cases, as in Ohio and probably Michigan, this farmer vote was decisive.

COOPERATION

Significantly, in certain states, such as Washington and California, where there was not only a clear-cut fight between pro-labor and anti-labor candidates, but where there were also vicious anti-labor propositions, organized labor won sweeping victories in electing its candidates and defeating these proposals. In both these states close cooperation had been developed between organized labor and organized farmers. In both Washington and California, the State Grange and other farm organizations had publicly repudiated these anti-labor propositions.

HAVE AGREEMENTS

In New York State the Dairy Farmers' Union joined in setting up a federation of farm and labor unions in three counties. In California, groups of prune and grape growers have sought cooperation of labor in marketing their crops by agreeing to adhere to union conditions.

The Cannery and Agricultural Workers have agreements with dairymen around Los Angeles and in turn the labor movement supports the union dairies. In Minnesota conferences have been held lately by representatives of the AFL, CIO, Co-op and farm leaders to work out means of cooperation and mutual assistance.

The Dairymen's Association in Louisiana has taken pro-labor stands and has received the support of labor. Various Farmers' Union states have openly expressed their support of labor on many occasions. This is particularly true in Alabama, Louisiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, North and South Dakota, Montana, and others.

TWO GROUPS MEET

Simultaneously with the CIO convention, two of the largest farm organizations in the country are holding national conventions. The National Grange holds its sessions in Portland, Oregon, and the Farmers' Union convenes in Madison, Wisconsin. Both will discuss and act upon questions involving the policy of organized cooperation between farmers and labor.

Repeated statements from both groups favoring cooperation, as well as the small practical achievements made during the past year and a half must be more vigorously followed up and translated into concrete, practical, organized activities. General cooperation in Congress on a few national legislative issues is not sufficient and by itself will not defeat the attempts of reactionary anti-labor interests to make the farmers of the nation anti-labor forces.

JOIN ACTION NEEDED

What is necessary is establishment of working committees, signed agreements, frequent conferences and joint activities in localities, counties, and in the states on economic issues directly affecting farmers. What is needed is the establishment of organized channels down below, which will make possible daily contacts between the local organized groups of labor and farmers.

FIRM FOUNDATIONS

The CIO has its hand of cooperation extend. It is going more than half way to convince farmers that only through farmer-labor unity can lasting benefits for both groups be obtained. Only in this way can the profiteering and gambling of bankers and industrialists in agriculture, at the expense of the farmer, worker and consumer, be limited. Only in this way can we build a firm foundation for a lasting democracy that will work for the people.

LESS LABOR USED

Washington.—The amount of labor required to process a 100-pound bag of beet sugar has been cut in half in the last 20 years, according to a survey made by the WPA.

More Homes---Fewer Slums

The CIO's Committee on Housing calls for increased funds for Uncle Sam's slum clearance, home construction program administered by the United States Housing Authority.

Report Suggests CIO Union Label Dept.

PITTSBURGH.—A proposal for the formation of a union label department of the CIO was contained in Chairman John L. Lewis's report to the convention.

He asked that the executive officers be authorized to "establish a department devoted to the collection and coordination of information dealing with CIO-made products and services."

"The promotion of the use of the union label to identify CIO goods and CIO-operated services would be a function of such a department," he said.

The chairman pointed out that "it is evident that the great purchasing power of the CIO is a force for the advancement of the cause of organized labor."

U. S. Needs 10,000,000 New Homes

Pittsburgh. — Unions affiliated with the CIO were the pioneers who blazed the trail for the low-cost public housing movement in this country, Chairman John L. Lewis reported to the national CIO convention.

Describing how the Amalgamated Clothing Workers began the construction of cooperative apartment houses in New York City as early as 1937, and the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in Philadelphia in 1934, Lewis' report on the work of the CIO Housing Committee credited the CIO with launching "the low-cost public housing movement which resulted in the establishment of numerous governmental agencies devoted to problems of housing."

CAN CLAIM CREDIT

"The Committee has participated also in political work in aid of state enabling legislation, and it is believed that the CIO can justly claim a great share of the credit for the success which housing legislation has achieved not only on a state but a national basis this year," Lewis' report points out.

A major function of the Committee has been its educational activity, "of particular importance because of the decentralized nature of the federal housing program. While the government provides funds and supervision, it relies upon local initiative to set up local authorities and start housing projects."

CITES LIMITATIONS

After dealing at length with the positive achievements of labor in the housing field, the report takes up a serious limitation in the work so far, showing how labor has lagged behind in its participation in the housing movement.

"Thus out of some 200 local housing authorities now in existence, only about one-third of these claim among their members a representative of any labor organization. The disproportion as regards members of CIO organizations is particularly high."

To remedy this, the report recommends "a more extensive participation of labor in local housing authorities," not only for the welfare of labor itself but for the public generally.

"A program of public construction of perhaps a million units a year for the next ten years would come closer to satisfying the housing needs of the American people and making a significant contribution to the alleviation of unemployment."

Quill

Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union, head of the CIO Housing Committee.

Ready To Negotiate Peace, Lewis Says, But CIO Is No 'Czechoslovakia'

PITTSBURGH.—The CIO will be found "more than receptive" to any proposition for genuine labor unity once "the representatives of the AFL are ready to recognize established facts and to deal with the CIO on a basis of equality and justice," Chairman John L. Lewis declared in his report to the CIO convention here.

There must be no sacrifice of the right of industrial organization, however, Lewis added.

"We are not willing to make of the CIO another Czechoslovakia, to be dismembered and destroyed by such powers as seek peace at our expense," the CIO leader warned.

"The CIO is now a permanent and solidly organized labor movement which has the full power to defend the rights and privileges of its affiliated unions, and it will insist on the preservation of these rights and privileges in any negotiations in which it may participate."

In the section of the report dealing with the AFL, Lewis traced the background of the plit in labor's ranks, pointing out that it "was neither the choice nor the doing of the CIO."

The unions of the CIO "proceeded with the building of a new movement" only after they were driven out of the federation.

"Since their expulsion, however," the report stated, "the CIO unions have been ready at all times to explore any possibilities of restoring as unified a labor movement."

Lewis' report cited the development of discussions with the AFL in Washington last November, and charged the AFL leaders with responsibility for the breakdown in those negotiations.

BLAMES AFL LEADERS

The AFL top command caused it, he said, "by its refusal to admit all the CIO unions until all jurisdictional differences should be adjusted with the AFL internationals concerned, and by its insistence on the original AFL proposal to admit at once only the suspended CIO unions, leaving all the other CIO unions outside for later adjustment of the issues concerning them."

The CIO is still ready for any proposition of labor unity "without sacrificing the right of industrial organization," the report noted.

DISSATISFACTION IN AFL

The recent convention of the AFL in Houston, Tex., showed evidence of increasing dissatisfaction with the federation's attitude towards the CIO and labor peace, the CIO chairman asserted.

Nevertheless, he concluded, the "scurrilous abuse," the "bald-faced misrepresentation" and the "repeated attacks" upon CIO officials by the AFL leadership indicate that that leadership is "still seeking to destroy, rather than to unite, with the CIO."

The CIO leaders, on the other hand, are "little inclined to bandy abuse with the leaders of the AFL."

"The first constitutional convention of the CIO is likely to prove one of the most effective steps yet taken in the direction of labor unity," Lewis concluded.

"For it will prove beyond question that the CIO is so firmly established that the hopes of those who would divide and destroy it must be dismissed as vain and foolish in the extreme.

A STEP TOWARDS PEACE

"Once the representatives of the AFL are ready to recognize established facts and to deal with the CIO on a basis of equality and justice, they will find the representatives of the CIO more than receptive to any proposition which will restore unity without impairing the rights of the workers, which are our first consideration."

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

Vol. 1, No. 50. Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Harrisburg, Pa., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912. November 21, 1938 $1 a Year, 3c a Copy

CIO POINTS COURSE TO GREATER GAINS

Leaders Of CIO

John L. Lewis, elected first president of the newly-created Congress of Industrial Organizations, flanked by Vice-President Philip Murray (right), chairman of the Steel Workers Organization Committee, and Vice-President Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. All three officers were elected unanimously.

Below: A spontaneous twenty-minute demonstration followed praise for Pres. John L. Lewis's efforts in behalf of the CIO by the Committee on Officers' Reports. Delegates snake-danced through the hall, banged tables and cheered their president.

Convention Breaks All Precedents

PITTSBURGH—Winding up the most successful convention in American labor history, the newly-created Congress of Industrial Organizations moved towards winning still greater gains for millions of the nation's industrial workers.

At a five-day meeting which was marked by a spirit of the greatest unity and enthusiasm, more than 500 delegates from every section of the United States, Canada and the Hawaiian Islands adopted a constitution, elected officers for their new organization and approved resolutions calling for an extension of union organization and the defense of traditional American democracy.

John L. Lewis, who received a number of thunderous ovations during the course of the convention, was elected first president of the Congress. Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, were chosen as vice-presidents.

As secretary the delegates named 26-year old James B. Carey, president of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers. All the officers were elected unanimously without opposition.

The delegates greeted Lewis's nomination with a half-hour demonstration of unparalleled enthusiasm.

The constitution, as adopted, was described as a "simple and democratic" document by Pres. Lewis.

Scores of resolutions attesting to the progressive spirit of the convention were passed during the sessions.

(See Story Page 3; Text of Constitution, Page 10)

Final Session Actions

Pittsburgh. — Resolutions passed by the CIO convention at its final session included:

Consideration of affiliation with the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions.

Support for Harry Bridges and Harold Pritchett in their fight against exclusion from the U. S.

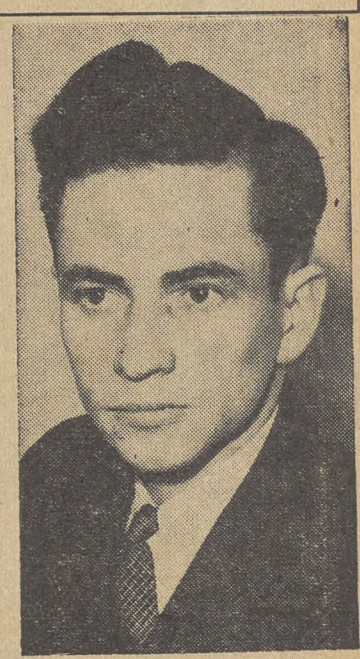
Pres. John L. Lewis spoke on this resolution to express his appreciation of the "magnificent work" of Bridges and Pritchett on the Pacific coast and to express his "complete faith in their leadership there."

Congratulations to the Canadian labor unions for maintaining internal unity.

Support of the federal anti-lynching bill.

Demand for CIO representation at the Intl. Labor Office at Geneva. Support for Miss Kathryn Lewis, member of the U. S. delegation to the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru.

Elected



Pres. James B. Carey of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, who was elected secretary of the CIO by unanimous vote of the delegates. Carey, 26 years old, was described as typifying the youthful spirit of the organization.

CIO To Speed Campaign In South

PITTSBURGH.—Plans to speed up the organizing drive of CIO unions in the South were laid at the CIO convention which called for a conference to be held in the near future for the purpose of launching a joint campaign.

"Substantial beginnings in the organization of labor on an industrial basis in Southern states have already been made by the CIO in textile, coal, the maritime industries and other fields," a resolution passed unanimously by the delegates declared.

"Nevertheless the main task of opening many communities in such states to unionism and the firm establishment of civil liberties and the rights of labor in such communities has yet to be accomplished."

The southern organizing campaign resolution as passed embodied the contents of resolutions submitted by eight affiliated local unions and councils in the South, and asked the executive officers of the CIO to call a conference of representatives of all CIO unions "interested in organization in the South for the purpose of laying plans for and launching a joint campaign of organization in that area."

ASSAIL POLL TAX

Another resolution dealing with the problems of CIO unions in the South was passed unanimously. This dealt with the poll tax in southern states, which in certain sections has virtually disfranchised the working population.

Drawn up from a resolution submitted by the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers, the resolution passed by the delegates declared in favor of:

"The enactment of appropriate legislation founded upon relevant provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and upon the financial assistance now being accorded by the federal government to the governments of the states by grants in aid and otherwise, preventing the imposition of such restrictions on the right of any American citizen to participate in federal state, county and municipal elections without hindrance by virtue of race or economic condition."

The resolution pointed out that such legislation was necessary because some southern states by means of cumulative poll tax and discriminatory voting and registration requirements had deprived great sections of the working population of rights guaranteed them under the federal constitution.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED

"We southerners used to ask for a job and a house to live in, and as long as we were doing that the employer was very well satisfied," said Delegate Peel of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

"When we began to ask for wages, when we began to ask for better conditions of employment, they began organizing citizen committees, vigilantes and everything else."

CIO IS STRONG

Roy Lawrence, southern director for the TWOC, pointed out that the southern workers want organization. "The CIO is firmly established and anchored in the south, don't worry about that," he said, calling for additional help to push the southern drive.

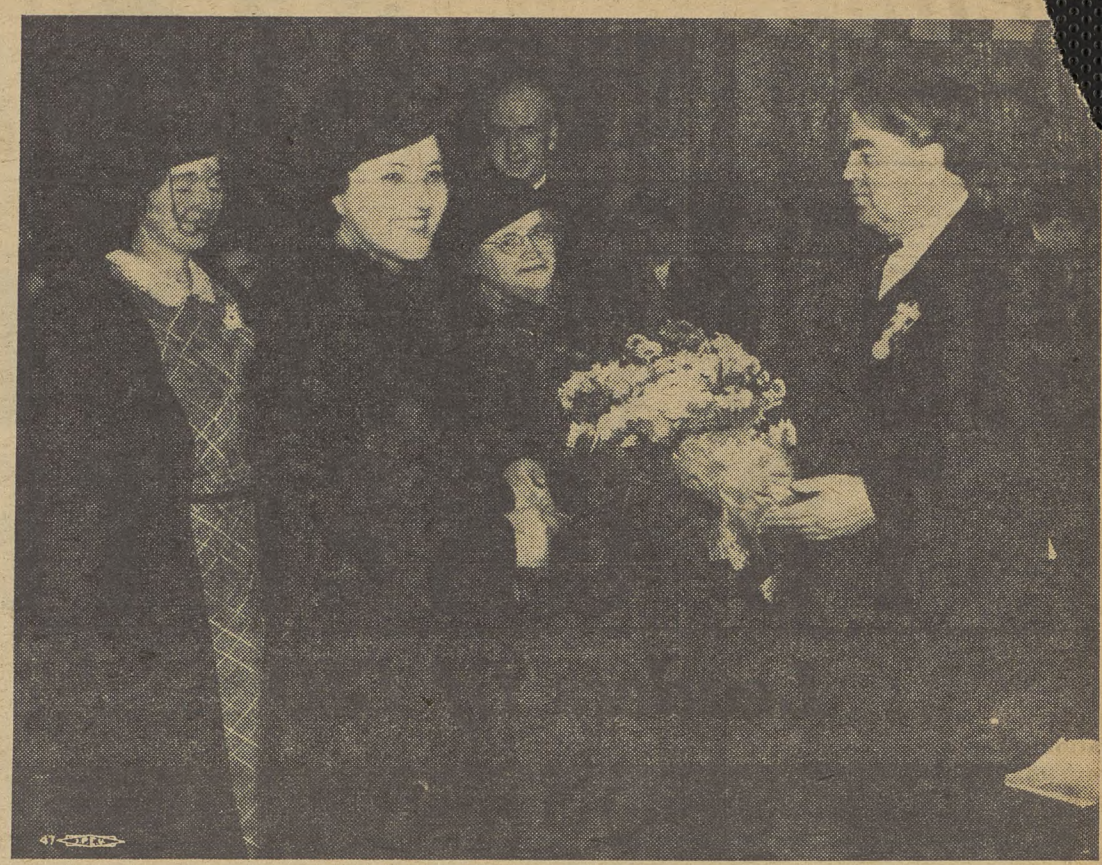
Pres. Dalrymple of the United Rubber Workers told of the difficulty in organizing workers at the Goodyear plant in Gadsden, Alabama, while Burt Nelson of the longshoremen's union warned that the "longer we put it off, the longer we hesitate, the tougher it will get down there, because in the south we have the people who are willing today to bring Fascism on the backs of the American people in order to keep what they have."

SOMETHING NEW!

San Francisco, (FP). — Gov. elect Culbert L. Olson will reverse the usual procedure in order to give Tom Mooney a break when he holds a hearing on the labor prisoner's application for a pardon.

Instead of requiring Mooney to prove by witnesses that he should be freed, Olson will require those who think Mooney is guilty to prove their case.

Broken Precedents



Usually it's the ladies who get the bouquets—but at the convention members of the auxiliaries from two CIO locals reversed the customary procedure. They're shown handing flowers to President John L. Lewis on the opening day of the session. The ladies came from steel and electrical union locals near Pittsburgh.

Delegates Assail Anti-Labor Policies Of Ford

PITTSBURGH.—Employers who have refused to sign contracts with CIO unions were scored by the delegates to the national convention in session here, the Ford Motor Company's conduct bringing forth the bitterest denunciation of all from the delegates.

Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers, charged that those employers who are refusing to recognize the union and sign contracts with it are "the greatest enemies of democracy in America."

Richard Frankensteen, UAW vice-president, called Henry Ford "a V-8 industrialist and a model-T sociologist" and said that the only car on the market today not made by union labor was the Ford car.

Delmont Garst, UAW delegate, outlined the history of the Ford Motor Co., showing the development of its anti-labor policy from the very beginning, and pointing out the falsity of Ford's much publicized "fair labor" policy. He compared the spy and police system used in Ford plants with that now functioning in Nazi Germany.

ON UNFAIR LIST

The resolution on the Ford Motor Co., passed unanimously, declared that if the company continued to refuse to bargain collective with the UAW, "the delegates assembled on behalf of their unions will treat Ford products as unfair, and will so advise their respective unions."

SUPPORT PWOC

Other resolutions passed earlier dealt with the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, in its struggle to get signed contracts with Armour and Co., and Swift and Co.

Pointing out that Armour has refused to negotiate a national agreement with the PWOC at a conference held in Chicago in September, the resolution requested the company to resume negotiations immediately with the union for the purpose of drawing up an agreement "covering wages, hours of labor and general conditions of employment."

SUPPORT FOR STRIKE

A second resolution pledged the moral support of the CIO to the packinghouse workers on strike at the Swift and Co. plant in Sioux City, Iowa, and instructed officers of the CIO to wire the company requesting that it settle the strike and stop attempting to destroy the union. Represenatives of all unions represented were also urged to send similar wires.

"We say, not only to the workers but to the general public, that the greatest enemies of democracy and civilization in this country today are the employers who refuse to recognize and deal with unions," declared Pres. Homer Martin of the UAW.

Calling for a boycott of Ford products until he signs a union contract, Van A. Bittner of the SWOC called upon the delegates to help make the flivver king realize that he "will either manufacture cars with an agreement with the auto union, or that he will not sell any cars in America.

"My friends, let us demonstrate here in America in a practical way, as we have this opportunity, that we are not going to allow industrialists or any other class of men in America to Hitlerize industry here in this country; and I say to you with all the earnestness I possess that it is far worse for Ford to practice his policy of Hitlerism here in the United States than it is for Hitler to practise his dictatorship in Nazi Germany."

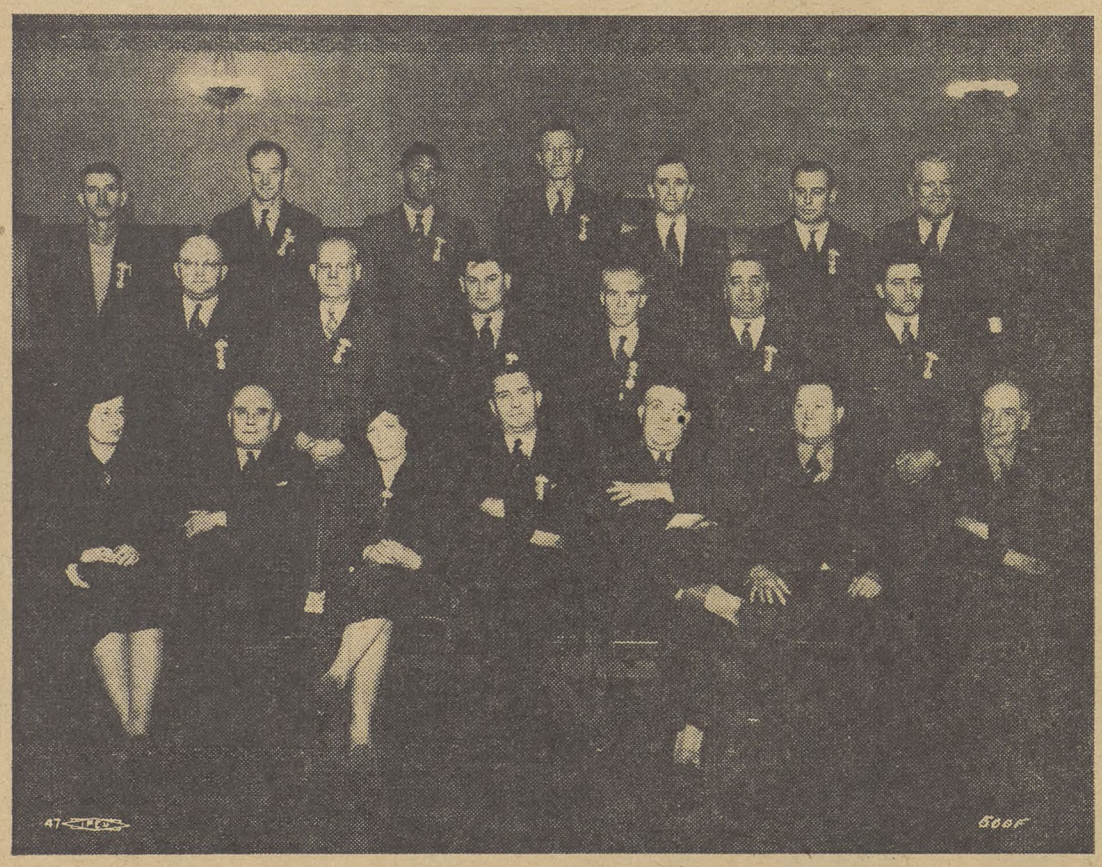
Steel Union Gets Contracts In Los Angeles

Los Angeles — CIO steel workers have been registering important gains in this city.

Recently they won a renewed contract with the Emsco Company which guarantees no wage cuts for a year and includes workers in a division previously not under contract. About 400 are covered in all.

Workers at the Bethlehem plant here won a major point when the company agreed to adjust all grievances through the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Lodge 1845.

From West Virginia



Members of the United Mine Workers and other CIO unions sent a strong and militant delegation to the convention from West Virginia.

Time Brings All Things!

PITTSBURGH.—Delegates to the convention had a good opportunity to see how the growth of CIO unionism has changed this city.

During one of the sessions a cop entered the hall to request a delegate to move his car, parked outside, in order not to block traffic. A few years ago, the presence of a policeman at a union meeting would have sent the delegates towards the exits—in a hurry.

Convention delegates, however, were given stickers for their cars granting them immunity from parking tickets during their stay here.

emocracy Keynotes Convention; CIO Moves Towards New Gains

CIO Constitution Wins Delegates' Approval

PITTSBURGH.—A constitution listing the ideals and objectives of the newly-created Congress of Industrial Organizations and giving the new body definite structural form won unanimous approval from delegates to the convention here.

With debate occurring on only a small number of sections of the document, which was read to the convention by Assistant CIO Counsel Joseph Kovner, the new constitution went into effect shortly before noon on the third day of the meeting.

Principal sections of the constitution include provisions for:

1. Changing the CIO name to "Congress of Industrial Organizations."
2. Affiliation of national and international unions, local industrial unions and industrial union councils, with a ruling that no affiliate may be suspended or expelled except on a two-thirds vote of the convention.
3. A president, two vice-presidents and a secretary, to be elected each year at the convention, as well as an executive board consisting of one member from each national or international union and organizing committee.
4. The annual convention as the supreme authority of the CIO, with broad supervisory and regulatory powers assigned to the board.

MOST POWERFUL

The preamble to the constitution took note of the fact that in three years "a magnificent record of achievement and overwhelming mass support established the CIO as the most powerful and progressive labor force in this country."

American workers have gained "a new freedom" through the CIO, it continued, and have "forged the instrumentality whereby labor will achieve and extend industrial and political democracy."

LIST OBJECTS

Objects of the CIO are listed in Article II of the constitution as designed:

"To bring about the effective organization of the working men and women of America regardless of race, creed, color or nationality, and to unite them for common action into labor unions for their mutual aid and protection;

"To extend the benefits of collective bargaining and to secure for the workers means to establish peaceful relations with their employers, by forming labor unions capable of dealing with modern aggregates of industry and finance;

TO AID DEMOCRACY

"To maintain determined adherence to obligations and responsibilities under collective bargaining and wage agreements;

"To secure legislation safe-

(Continued on Page 8)

Keep Wagner Act As Is!

Pittsburgh — The CIO convention went on record to offer firm resistance to amending the Wagner Act.

Unity, Liberalism Mark Sessions

PITTSBURGH—The CIO was transformed from a Committee to a great Congress of American labor at its first constitutional Convention. In adopting the name Congress of Industrial Organizations and a democratic constitution, the convention made history by formally launching a new labor movement dedicated to the organization of all unorganized, the preservation of industrial union rights and to a progressive program for advancing the workers' interests on all fields.

The 519 delegates who crowded into the Grotto on Pittsburgh's North Side showed a tremendous spirit of unity. By unanimous vote they accepted the reports of the officers of the Committee for Industrial Organization, adopted a constitution already famed for its democratic provisions, and elected officers for the new CIO.

John L. Lewis, whose leadership of the forces of organized labor in the mass production industries brought him acclaim, both in the reports of the committees and in the speeches of the delegates, was elected first president of the CIO.

A tumultuous half-hour demonstration followed his nomination by soft-spoken Philip Murray of the United Mine Workers and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

As Murray placed Lewis's name before the convention, the delegates broke loose with cheering, shouting and marching. Similar demonstrations greeted the nomination and election of Murray and Sidney Hillman as vice-presidents, and James B. Carey of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers as secretary.

Scores of resolutions passed in the closing days of the convention indicated that the CIO was determined to stand behind those progressive forces which are seeking to strengthen democracy in the United States and in the world, and to aid every legitimate cause in behalf of the people.

The true democracy of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was well illustrated in the new constitution, adopted by the unanimous vote of the delegates. Guarantees to safeguard the right of members and of affiliated unions are contained in every section, while the objects of the organization are defined as:

1. To organize the working men and women of America regardless of "race, creed, color or nationality."
2. Extend the benefits of collective bargaining and "to secure for the workers means to establish peaceful relations with their employers."
3. To respect collective bargaining obligations and responsibilities.
4. To secure legislation safeguarding the "economic security and social welfare" of the workers of America, to

(Continued on Page 8)

Gifts

Pittsburgh — Pres. John L. Lewis, Vice-Presidents Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman and Director John Brophy received gold watches as tokens of esteem from the executive board of the United Automobile Workers.

The efforts of the CIO officers in helping to bring unity to the UAW were lauded by Pres. Homer Martin, who said "there is no language that can fully represent our feelings of appreciation."

Lewis, Murray, Hillman, Carey Elected To Office

PITTSBURGH—Officers to guide the destinies of the newly-named Congress of Industrial Organizations through the coming year were unanimously elected on the final day of the CIO convention by wildly cheering delegates who rocked the walls of Grotto hall here with their deafening cheers.

Chairman John L. Lewis, head of the CIO since its formation, was elected president by acclamation, following a demonstration unparalleled in the history of American labor. Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, were chosen as the two vice-presidents specified in the new CIO constitution, and James Carey, youthful president of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, was elected secretary.

The secretary was instructed by the delegates to record that the officers were elected by a unanimous vote.

The convention hall was turned into a shouting, cheering, stamping mass of humanity following Murray's speech nominating "one of God's noble men" John L. Lewis as president.

HAILS LEWIS

Recalling outstanding events in the life of Lewis during the 26 years he had known him, Murray hailed him as a labor leader who has spent his life in the "service of his union and the service of his nation."

"His works, his actions, have won him the universal respect and admiration of the workers of the United States of America," Murray told the delegates. "He is respected and admired by the great leaders of business and finance, because they know that when he makes a promise, that promise will be fulfilled."

Lewis' speech of acceptance came after repeated hammering of the gavel by acting chairman Thomas Kennedy finally quieted the delegates, who for half an hour staged a tumultuous ovation for Lewis, with horns, whistles, hammerings on tables and floor, and showers of confetti and colored balloons.

"I AM YOUR SERVANT"

"I am your servant," Lewis said when quiet had been restored, "and proudly so. If I fail to understand my instructions, if I fail to comprehend your cause, if I fail to carry out what is in the hearts of the working people of this country, no chamber of commerce need fear me, because the minute I fail to do these things, my influence is gone, my voice fails, and I am of no value.

"But if I really represent what lies in the minds and hearts of the working men and women of America, let them beware.

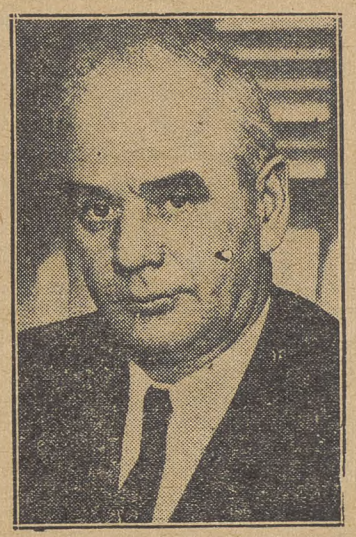
"I hope that what I do in this coming year will meet with your approval, as what I did last year and before has met with your approval," he continued. "I only hope that I can justify that confidence."

Murray was nominated by Van A. Bittner, SWOC director in the Chicago district, who told the delegates that "no man in America has done more for the working people in negotiations with employers than this man."

Expressing his appreciation for the confidence the CIO delegates were showing in him, Murray in his speech of acceptance said: "I know of no institution in America that has rendered more service to the American people than the

(Continued on Page 8)

Vice-President



Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, who was elected vice-president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

New Constitution Seen "Simple, Democratic"

PITTSBURGH—The new constitution of the Congress of Industrial Organizations is a "simple" and "democratic" document, in the opinion of Pres. John L. Lewis.

"There are certain major points in the constitution," he told the convention.

"One is its democracy in the creation of a governing board for the organization, a representative board composed of representatives from each affiliated organization.

LIMITS POWERS

"It conveys a grant of authority to the board and to the officers, and at the same time fixes the limitations of that authority, beyond which an officer and a board may not go, and creates a right of appeal to the convention from those acts.

"This constitution as recommended by the committee is merely a common sense crystallization of democratic rules of procedure for an organization to be governed for one year."

Sec. Treas. Thomas Kennedy of the United Mine Workers, who headed the constitution committee, was called to the speaker's stand by Vice-Chairman Hillman after the delegates had given the committee a rising vote of thanks for its endeavors.

Kennedy, who is lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, thanked the delegates for their "confidence" in the committee, but added that "we want to say that we don't agree with the statement of Pres. Lewis this morning that we are experts.

"We are not experts and please don't classify us as constitutional experts.

"We are just common ordinary workers like yourselves. We tried to give a simple constitution to this convention; we believe we did a good job, and we have established the foundation upon which we can write continued progress into the history of this organization."

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

John L. Lewis ..... President
Philip Murray ..... Vice-President
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-President
James B. Carey ..... Secretary
John Brophy ..... Director
Len De Caux ..... Editor and Publicity Director

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A Speech Of Acceptance

By President John L. Lewis

This election marks my transition from the role of "an unscrupulous and tyrannical dictator" to the role of a servant of a constitutional democracy, a constitutional labor movement—some change for a dictator!

What is there that one can say under circumstances such as these? Words after all are rather futile things and weak. The things that count in life are deeds and purposes and the equities of proper relationships. Unless my thoughts and purposes are in some degree virtuous and meritorious, it would be a futile thing for me to undertake to impress people with their merit and virtue.

Men and women judge for themselves. They judge as they see and as they learn in the experiences of life. So after all, no word of mine can add to that which you have done in selecting me as your servant, because your servant I am, and proud to be so.

Each f you sitting here who have participated in this election act now for yourselves. You are here representing the men and women who stand behind you in their home localities and who sent you here in a representative capacity, because, first, they have confidence in you, and then, secondly, they hope that something you do will be helpful to them, will help them to ease the burdens of everyday existence, help them to stave off that ever-visible fear of tomorrow in the ill days of adversity.

FEEL STRONGER

They feel stronger in association each with the other, and they feel stronger in selecting you as their representative to come here to the Congress of all labor in the United States and Canada, to reason each with the other, to resolve to do those things that you mutually agree may be desirable.

No word nor deed of mine can add to that responsibility nor the right of your representation, nor the merit of your cause, because after all I merely undertake to express and articulate in a public way the things that you say to me, the instructions you impose upon me, and the things that are in the hearts of the men and women back in the organizations, and back in the homes of the workers in America's industries.

WORKERS' CONFIDENCE

If I fail to understand my instructions, if I fail to comprehend what you really mean in your resolves, if I fail to carry out the purposes and the idealism that is in the hearts of the workers of this country, no chamber of commerce and no association of manufacturers, no politician in this country need fear my influence, because the moment I fail to do those things the confidence of the workers of this country will be withdrawn from me and my influence will be gone, and my voice will be of no more value than that of the most humble citizen going about his obscure toil.

And if it may at any time be true, as some say, that I misrepresent the aims of the workers of this country, then let all of the enemies of labor be of good cheer, because under those circumstances I will lack the power to discommode them or inconvenience them or disarrange their affairs, or trample upon their special privileges.

ENEMIES BEWARE

But if in reverse ratio I do in truth and in fact represent what really lies in the hearts and in the minds of those millions of men and women, then let their enemies beware and let their adversaries take counsel, because that is a force and an influence, a power that cannot be retained in economic or social bondage, and it is time for those who desire to retain special privileges to undertake to confer with labor and adjust their problems.

My strength is the strength of the multitude when the multitude gives me a grant of authority to represent it, but when they send their grant of authority then my strength is multiplied and multiplied in progressive ratio, and it becomes a strength to be reckoned with in the realm of affairs in our democracy, and in this day.

A LIVING TESTIMONIAL

There are those who profess to believe—and some of them have so cried it aloud in the market places, and in the counting houses, and upon the street corners—that the membership of the CIO has merely been dragooned and regimented into these magnificent organizations to serve the selfish purposes of some of its leaders, particularly including myself. Those who say that decry their own intelligence, and they make a mock of their own intellectual powers. And you delegates here today in this great convention are a living, breathing human testimonial in opposition to that belief and that feeling.

But three or four days ago a great newspaper, to wit, The Chicago Tribune, published by Mr. McCormick—who is something of a Pharisee after all, because he believes himself to be better than other men—said that the CIO was a tottering empire, and that its Chairman, John Lewis, was reeling and staggering from the forces of dissolution that were at work in the CIO.

Well, if a man who happens to have some money and happens to wish to publish a newspaper, happens also to wish to publish a lie in that newspaper, I suppose there is nothing we can do about it.

That is part of the freedom of the press, to denounce, to misinterpret, to misrepresent, to slander, to lie with impunity against individuals, against movements, against the labor movement, against the CIO; but that newspaper and that publisher must be confounded if the press associations which serve his publication properly recount the events of today in this convention, and measurably appraise what lies in your hearts, and what is on the records of this convention as indicating the form and structure and potentialities of our movement.

WHEN FACTS BELIE

After all, it does not make any difference what people may say about us as individuals or as an organization, to our detriment, if the facts belie the statement. And it is to our interest to see that the facts do belie the statements of that character.

But enough of this; I must not take your time in any philosophical discussion of the ethics of these matters, interesting as they are, except to say to you that I hope what I do tomorrow and next year will meet your approbation and approval as obviously as what I have done yesterday and last year has met your approval today.

After all, you know it does not take much talent, nor much character, nor much ability to be a general of a great army if the army and the officers of its line are of such a high character, such great ability, so self-sacrificing, and so energetic that they go out and accomplish their program without the aid of the general or the general staff. You know, lots of generals are merely around when there is something going on, and then they take the credit for what has been done.

CREDIT AND CRITICISM

I am particularly fortunate in that, because any time a great segment of our movement goes out and accomplishes almost the impossible in changing conditions of industry and rationalizing the relationship, John Lewis gets some of the profit from it, whereas John Lewis did not really do it; he was only around at the moment we came to announce it and got in on part of the glory. Don't underestimate those things. By the same token, John Lewis has to pay for it in reverse criticism when any unit of our movement is accused of doing something that displeases someone else.

So how could one fail to show some progress, as the record in this convention shows, when he has behind him a glorious army like the four million members of the CIO? How could he fail, my friends; how could he fail?

I extend my personal thanks for your confidence, and I appreciate profoundly in every personal sense the honor you have conferred upon me. I only hope, I only hope that I can justify that confidence.

Present Portrait to Lewis

"To John L. Lewis. From the United Office & Professional Workers of America. In appreciation of his guidance and leadership. First Convention, Congress of Industrial Organizations. Pittsburgh, November 14, 1938."

With these words President Lewis Merrill of the UOPWA presented the portrait shown above to the CIO leader at the convention's opening session.

"You were the first important national leader to accept the organization of white collar workers as a practical possibility," Merrill said. Your council and guidance have been invaluable and inspiring."

The portrait, painted by M. J. Kallem of the United American Artists, UOPWA local, bears the union label in its lower right hand corner.

CIO Pledges Aid To Latin Americans

Pittsburgh — Aid to Latin American workers in their fight to preserve democracy was pledged by the CIO convention.

The resolution said:

"WHEREAS: Labor organizations in the Western Hemisphere have common interests in their struggle to improve the living conditions of the masses of the people and defend democratic institutions. The first step towards the unity of the workers of the Western Hemisphere was taken in the formation of the Federation of Latin American Labor Unions which Chairman Lewis attended as fraternal delegate; therefore be it

"RESOLVED: That the CIO commends the efforts of John L. Lewis in contributing to the unity and the solidarity of American workers and extends its fraternal greetings to the Latin American Federation of Labor Unions, and pledges its support to the efforts of the masses of Latin American workers to achieve economic and political democracy."

CIO Goal - - Labor Unity

CIO Stand On Unity

BY SIDNEY HILLMAN
Vice-President, CIO

(Speech delivered at the CIO convention during discussion of resolution on labor unity.)

The usual effort will ,of course, be made to confuse the public mind as to the position of the Committee for Industrial Organization on this, one of the most important questions confronting the labor movement and the country. Our position, as I understand it today, is no different from our position of a year ago. As a matter of fact, not different from the position which we took three years ago.

It was not the act of those who organized the Committee for Industrial Organization which has brought division in the labor movement. We made every effort, both before and after the organization of the CIO to organize the unorganized workers within the fold of the American Federation of Labor.

GUILTY OF ORGANIZING

Our only guilt was that we were not satisfied to sit back with folded hands while the labor movement remained weak, ineffective, and in the process of disintegration. Instead, we insisted that the unorganized workers of this country must be organized. For that crime we were expelled from the American Federation of Labor and compelled to continue our work outside of its ranks. The last three years provide the best testimony of the correctness of our position.

Here we are, a powerful, constructive labor movement. Not only has this movement brought millions of workers within our own fold, but our efforts have increased the membership and the power of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

In our conference in Atlantic City a year ago we initiated the move for peace and unity. You have heard in the report of your committee the proposals which were made to us as a condition for unity. To sum up briefly, they amounted to an agreement to again participate in the disintegration of the American labor movement. We did not then consider and do not now consider that the acceptance of such proposals would lead to a unified labor movement.

Yes, I want, as you all want, a unified labor movement. But we also agree that two organizations are certainly better than no organization at all, and it was in the direction of complete disintegration that we were drifting more and more rapidly in the years from 1929 on. As a matter of fact, the record of the 20's shows that even in those years of so-called prosperity the labor movement was losing instead of gaining membership.

One of our important tasks today is to put an end to the campaign of falsification and misrepresentation which has been directed against the Committee for Industrial Organization. We have to make our position so plain that even some of the newspapers will not be able to misinterpret it.

That position has been simply and clearly stated here—yes, we are for a unified labor movement. We believe that it will serve the best interests of labor and therefore of our country as well.

But we do not consider that unity will serve either purpose if it means retreat, if it means the surrender of the great achievements of the last few years, and of the abandonment of the opportunity that I am sure lies ahead of bringing complete organization to the tens of millions of workers engaged in industry and service.

ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLE

Today we can say that the fundamental principle we have fought for has proved itself essential to a healthy, growing, constructive, effective labor movement, the principle of industrial organization with no reservations, with no interpretations. We mean by the industrial form of organization that all the workers engaged in the mass production industries must be given the opportunity to join one organization and to carry on the struggle for the satisfaction of their just demands as a single and united group.

Whenever the validity and necessity of the industrial form of organization is conceded we will, of course, be willing to go into any conference and give our full co-operation towards working out the details of a program of unity.

We also say, and it ought to be understood, that this organization will stand back of all of its affiliates and give them full protection in such negotiations, whether they

SIDNEY HILLMAN

are large or small organizations, so that the gains which they have made may be preserved and extended.

I believe that this position is clear and it will be made more emphatic and definite when formally approved and adopted by this great convention.

Thus, again today we offer to co-operate with the organizations of the American Federation of Labor in establishing a unified American labor movement. But we also serve notice on them and on the country that we are here organizing ourselves on a solid and permanent basis to carry on the fight for the complete organization of American industry.

With or without the American Federation of Labor we shall proceed surely and steadfastly towards our goal.

Executive Board

Following is a nearly complete list of members of the CIO Executive Board:

United Rubber Workers of America, Sherman Dalrymple; Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, Lewis Alan Berne; United Automobile Workers of America, Homer Martin; United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers, Donald Henderson; Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Jacob S. Potofsky; American Communications Association, Mervyn Rathborne; Natl. Assn. of Die Casting Workers, George Peacock; Distillery Workers Org. Comm., Clinton S. Golden.

United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, Julius Emspak; Farm Equipment Workers Org. Comm., Grant Oakes; United Federal Workers, Jacob Baker; Fishermen's Council, Joseph Jurick; Fur Workers Intl. Union, Ben Gold; Furniture Workers of America, Morris Muster; Federation of Flat Glass Workers, Paul Fuller; Inland Boatmen's Union, C. W. Deal.

Amal. Assn. Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, Frank Bennett; Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, H. R. Bridges; Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., S. J. Hogan; Intl. Union Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, John Green; Natl. Maritime Union, Joseph Curran; Intl. Union Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, Reid Robinson.

United Mine Workers of America, Thomas Kennedy; American Newspaper Guild, Heywood Broun; United Office & Professional Workers, Lewis Merrill; Oil Workers Intl. Union, Harvey Fremming; Packinghouse Workers Org. Comm., Don Harris; Quarry Workers Intl. Union, John C. Lawson; United Retail & Wholesale Employes, Samuel Wolchok.

Aluminum Workers of America, N. A. Zonarich; United Shoe Workers of America, Powers Hapgood; State, County & Municipal Workers, Abram Flaxer; Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Van A. Bittner; Textile Workers Organizing Committee, Emil Rieve; Toy & Novelty Workers Org. Comm., A. H. Esposite; Transport Workers Union, Michael Quill; Intl. Woodworkers of America, Harold J. Pritchett; Utility Workers Org. Committee, Allan S. Haywood.

Recommend Legislative Campaign

Pittsburgh — The CIO convention, declaring that "progressive legislative programs be carried through in the several states," urged that all affiliated organizations and members "give full support to properly drafted state legislation, models of which have been prepared by the Legal Department of the CIO, for the following purposes:

"1, To establish a state labor relations board for the prevention of unfair labor practices by employers;

"2, To prohibit the eviction of unemployed persons and employers involved in labor disputes;

"3, To limit the authority of courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes as covered by the Norris-LaGuardia Act for the Federal Judiciary;

CIVIL LIBERTIES

"4, To prohibit local laws interfering with the free exercise of civil liberties;

"5, To limit and regulate the appointment of deputy sheriffs and state police and prohibit their payment by private corporations;

'6, To limit and regulate the activities of private detectives, private police and private guards;

"7, To require the incorporation of collective bargaining provisions in contracts between the state and private persons; and

"8, To require the regular payment of wages when due and provide machinery for the collection of wage claims."

Aims, Ideals Of CIO Will Be Upheld

PITTSBURGH—The Congress of Industrial Organizations went on record here to accept the "goal of unity in the labor movement" while emphasizing that "there can be no compromise" with the CIO's fundamental purpose and aim of organizing workers into powerful industrial unions, nor with its obligation to fully protect the rights and interests of all its members and affiliated organizations."

With a roaring shout of approval the delegates unanimously accepted the CIO stand on peace outlined by the Committee on Officers' Reports.

Their action came after prolonged discussion, during which a number of delegates expressed their endorsement of the committee report. The committee itself approved the general peace statement enunciated in Pres. Lewis' report to the convention.

Action on the committee report came shortly after Pres. Lewis had read a letter to the convention from Pres. Franklin Roosevelt to the delegates.

The Chief Executive noted in his message that "the wage earners of the United States have made great progress in recent years in regard to wages, hours of labor, general working conditions and economic security.

FDR MESSAGE

"This has been made possible through their cooperation with other great groups of Americans in formulating and carrying out a progressive program to elevate labor standards in the public interest.

"If the great gains already made are to be consolidated for the benefit of workers as well as management, it is essential that there be cooperation among the wage earning groups and because of this, I venture to express the hope, as I did also to the American Federation of Labor convention delegates, that every possible door to access to peace and progress in the affairs of organized labor in the United States be left open."

LONG CHEERING

When Pres. Lewis concluded his reading of the message, the delegates rose spontaneously and cheered for several minutes, while photographers' flashlight bulbs and movie newsreel lights brightened the hall.

Lewis announced, when the demonstration had subsided, that "the letter of the President will be referred to the appropriate convention committee and given the most earnest and profound consideration in the later deliberation of the convention."

COMMITTEE REPORT

The Committee on Officers' Reports, appearing before the convention the following day after several hours of deliberation, declared:

"Your Committee recognized that the CIO, its leaders and members are fully conscious of the deep responsibility which they have to the nation in regard to this program.

"Your Committee herewith recommends that the following constitute the declaration of policy of the CIO in regard to the problem of a unified labor movement:

CIO POLICY

"The CIO states with finality that there can be no compromise with its fundamental purpose and aim of organizing workers into powerful industrial unions, nor with its obligation to fully protect the rights and interests of all its members and affiliated organizations. The CIO accepts the goal of unity in the labor movement and declares that any program for the attainment of such a goal must embrace as an essential prelude those fundamental purposes and principles."

The report gave a brief summary of the peace meetings in Washington last autumn between representatives of the CIO and AFL, charging that the AFL committee "lacked any vestige of authority" to bind the various interested unions of the federation to any program of action.

NO ABANDONMENT

Further, it charged that the proposals of the AFL committee "essentially involved the abandonment by the CIO of all of its industrial unions and their members. This proposal was definitely rejected by the CIO committee.

"No agreement could therefore be reached that provided for the recognition in principle of industrial unionism for the protection in fact of the existing CIO industrial unions."

DELEGATES AGREE

From the dozen delegates who addressed the convention, there came firm admonition not to compromise CIO basic principles.

"There is no unity in the AFL —it is disunity," declared Delegate Cannon, representing the Lower Bucks Co. (Pa.) Industrial Union Council.

"PEACE WITHOUT PIECES"

Said Pres. James B. Carey of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers: "I would like to have the honor of making the shortest speech of the convention. The CIO wants peace without pieces."

"We leave the door wide open for a unified labor movement in this country," commented Van A. Bittner, SWOC director in the midwest. "But we say we are not going to sacrifice the principles upon which the CIO has been founded and has been built to the tremendous proportions we have at this time."

NO SPLINTERING

"We all want peace—it is wonderful," said Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union.

"But I don't think the United Mine Workers of America are prepared to be cut up into 25 craft unions, and the steel workers are not prepared to be cut up into 25 craft unions, and I don't think Jim Carey's organization is prepared to be cut up into 27 craft unions, nor the white-collar professional and office workers that we have organized should be put back again without organization.

"I am speaking for the Transport Workers Union, and by God we will not be cut up; and that can be said for the other unions, such as the automobile workers and all the others down the line; the same can be said for every organization represented here."

Lewis Scores Nazi Barbarism

Sees Labor Unions As Bulwark Of Democracy

PITTSBURGH.—Tying up the campaign of slander and abuse against the CIO to the sinister forces now at work in Germany and other parts of the world, CIO Chairman John L. Lewis hurled a ringing challenge to the enemies of labor and democracy in his opening speech to the first national convention of the CIO meeting here.

"There are troublous times in the world of affairs," Lewis warned. "We cannot preserve democracy here in our own country if we encourage as a people the overwhelming tidal wave of criticism, slander and abuse for an American institution like the CIO that stands for the protection of the privileges of all Americans, whether they be gentiles or Jews or of any creed or religion, or any school of thought that maintains its respect for our institutions."

"We stand appalled today at what we witness in Europe. Whose heart can fail to become anguished as he reads in the daily press of the terrible abuses and atrocities and indignities and brutalities that are now being inflicted by the German government and some of the German people on the Jews of that nation?

FAVORS PROTEST

Speaking a day before Pres. Roosevelt's sharp message to Germany, Lewis said he hoped the government would "make strong representations . . . protesting the actions" of the Nazis "in permitting these atrocities to be inflicted on the Jewish people.

"I say to the government of the United States if, as and when it takes that action, the 20,000,000 members of the CIO and their dependents will support the government and uphold it hands."

ASSAILS ANTI-SEMITISM

Lewis called Hitler's anti-semitic policies "one of the most appalling events in history, shameful to our concept of the ethics of our modern civilization which we boast of, harking back to the practices of the mediaeval ages."

Recalling that in Germany the persecution of the Jews was preceded by the destruction of the labor movement in that country, Lewis warned the "rich and influential," both Jew and Gentile that "you cannot strike down in this country through the use of your influence, great as it may be, a powerful movement of the workers under the banner of the CIO who stand for equality of protection to any group, any minority, any religion that exists here in our country."

Scoring Hitler as "this mad, bloodthirsty wolf" Lewis said that the time might come when the German dictator would try to "extend his domain into the realm of the Western hemisphere."

If this should happen, it would be the workers of America who would be called upon to defend the country, man its industries, protect the institutions of the nation and "do the suffering and the dying," Lewis declared.

WORKERS' SACRIFICES

"The workers of this country will never make anything out of war. They merely work and sweat and fight and die. Someone else takes the profits. Who took the profits in the last war? Not labor. If war comes the United States will need the cooperation of the millions of workers that are members of the CIO."

The CIO is here to stay, Lewis said, and can be destroyed by neither opposition nor misrepresentation. He advised "the people in high places" who "have opened the sluice gates of adverse propaganda against the CIO" to wake up and notice that their efforts are futile, for the old order passed away.

He warned them that "the day may come when they individually will be rushing to the CIO and begging for its protection for their special privileges and their wealth."

INTEREST IN CIO

Lewis commented on the general interest aroused by the CIO and the wide acclaim given to its affairs.

This, he said, was because "there has been born in America a new, modern labor movement dedicated to the proposition that all who labor are entitled to equality of opportunity, the right to organize, the right to participate in the bounties and the blessings of this country and our government.

AFL FAILED

Recalling that it was just 57 years ago that Samuel Gompers founded the AFL in the same city and almost on the same day of the month, Lewis said that while that labor movement served well for a generation, it was not suited to the mass production of the machine age.

He contrasted Pittsburgh today since the advent of the CIO with the period when the AFL was trying to organize it. The CIO has done in less than three years what the AFL was unable to do in more than 50, he said.

"The Pittsburgh area today is the most completely organized area in industrial America. Whether you come into Pittsburgh through the Ohio Valley, the Monongahela Valley or the gateway of the Allegheny, you pass along miles of great industrial plants where the CIO has established collective bargaining and where the employes are members of the CIO."

LAUDS SWOC RECORD

Lewis praised Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and vice-president of the United Mine Workers for the services he had rendered to the labor movement and to America.

More than 540 companies engaged in the manufacture and fabrication of steel have signed contracts with SWOC, Lewis said, and in every one of the plants peaceful and satisfactory relations between management and labor have been established.

Mine Union Membership

Pittsburgh. — "On October 1, 1938, my office certified to Pres. Lewis that our membership as of that date was 612,113 members. I repeat that statement to this convention this morning and I brand Pres. Green of the AFL as an unmitigated liar when he makes the statement to the contrary" — Sec.-Treas. Kennedy of the miners' union.

Oldest

"Tennessee" Smith, 85, long-time member of the United Mine Workers, and a convention delegate, who failed to act his age. He paid close attention to the daily proceedings.

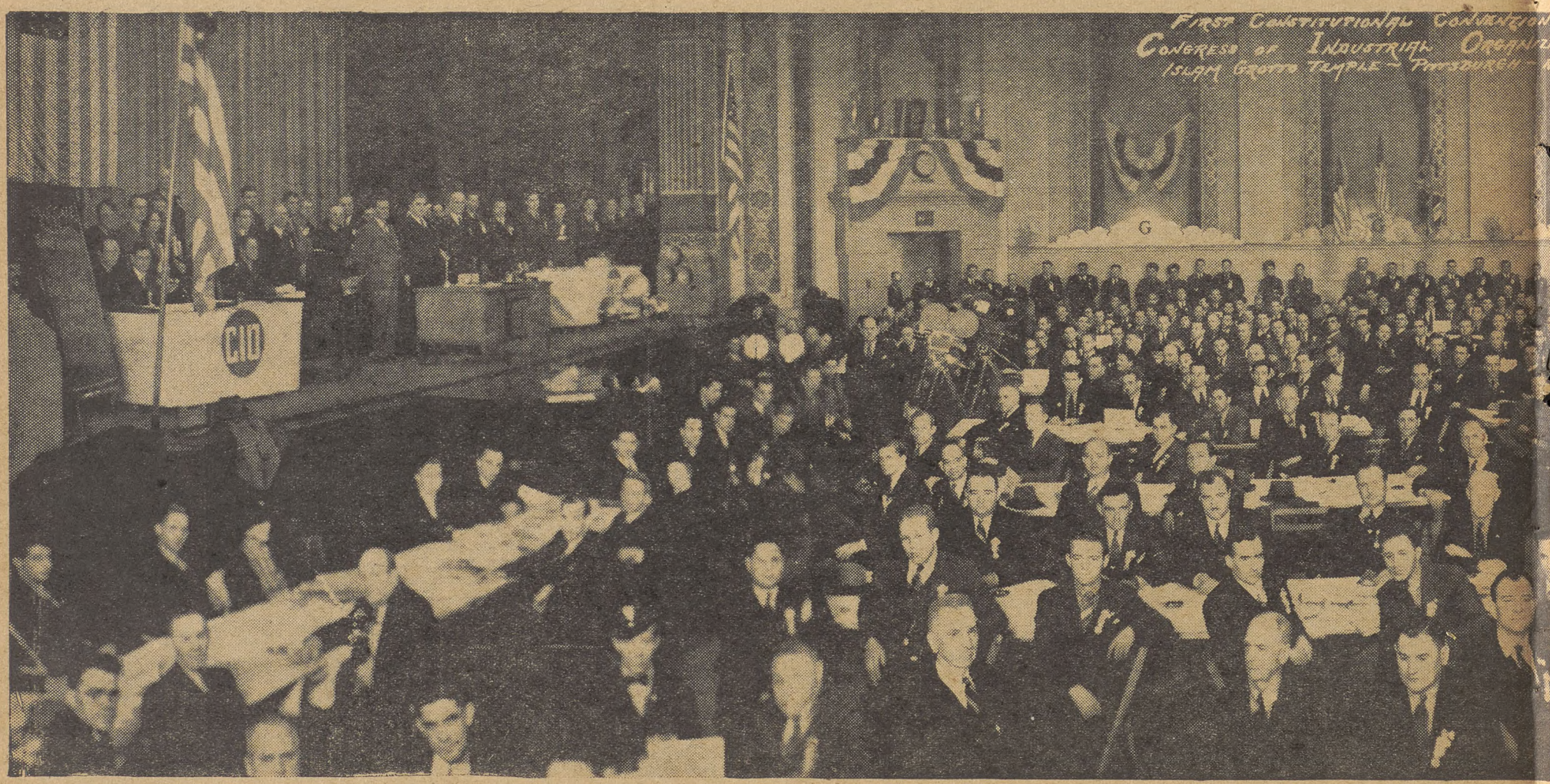
Delegates Cheer FDR Note To Nazis

PITTSBURGH—President Roosevelt's denunciation of the Nazi persecution of the Jews in Germany was approved unanimously by delegates to the national CIO convention in an outburst of cheers that shook the hall.

The resolution, introduced by C. W. Deal, president of the Inland Boatmen of the Pacific, pledged the "whole-hearted endorsement" of the President's statement, and endorsed his efforts "to prevent Nazism from gaining a foothold in the western hemisphere.

Convention rules were suspended to permit the delegates to vote on the resolution, which the delegates instructed officers to telegraph to the White House.

500 Delegates Help Build



Panorama photograph of the first constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Islam Grotto, P ized workers. Leaders of the organization can be seen on the stage at left, while in the back of the hall and in the balcony are from every state in the nation, from Canada and from the Hawaiian Islands, representing more than 20,000,000 workers and t

Chicago Massacre Victims Receive Delegates' Homage

Pittsburgh—Standing in silence for two minutes, delegates to the CIO convention here paid tribute to the memory of ten workers killed in the Memorial Day massacre in Chicago last year.

In response to a resolution passed unanimously, the hundreds of delegates and visitors rose to their feet and stood with bowed heads as the seconds ticked off slowly during the dead silence that suddenly had blotted out all sound through the big hall.

When this action, one of the most dramatic incidents of the whole convention, was brought to a close by the sharp rap of the chairman's gavel, Van A. Bittner, chairman of the resolutions' committee, rose to his feet to put upon the record the names of the ten men who were shot down near the plant of the Republic Steel Corporation in South Chicago, on Memorial Day, 1937:

Earl Hensley, Kenneth Reed, Sam Popovich, Alfred Causey, Joe Rothmund, Anthony Taglieri, Hilding Anderson, Otis Jones, Leo Francisco and Lee Tisdale.

"This silence of the delegates to this great convention, representing the 4,000,000 members of the Congress of Industrial Organiations," Bittner said, "is the most eloquent tribute that could be paid to those valient soldiers who died in South Chicago in the Memorial Day massacre during the strike against the Republic Steel Corporation in that section."

The resolution passed in honor of the slain men also asked that the CIO devote itself to putting an end to the conditions which led to the murder of workers struggling to better their lot.

Messenger Boys Hail CIO In 'Wire'

PITTSBURGH—A huge telegram to John L. Lewis was carried down the aisles of the CIO convention hall by a group of Postal Telegraph messenger boys as a token of thanks to the CIO "on behalf of 30,000 messenger boys in the United States."

The message, six by ten feet, praised the American Communications Assn., CIO union to which the messengers are affiliated, for defeating the attempted evasion of the $11 minimum wage guaranteed under the new wage-hour law.

"This victory means $5,000,000," the telegram read.

Speaker

Miss Josephine Roche, guest speaker at the convention, who called for support of the government's health program.

Textile Union Renews 900 Contracts

New York — Textile Workers Organizing Committee victories continue to pile up. Latest report of Emil Rieve, executive director, shows four new contracts covering 1000 workers and 29 renewals covering 13,500, as well as six major wins in Labor Board elections—five of them in the south.

Renewals of pacts with some 900 firms are almost 100 per cent now, according to Rieve, who also points out that many new firms that had held out for some time were being brought into the contract fold.

Miss Lewis Gets U. S. Appointment

Washington — Kathryn Lewis, daughter and secretary of CIO President John L. Lewis, has been appointed as one or the U. S. governmental delegates to the coming Pan-American conference at Lima, Peru.

Miss Lewis is the youngest person ever to represent the government on an official mission of this nature.

Miss Roche Tells Need Of U. S. Health Action

PITTSBURGH — Miss Josephine Roche, head of the President's U. S. committee on health and described as "the greatest woman of our time in this country," told delegates to the CIO convention that they must work with the government to help initiate programs to protect the health and the well-being of the people.

Miss Roche, who inherited a Colorado coal mine in the pre-war years and demonstrated to the country that profits could be maintained without sacrificing the workers, received a standing ovation from the delegates.

"You are meeting here this week to re-affirm and to apply in terms of today's human needs that constitutional guarantee of our right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness which the time-honored document of the founders of the nation sets forth."

PRAISES CIO

Of Pres. Lewis, Miss Roche continued, "more truly than anyone else I think it may be said actually he has sleeplessly maintained the American ideal.

"And with his leadership, and with your permanently organized, mounting membership, your far-reaching plans for economic and social justice, you constitute an invincible advance guard, you open the way for all open-minded and progressive men and women to unite in a concerted and cooperating effort to reach that American objective which was set for all of us by America's founders, "Equal opportunity for all and special privilege to none."

HEALTH PROBLEM

Not least among the tasks of making America a better place to live, she added, is that of meeting the health needs of the population.

The "shocking and preventable toll" which disease and death are taking, she went on, are making more serious the "desperate problems of unemployment, dependency and poverty."

"Illness and death," Miss Roche pointed out, "rapidly increase their toll as income goes down; medical care decreases sharply as the need for it mounts."

WINS WELCOME

Last summer, she recalled, the President's Interdepartmental Conference on Health and Industrial Hygiene, held a conference in Washington at which a program for federal expenditures to increase the health facilities of the nation was outlined.

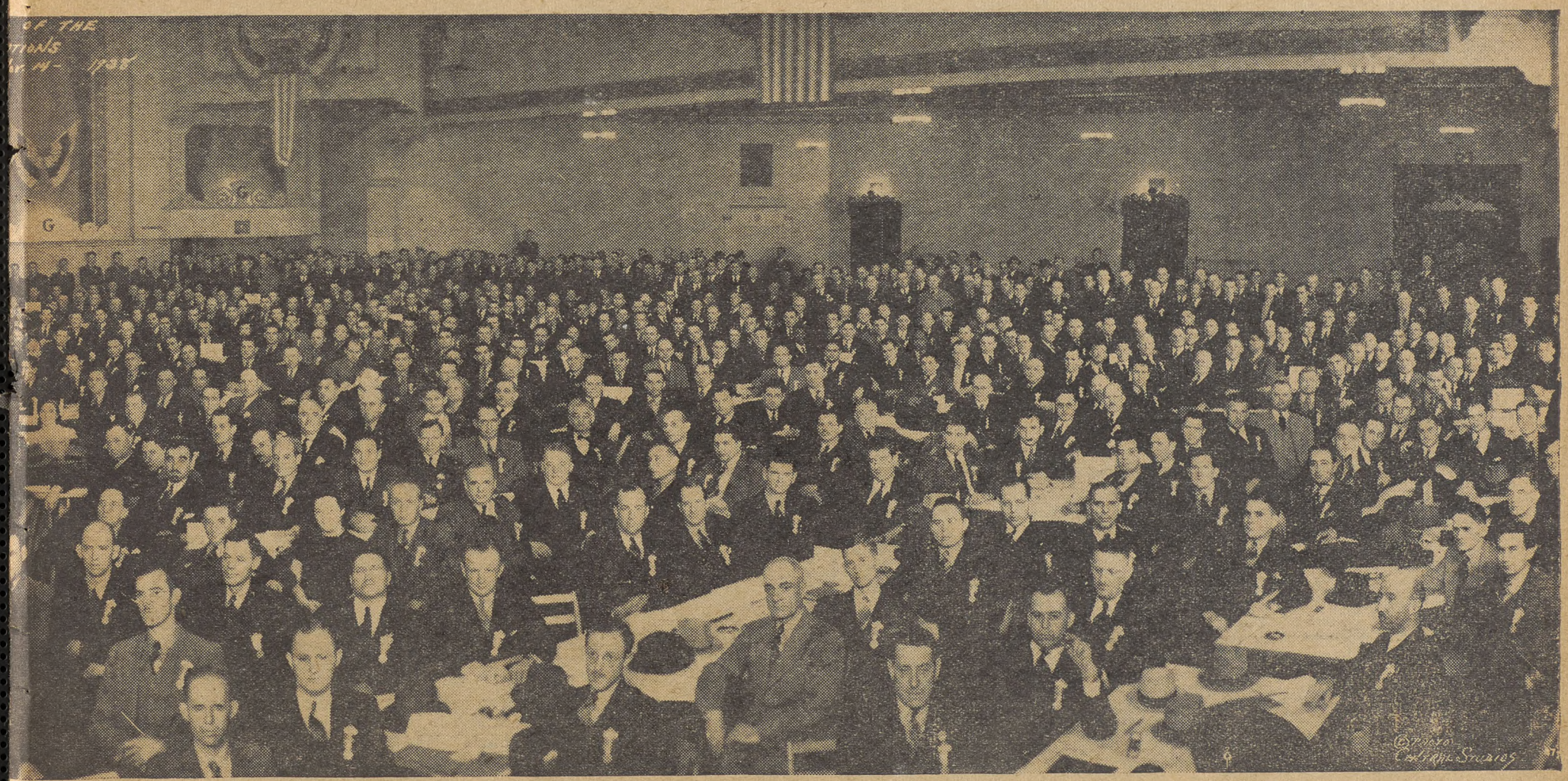
"The program would, of course, cost the government millions, but it would save the nation billions," she said.

The reaction to the conference and to the program it drew up, Miss Roche noted, has brought "conclusive evidence we have firmly established the principle that human conservation is a basic, a first charge on government."

Continue Work, Lewis Urges

Pittsburgh—"Complete the organization of the unorganized workers of America into industrial unions." This was Pres. Lewis's final appeal to delegates at the closing session of the Convention.

New Labor Organization



ittsburgh, as 500 delegates assembled to push forward the cause of industrial unionism and organization of the nation's unorgan- ome of the hundreds of visitors who crowded the building to watch American labor history in the making. The delegates came eir families.

Democracy Keynote Of Convention

(Continued From Page 3)

protect and extend our democratic institutions and civil rights and liberties, and thus to perpetuate the cherished traditions of our democracy."

The constitution provides for an executive board responsible to the conventions of the CIO, and with power to supervise the activities of the executive officers.

No affiliate, it provides, may be expelled or suspended except upon two-thirds vote of the CIO convention.

Headquarters of the CIO will be in Washington, and conventions will be held yearly, in the months of October or November.

ASSAILS NAZIS

The democratic tone of the convention was noticeable from the very start of the sessions. With the 500 delegates, representing workers in every important industry and in every part of the nation, listening attentively, Pres. Lewis launched into a stirring defense of American democracy and a bitter attack on the fascist dictatorships which have spread through Europe.

Lewis was introduced by Patrick Fagan of the Steel City Industrial Union Council, who had previously given the floor to Mayor Scully of Pittsburgh.

"The City of Pittsburgh has always been the capital of the nation's industry," the mayor said. "It is only fitting, therefore, that your convention today should make it the capital of the nation's industrial unionism."

AFL FAILED

Lewis opened his speech on much the same theme. He pointed to the fact that the AFL, which held its first convention here 57 years ago, had failed to solve the problems of the mass production industries and that the CIO alone was responsible for the organization of the workers in the great industrial plants of western Pennsylvania.

Turning to the world situation, Lewis assailed Hitler as a "bloodthirsty wolf" who may some time come into conflict with American democracy.

At that time, he warned, many of those who have been the most bitter foes of the CIO may be forced to depend on the members of the CIO to help preserve democracy.

The CIO, he said, stands behind Pres. Roosevelt in his protests to the German government against atrocities.

Lewis read to the convention a message from Pres. Roosevelt, who expressed the hope "that every possible door to access to peace and progress in the affairs of the organized labor in the United States be left open."

The President's letter was referred to the Committee on officers' Report, which considered the matter of unity in the ranks of labor at considerable length.

CIO POSITION

Its expression of the CIO position was received unanimously by by the delegates:

"The CIO states with finality that there can be no compromise with its fundamental purpose and aim of organizing workers into powerful industrial unions, nor with its obligation to fully protect the rights and interests of all its members and affiliated organizations. The CIO accepts the goal of unity in the labor movement and declares that any program for the attainment of such goal must embrace as an essential prelude these fundamental purposes and principles."

The Committee congratulated the CIO leaders and those of the United Automobile Workers for the settlement of the controversy in the union, and praised the officers for the handling of the CIO finances in the past three years.

BUILDS 'CIO NEWS'

The section on press and publicity called the matter of building a labor press of "vital importance to the CIO," and supported the resolution in Pres. Lewis's report which authorized sending The CIO NEWS to all members of the CIO's affiliated local industrial unions.

The various committees of the CIO were commended for their work during the years of formation of the CIO.

The resolutions approved by the convention covered a wide range of subjects. They pointed towards a broadening of the government's activities in behalf of the common people, called for a permanent senate civil liberties committee, condemned the use of the national guard against labor in strike situations, and threatened a boycott against Henry Ford unless he reaches an agreement with the United Automobile Workers.

They called for a strengthening of democratic resistance to the spread of fascism and dictatorship, made provisions for a southern CIO conference to initiate an intensified organizing campaign in that area, pledged the CIO to strict observance of contractual relations, and "uncompromising opposition to any form of discrimination, whether political or economic, based upon race, color, creed or nationality."

One of the most dramatic incidents during the convention came when the delegates dedicated two minutes of silence to the 10 victims of the Chicago Memorial Day Massacre.

Officers Elected

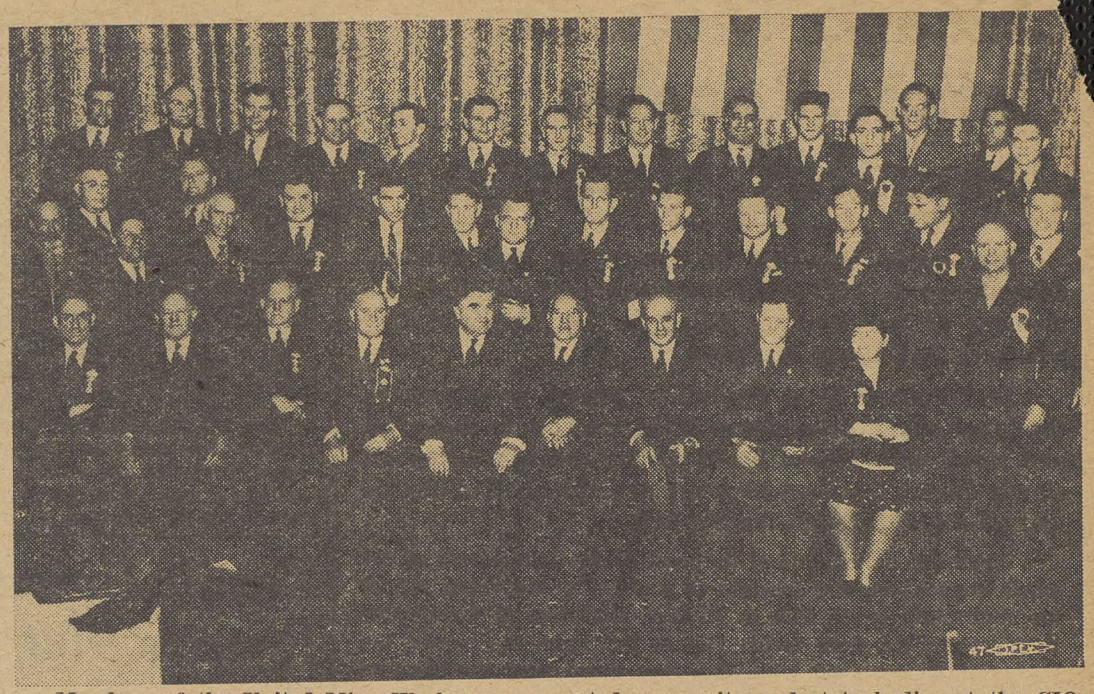
(Continued From Page 3)

CIO. It is destined to live, destined to prosper, destined to grow in influence, not only in the affairs of industry and finance, but in the affairs of government as well."

The name of ACW President Hillman was placed in nomination for vice-president of the CIO by Lewis, who called him "A thinker and a statesman; a great son of a great race, a great leader in our labor movement, wise in counsel and terrible in war; a great American in every way; a son of labor of whom America can be proud."

Expressing his trust and belief in the CIO, Hillman, in his speech of acceptance said, "I know of no greater honor that can come to men and women than to be a part of this great movement."

Miners At The Convention



Members of the United Mine Workers represented many city and state bodies at the CIO convention. A CIO NEWS cameraman finally managed to round up this group of UMW members at the convention.

Negro Congress Greets CIO

Pittsburgh. — The following message was received from the National Negro Congress.

"On behalf of the National Negro Congress and the Negro people I send warmest fraternal greetings to the Committee for Industrial Organization. In the short period of its existence the CIO has pushed aside many barriers which prevented Negro workers from joining hands with their white brothers in the ranks of organized labor.

"You and CIO have won the respect and confidence of large masses of Negro men and women who work. The fair policies you have initiated have served to influence the American Federation of Labor to change certain of its policies toward the exclusion of the Negro workers from membership.

"We urge you and the CIO to write into your Constitution a guaranty of equal membership privileges to all American workers regardless of race, creed or color. The Negro people ask for nothing more than a fair and equal opportunity to share the burdens with all American workers in the struggle for decent wages, labor conditions and security for the American people.

Please convey to our brothers in the Committee for Industrial Organization the pledge of the National Negro Congress to continue its unqualified endorsement and support of the things you are trying to do.

JOHN P. DAVIS,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS.

BACK CIO LEADER

Juneau, Alaska, (FP).—Local 2685 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, AFL has gone on record in support of Harold Pritchett, president of the Intl. Woodworkers of America, CIO, in his fight for permanent entry to the United States.

Constitution Wins Delegates' OK

(Continued From Page 3)

guarding the economic security and social welfare of the workers of America, to protect and extend our democratic institutions and civil rights and liberties, and thus to perpetuate the cherished tradition of our democracy."

PRESIDENT'S DUTIES

The constitution provides for the president to function as chief executive officer of the organization, to interpret the meaning of the constitution, subject to review by the executive board, and to have "full power to direct the affairs of the organization between sessions of the executive board.

Appointment, direction and dismissal of employes of the CIO are placed in the president's hands, though subject to "approval" of the board.

Vice-presidents will assist the president in his duties. The secretary will be in charge of the books and records of the CIO, and will perform such other duties as the board may place in his hands.

BOARD'S DUTIES

The board, under the new constitution, "shall enforce the constitution and carry out the instructions of the conventions, and between conventions shall have power to direct the affairs of the organization."

Each union or organizing committee will nominate one member for the board, and elections, providing for one member from each of these affiliates, will take place at the annual convention.

CONTROL OF FUNDS

Control of the funds and property is assigned to the board, as is the right to "establish bureaus and departments and create such committees as may be necessary to the affairs of the organization."

In case of disputes between affiliates, the board may investigate and offer recommendations to the convention. Similarly, the board may file charges and conduct hearings against any officer of the organization or member of the board "on the ground that such person is guilty of malfeasance or maladministration" and file a report with the convention.

CONVENTION SUPREME

The convention is the supreme authority of the organization and its decisions will be governed by a majority vote.

National and international unions and organizing committees are required to contribute a per capita tax of five cents a month a member to the CIO, under the terms of the constitution, while dues of local industrial unions are fixed at 50c a month.

Brophy

John Brophy, Director of the CIO, who served as Acting Secretary during the convention.

FARMERS LAUD UNIONS

Madison, Wis.—Delegates to the national convention of the Farmers Union heard Pres. Vesecky describe as satisfactory the agreement worked out between the union and the CIO agricultural workers union covering beet pickers in Colorado.

Lewis Greets Negroes

The photographer snaps CIO Pres. John L. Lewis with some of the Negro delegates to the CIO convention. New constitution bans discrimination against race, color or creed.

Religious Leader Hail CIO Gains

PITTSBURGH.—Ministers representing a number of religious groups sent greetings to the CIO convention here. The message came from the National Religious and Labor Foundation.

"We stand solidly for industrial organization in the mass production industries, for the principles of the Wagner Act and the NLRB, and for national wage and hour standards that will provide a decent existence for every American family.

"We stand ready to cooperate in any practical way in our home communities to assist any workers to win their legal and ethical rights."

CIO Praises League, Hails Roosevelt

PITTSBURGH.—Political action by the forces of organized labor was advanced to a new high point in the nation's history by formal action this week of the first constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Summarizing resolutions on the subject from a large number of CIO bodies, Chairman Van A. Bittner, of the Committee on Resolutions, reported and asked affirmative action on a resolution formally pledging the ranks of the CIO to expanded activity in the fields of national and local politics and legislation.

Labor's Non-Partisan League was commended by the resolution as having "demonstrated its usefulness as an instrumentality for united political action" and the League was further praised for its efforts to elect progressive candidates "committed to a program of social and labor legislation for the protection of labor."

Coordination of political and legislative activities of each of the affiliates of the CIO "and to establish cooperation with progressive groups in support of a constructive program of economic security and social welfare of the American people," was also proposed by the resolution. Finally, it said:

ENDORSES ROOSEVELT

"This convention endorses the humanitarian and social program of President Roosevelt and calls upon him to continue his determined fight to maintain the gains of labor and the common people and to forge ahead to achieve a program of economic and social reform by increasing the participation of the common people in the bounties of nature and the increased productive efficiency."

Adoption of the resolution came by unanimous vote of the convention.

OLIVER SPEAKS

E. L. Oliver, Executive Vice-President of Labor's Non-Partisan League, was introduced to the convention by President John L. Lewis who is the national chairman of Labor's Non-Partisan League and, with Sidney Hillman, a co-founder of the League in 1936.

Reviewing the progress of the League since its inception at the climax of the 1936 presidential campaign, Oliver stressed the close connection between industrial freedom and political democracy and made the point that neither can long exist without the other. He referred to the fact that many of the resolutions coming before the convention referred dirctly or indirectly to political subjects.

LEAGUE IS GROWING

Growth of Labor's Non-Partisan League has proceeded on parallel lines to the rapid advances of labor under the banner of the CIO and its political aims are in all respects similar to the aspirations of the workers expressed through their unions, Oliver said. He paid tribute to the hundreds of thousands of CIO members who have given tireless service to the cause of political action through the League state affiliates.

Election gains of labor were related by Oliver and he pointed to the need of expanding and strengthening the organization of the League for the tasks that lie ahead. Telling of unity on the political front, Oliver related incidents showing that many state officials or groups outside the CIO have cooperated with the League despite efforts of some top leaders of the AFL to prevent unity.

PRAISES ALP

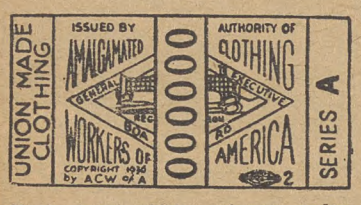
Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union and a member of the city council of New York City, urged upon the delegates the utmost emphasis on political action.

He told of the gains for New York workers achieved by the American Labor Party, Labor's Non-Partisan League affiliate. CIO delegates, Quill said, should raise this question when they return to their homes and push it actively everywhere.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL of the AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

—ON—
Overalls, Work Clothes, Work Shirts

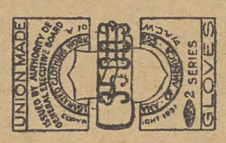
Men's, boys', children's suits, overcoats, pants, men's uniforms, sheep-lined leather and sport clothing, mackinaws.



Men's, boys', shirts, pajamas, underwear, white duck clothing, children's wash suits.

Neckties

Gloves



THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

was a pioneer in industrial unionism and is one of the founders of the Committee for Industrial Organization. The AMALGAMATED union label is a guarantee that the product is of the best workmanship, made in bona-fide union shops under genuine union conditions . . .

SUPPORT INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM . . . BE SURE ALL LABELS READ "AMALGAMATED"

SIGN SIX PACTS

New York.—The Textile Workers Organizing Committee has signed six new agreements with companies employing 950 workers.

Stirs Convention

Van A Bittner, western regional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, thrilled the convention with his tale of Little Steel strikers' heroism in the face of police attacks and official corruption.

Delegates Laud LaFollette Group

Pittsburgh—The LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee was hailed for the great service it has rendered to the working men and women of America by the delegates to the CIO convention in session here.

Praising the Committee for "revealing the lawless, corrupt and violent methods used by many great corporations to prevent the free self-organization of their employes," the resolution passed unanimously by the convention, asked that:

1. The Senate of the United States give speedy and favorable consideration to such legislative recommendations as its Civil Liberties Committee may in the future submit:

2. Direct the Committee to continue its important work throughout the next two years;

3. Provide adequate appropriations for that purpose.

The resolution also called attention to the mass of documented complaints from labor organizations now before the Committee awaiting public hearing, and pointed out that the civil liberties and rights of labor continue to be denied by employers and subservient public officials, throughout vast areas of the country in both agricultural and industrial regions.

Evidence collected by the Committee has aided Natl. Labor Relations Board to enforce the provisions of the Wagner labor act, the resolution pointed out, by "opening entire regions to labor organizations which had theretofore been kept closed by the feudal methods of entrenched corporate interests."

Rap Flouting Of Workers' Civil Rights

Pittsburgh — Violations of the civil rights of workers, and steps to be taken to do away with such abuses were discussed in a number of resolutions passed by the delegates at the CIO national convention.

Protests were voiced against the use of the National Guard to break strikes, and against the so-called criminal syndicalism laws which exist in some 37 states and are used by enemies of labor to destroy the freedom of press, speech and assemblage of workers.

The convention went on record in favor of the following legislation to safeguard the civil rights of labor:

On the basis of the findings of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, Congress was asked to outlaw the maintenance of all arsenals in industrial plants; to prohibit the purchase of gas, machine guns and other munitions by employers

Commend Work Of CIO News

Pittsburgh.—The building of an effective labor press with a wide circulation is a matter of vital importance to the whole CIO, it was brought out at the convention here.

The delegates took note of the highly financed campaign of slander and misrepresentation directed against the CIO through the press and other agencies controlled by anti-labor interests.

To meet it, the Committee on Officers' Reports recommended to the delegates that The CIO NEWS and publicity services be expanded further to counteract this hostile propaganda and to keep CIO members informed of the outstanding news and developments in their organization.

3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Three specific recommendations were outlined in the officers' resort on the section of press and publicity which was adopted unanimously by the delegates, as laying the basis for the "eventual publication of a daily labor press devoted to reflecting and promoting the interests of all working people." The recommendations were:

1. That The CIO NEWS be sent to all dues-paying members of affiliated local industrial unions without extra charge to them, as part of the per capita dues they pay to the national office.

LOCAL EDITIONS

2. That state and city industrial union councils and local unions of the CIO, which may be publishing or considering the publication of local labor papers, be urged to give first consideration to special editions of The CIO NEWS, this arrangement giving them the benefits of local papers edited and controlled locally, and also the national news and features of The CIO NEWS, besides enabling them to add their support to the building of a great national CIO press.

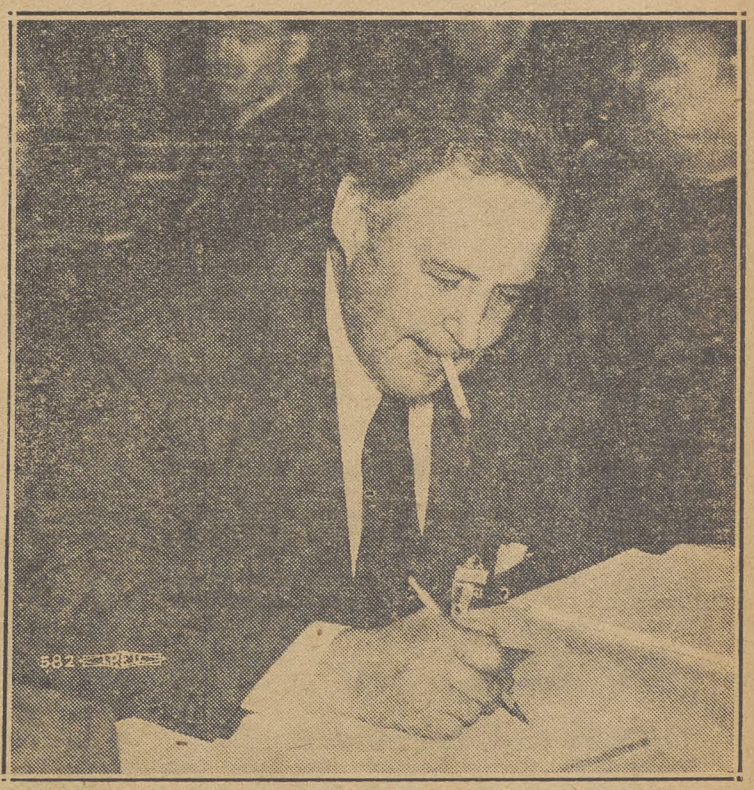
3. That national and international unions and organizing committees be urged to give their support to The CIO NEWS, by subscribing for their members to the national edition, or by adopting special editions of The CIO NEWS as their official organ.

DeCAUX SPEAKS

Speaking on the motion to adopt the committee's report, Len DeCaux, publicity director and editor of The CIO NEWS, called attention to the fact that all local industrial unions "need an organ of their own to keep them closely in contact with the whole labor movement."

He also mentioned the efforts of the publicity department to cooperate with the local labor papers already in the field. "We hope to continue to do that and to make that cooperation more effective," he said.

Busman's Holiday



The convention was no holiday for Columnist Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild. He's shown hard at work on report of the Committee on the Press, of which he was the chairman.

Full Text of CIO Constitution

The CIO NEWS herewith presents the full text of the new constitution adopted by the Congress of Industrial Organizations at its first constitutional convention in Pittsburgh.

Preamble

The Committee for Industrial Organization formed in November 1935, presented a program to the unorganized workers of this country. In less than three years a magnificent record of achievement and overwhelming mass support established the Committee for Industrial Organization as the most powerful and progressive labor force in this country. Active organizing campaigns in the mass production and basic industries have brought into being unions with millions of members in unorganized industries.

A new freedom has been brought by the Committee for Industrial Organization to American workers and it has forged the instrumentality whereby labor will achieve and extend industrial and political democracy.

For the purpose of providing a permanent basis for the continued achievement and success on behalf of the workers of America, this constitution and the principles embraced therein have been adopted.

Constitution

Article I

Name

This Organization shall be known as the "Congress of Industrial Organizations" (CIO).

Article II

Objects

The objects of the Organization are:

1. To bring about the effective organization of the working men and women of America regardless of race, creed, color, or nationality, and to unite them for common action into labor unions for their mutual aid and protection;

2. To extend the benefits of collective bargaining and to secure for the workers means to establish peaceful relations with their employers, by forming labor unions capable of dealing with modern aggregates of industry and finance;

3. To maintain determined adherence to obligations and responsibilities under collective bargaining and wage agreements.

4. To secure legislation safeguarding economic security and social welfare of the workers of America, to protect and extend our democratic institutions and civil rights and liberties, and thus to perpetuate the cherished traditions of our democracy.

Article III

Affiliates

Section 1. The Organization shall be composed of affiliate national and international unions, organizing committees, local industrial unions and industrial union councils.

Section 2. Certificates of affiliation shall be issued to national and international unions and organizing committees by the Executive Board.

Section 3. Certificates of affiliation shall be issued to local industrial unions by the Executive Board. The Executive Board shall issue rules governing the conduct, activities and affairs of local industrial unions. It shall be the duty of the Executive Board to combine local industrial unions into national or international unions or organizing committees. Any local industrial union or group of local industrial unions may request the Executive Board to authorize such combination. The decision of the Executive Board may be appealed to the convention.

INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCILS

Section 4. Certificates of affiliation shall be issued to industrial union councils by the Executive Board. Industrial Union Councils shall be organized upon a city, state or other regional basis as may be deemed advisable by the Executive Board and shall be composed of the locals of national unions, international unions and organizing committees, and local industrial unions and local industrial union councils within the territorial limits of such council. It shall be the duty of national and international unions and organizing committees to direct their locals to affiliate with the proper industrial union councils. It shall be the duty of all local industrial unions and local industrial union councils to affiliate with the proper industrial union councils. The Executive Board shall issue rules governing the conduct, activities and affairs of industrial union councils.

Section 5. The number of members in each national or international union, organizing committee, and local industrial union for any purpose under the constitution shall be the number of members for which per capita dues have been paid and the number of members for which exoneration has been granted by the Executive Board, pursuant to the constitution. It shall be the duty of each affiliate to furnish reports to the Organization showing its membership.

Section 6. No affiliate shall be suspended or expelled, except upon a two-third vote at the convention. This provision may not be amended except by a two-third vote at the convention.

Article IV

Officers and Executive Board

Section 1. The officers shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents and a secretary. Each officer shall be a member of an affiliate, shall be elected by a majority of the votes cast at each regular convention, shall serve for the term of one year and shall assume office immediately upon election. In the event that more than two candidates are nominated for any one of the foregoing offices, and no one candidate receives a majority of the votes cast, all except the two candidates receiving the highest votes shall be eliminated from the list of candidates, and a second vote taken.

Section 2. In the event of a vacancy in the office of the President, Vice-President or Secretary by death, resignation or otherwise, the Executive Board by a majority vote of all of its members shall determine the successor, who shall serve the unexpired term, or until a successor for the unexpired term is chosen at a special convention, which may be called for that purpose. In the event of such a vacancy in the office of the President, the Secretary shall within ten days from the date of the vacancy call a special meeting of the Executive Board upon ten days' notice for the purpose of determining the successor.

Section 3. The convention shall elect the Executive Board which shall be composed of one member from each affiliated national and international union and organizing committee. Each such affiliate shall nominate one of its duly qualified officers for such membership to the Executive Board. The President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary shall be members of the Executive Board by virtue of their office.

Section 4. National headquarters shall be maintained at Washington, D. C.

Presents Constitution

Sec.-Treas. Thomas Kennedy of the United Mine Workers, who was chairman of the committee which drafted the CIO constitution.

Article V

The Duties Of The Officers

President

Section 1. The President shall preside over the convention and meetings of the Executive Board, exercise supervision of the affairs of the Organization, and function as the chief executive officer.

Section 2. The President shall interpret the meaning of the Constitution and his interpretation shall be subject to review by the Executive Board. Between sessions of the Executive oBard he shall have full power to direct the affairs of the Organization, and his acts shall be reported to the Executive Board for its approval.

Section 3. The President shall have authority, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, to appoint, direct, suspend or remove, such organizers, representatives, agents and employees as he may deem necessary.

Section 4. The President shall make full reports of the administration of his office and of the affairs of the Organization to the convention.

Vice-Presidents

Section 5. The Vice-Presidents shall assist the President in the performance of his duties.

Secretary

Section 6. The Secretary shall cause to be recorded the proceedings of all conventions and all sessions of the Executive Board. He shall have charge of and preserve the books and records, files, documents and effects of the Organization.

Section 7. The Secretary shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the President or the Executive Board.

Article VI

Duties of The Executive Board

Section 1. The Executive Board shall enforce the constitution and carry out the instructions of the conventions, and between conventions shall have power to direct the affairs of the Organization.

Section 2. The Executive Board may establish bureaus and departments and create such committees as may be necessary to the affairs of the Organization.

Section 3. The Executive Board shall make the necessary arrangements for the maintenance of financial books and records, the receipt of all funds due the Organization, the deposit, investment, holding and disbursement of such funds. The Executive Board may appoint such employees as may be necessary for these purposes. Real estate necessary to the affairs of the Organization may be acquired, held, leased, mortgaged and disposed of by the Executive Board in the names of the Officers, and their successors in office, as trustees for the Organization.

Section 4. The Executive Board members shall attend all regular and special meetings and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them.

TWO MEETINGS A YEAR

Section 5. The Executive Board shall hold at least two regular meetings each year. Special meetings of the Board shall be convened by the President when necessary or when requested by a majority of the members of the Executive Board. A quorum of the Executive Board shall be a majority of the members. Questions coming before the Executive Board shall be decided by a majority vote of its members present at a quorum, except as otherwise provided in the Constitution. Any member may demand a roll call vote on any question, and in such event, each Executive Board member shall cast as many votes as there are members of his affiliate. The number of members of each affiliate for such purpose shall be determined as of the month preceding the month in which the meeting is held. Where a roll call vote is taken, the officers shall have no vote except the President who shall cast the deciding vote in the case of a tie.

Section 6. Any dispute between two or more affiliates may be submitted to the Executive Board which shall make such recommendations to the parties in dispute as it shall deem advisable and report to the convention.

Section 7. The Executive Board shall have the power to file charges and conduct hearings on such charges against any officer of the Organization or other member of the Executive Board, on the ground that such person is guilty of malfeasance or maladministration, and to make a report to the convention recommending appropriate action. The Executive Board must serve such officer with a copy of the written charges a reasonable time before the hearing.

Section 8. The Executive Board shall have the power to investigate any situation involving an affiliate on the ground that such affiliate is conducting its affairs and activities contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, and to make recommendations to the affiliate involved and to make a report to the convention.

Section 9. The Executive Board shall provide for the regular audit of the books and accounts of the Organization.

Section 10. The Executive Board shall report its actions, decisions and management of the affairs of the Organization to the convention.

Section 11. The members of the Executive Board shall be paid all legitimate expenses incurred in performing their duties as members of the Executive Board.

Section 12. The Executive Board shall have the power to adopt such rules, not inconsistent with the Constitution, as it may deem necessary to carry out its duties and powers.

Article VII

Convention

Section 1. The convention shall be the supreme authority of the Organization and except as otherwise provided in the Constitution, its decisions shall be by a majority vote.

Section 2. A convention shall be held each year during the months of October or November at a time and place designated by the Executive Board. The Executive Board shall give at least 30 days notice of the time and place which it so designates. Special conventions may be called upon 30 days notice by the Executive Board.

Section 3. The Call for a special convention must include a statement of the particular subject or subjects to be considered at the convention and no other business shall be transacted at such convention. A special convention shall be governed by the provisions for regular conventions.

Section 4. A majority of the delegates seated shall constitute a quorum.

Section 5. Each national and international union and organizing committee and each local industrial union shall be entitled to one vote for each member. Each industrial union council shall be entitled to one vote.

Section 6. Each national or international union and organizing committee shall be entitled to the number of delegates indicated in the following scale:

Up to	5,000	membership	2	delegates
Over	5,000	"	3	"
Over	10,000	"	4	"
Over	25,000	"	5	"
Over	50,000	"	6	"
Over	75,000	"	7	"
Over	100,000	"	8	"
Over	150,000	"	9	"
Over	200,000	"	10	"

Each local industrial union and industrial union council shall be entitled to one delegate. Local industria lunions may combine with other local industrial unions in a reasonable distance of one another and elect delegates to represent them.

Section 7. Any affiliate which, at the opening date of the convention, is in arrears to the Organization for per capita tax for two months or more shall not be entitled to representation to the convention.

(Continued on Page 11)

Labor Board Cites Inland Steel

New Decision Orders Firm to Bargain, Sign CIO Pact

WASHINGTON—(FP)—The principle that bargaining in good faith means a signed contract was re-affirmed by the National Labor Relations Board in a second decision on the Inland Steel Co. case, resulting from the Little Steel strike of 1937.

The company was ordered to bargain collectively and to dissolve its company union, the Steel Workers Independent Union, Inc.

Citing the practices of businessmen in dealing with each other, the board punctured the arguments about labor's alleged lack of responsibility with hard-driven rapier thrusts.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee, the decision said, was "merely asking what any prudent businessman would expect as a matter of course from those with whom he deals.

"The respondent, in dealing with a large automotive concern, would be expected to refrain from the obvious impropriety of rebuffing an attempt to enter into a signed agreement embodying terms of any magnitude and complexity. Such conduct is simply not engaged in between concerns dealing as equals.

Raps Attitude

"Obviously, the respondent regards dealing with a union as another matter. It seeks to yield as little as possible to the SWOC demand for recognition, and that grudgingly. We see in the respondent's conduct nothing calculated to encourage in unions a sense of responsibility, no acceptance of the SWOC as a party with equal dignity at the conference table."

The decision reaffirms the board's previous order of last April, which had been withdrawn in order to permit the company to offer new evidence.

CIO Seamen Win $10 Pay Increases

New York — (FP)—About 50 workers on the McWilliams Blue Line coal barges won their first pay increase in 12 years through a contract signed Nov. 15 with the Natl. Maritime Union, CIO.

The agreement calls for $10 monthly raises and improved working conditions. A preferential hiring clause is also included.

FOUGHT BY RYAN

The NMU's Inland Boatmen's division has had a sharp tussle with the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn., AFL, over the Blue Line workers. Officials of the NMU say that Pres. Joseph P. Ryan's men raided the coal barge workers after the CIO union had won exclusive bargaining rights.

A National Labor Relations Board election settled the issue.

BENSON BARS DICKS

St. Paul, Minn., (FP).—Gov. Elmer Benson, Farmer-Laborite who was defeated for re-election by his Republican opponent, has ruled that the William J. Burns detective agency can no longer operate in Minnesota. Benson said that the "disclosures before the LaFollette committee form the basis of my action in refusing to renew this license."

Linotype Firm Tries Pay Cut, Locks Out 1,600

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—(FP) — Sixteen hundred employes of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., world's largest manufacturer of linotype machines, were locked out on Nov. 14 when they refused to accept a 10 per cent. wage cut.

Hundreds of union members milled around the gates, some carrying picket signs, but there was no violence.

The union, Linotype Local 1222 of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers CIO, had been negotiating since early September for renewal of last year's contract and had finally authorized its executive board to call a strike.

WANTED PAY CUT

A solution was blocked by the company's insistence upon the wage slash, which the union said was unjustified in view of present wage trends and because the workers had been badly hit by six week-long plant shutdowns in recent months.

The Brooklyn plant of Mergenthaler covers two city blocks. In addition the company has other plants in England and Germany.

Messenger Boys Win Western Union Strike

NEW YORK.—(FP)—Sixty Western Union messenger boys who struck on election day against violations of the wage-hour law returned to work when the company recognized the grievance committee of the American Communications Assn., CIO.

The agreement, obtained through the state mediation board, provided for the immediate reinstatement of the strikers and a meeting between Western Union officials and the grievance committee. The messengers have demanded that they be paid for the two days lost during the strike.

The employes struck against the company claim that they were not covered by the wage-hour law. Due to the strike action, Administrator Elmer F. Andrews has set an early date for his decision, the union said.

Labor Lawyer Asks Probe Of Dies Witness

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—J. B. Matthews, strikebreaking officer of Consumers Research, Inc., and the man who portrayed Shirley Temple as a Communist dupe, has been accused of perjury by A. J. Isserman, labor lawyer of Newark, N. J.

Isserman has asked both the Dies unamerican committee and the U. S. attorney in Washington to proceed against Matthews for false testimony in his second appearance before the House group.

Matthews, who was brought back for an encore when Dies found his stock of witnesses and newspaper publicity running low, said the Consumers Research paid $100 cash "in a bag" to "a certain Communist lawyer" and the result was that the Natl. Labor Relations Board dropped its case without forcing the corporation to comply with the term of an NLRB order.

"There never was $100 cash in a gunnysack," Isserman told Federated Press. "The case was settled for a $1500 check—legitimately and openly settled."

Locked Out

Members of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, who were locked out by the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. in Brooklyn when they resisted a 10% wage cut.

Text Of Constitution

(Continued From Page 10)

RULES FOR CONVENTION

Section 8. The number of members of each national and international union, organizing committee and local industrial union for the purpose of the convention shall be determined as of the month preceding the month of the opening date of the convention. The Secretary shall submit to the convention a printed list showing the number of votes and delegates to which each affiliate is entitled.

Section 9. Questions may be decided by a division or show of hands. A roll call may be demanded by the delegates representing thirty (30) per cent. or more of the total number of votes at the convention.

Section 10. Not less than 30 days prior to the opening of the convention, the Secretary shall furnish each affiliate with credential blanks in duplicate, which must be attested as required on the blanks. The duplicate shall be retained by the delegate, and the original sent to the Secretary, and no credentials shall be accepted later than ten days prior to the opening date of the convention.

Section 11. Prior to the opening date of the convention, the Executive Board shall meet and constitute itself or a subcommittee as the Credentials Committee for the convention. Appeals from its decisions shall lie to the floor of the convention. The convention shall not be constituted for business until after the Credentials Committee shall have examined and reported on credentials of all delegates present at the scheduled time on the opening date of the convention.

Section 12. All members of the Executive Board who are not elected as delegates shall be ex officio delegates to the convention with all rights and privileges of elected delegates but without vote.

Section 13. All resolutions, appeals, and constitutional amendments to be considered by the convention shall be sent not less than ten days prior to the opening date of the convention to the Secretary, who shall sort and distribute them among the chairman of appropriate committees.

Section 14. The President shall appoint, prior to the opening date of the convention and subject to the approval of the convention, such committees as are necessary to conduct the affairs of the convention. Such committees shall meet before the opening date of the convention and shall proceed to consider all resolutions, appeals, reports and constitutional amendments submitted to the convention.

Article VIII

Revenue

Section 1. Each national and international union and organizing committee shall pay on or before the 15th of each month, for the preceding month, a per capita tax of five cents per member per month.

Section 2. Each local industrial union shall pay on the 15th of each month, for the preceding month, a per capita tax of fifty cents per member per month. The local industrial unions shall also pay to the Organization one-half of the initiation fee received by such local industrial union from its members, which payment to the Organization shall in no case be less than $1 per member.

Section 3. The Executive Board may exonerate any national and international union, organizing committee and local industrial union from the payment of per capita tax due to the Organization for any month for the members in good standing of such affiliate who are unemployed due to strike, lock-out or other involuntary cause.

Section 4. Each affiliate, upon the issuance of a certificate of affiliation, shall pay to the Organization the sum of $25.

Section 5. Each industrial union council shall pay to the Organization an annual fee of $25.

Article IX

This constitution, except as otherwise provided may be amended by a majority vote at the convention.

Article X

This constitution shall become effective immediately upon its adoption at the first constitutional convention of the Organization.

The Convention Day by Day

MONDAY MORNING

Called to order by Patrick T. Fagan, president of the Steel City Industrial Union Council at 10.30 a. m.
Invocations by the Rev. A. E. Simon of Clairton, Pa., and the Rev. C. O. Rice of Pittsburgh.
Welcome to the city by Mayor Cornelius Scully.
Address by Mr. Fagan.
Address by President John L. Lewis.
Reports of Committees on Credentials and Committee on Rules and Order of Business.
Appointment of committees on constitution, committee on resolutions, committee on officers' reports, committee on press and committee on appeals.

MONDAY AFTERNOON

Presentation of portrait of President Lewis.
Passage of resolution calling on all labor to join in fight against Nazism.
Reading of President Roosevelt's message.
Reading of communications.

TUESDAY MORNING

Report of Committee on Officers' Report

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

Conclusion of report of Committee on Officers' Report
Demonstration hailing Lewis' leadership of CIO.
Report of Committee on Press.
Report of Committee on Constitution.
Adoption of Preamble, Article I and Article II of Constitution.
Reading of Communications.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

Acceptance of constitution.
Passage of resolutions in support of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers label campaign.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

Passage of resolutions in support of:
Formation of a CIO union label department.
Resistance to wage cuts.
Railway brotherhoods' plan for rehabilitating railroads.
Development of trade union auxiliaries.
Investigate and take action on attitude towards cooperatives.
Continued organization of newspaper employes.
Removal of poll taxes in southern states.
Pres. Roosevelt's anti-Nazi statement.
The CIO policy of adhering to contractural obligations.
Dedication of two minutes of silence in memory of victims of Chicago Memorial Day Massacre.
Opposition to discrimination of race, color, creed or nationality.
Presidential appointment of judges ready to understand modern problems.
Prosecution of the outlaws of Little Steel.
Formation of a permanent senate civil liberties committee.

THURSDAY MORNING

Passage of Resolutions in support of:
Withholding federal funds from local governments using the National Guard against labor.
Creation of a permanent civil rights bureau of the federal government.
Federal anti-strikebreaking legislation.
Passage of the child labor amendment.
Legislation for economic improvement of the south.
Federal legislation to help youth.
Federal legislation against the use of the National Guard to break strikes.
Struggle for freedom of labor prisoners.
Address of Miss Josephine Roche.
Passage of resolutions in support of:
A government health program.
Labor representation on government administrative agencies.
Extension of social security.
Funds for control of occupational diseases.
Health cooperatives.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

Passage of resolutions in support of:
Collective bargaining rights for state and local government workers.
Increased labor political activity.
Merit system for civil service employes.
Sending greetings to the French Confederation of Labor.
Presentation of watches to CIO officers by the executive board of the United Automobile Workers.
Speech by E. L. Oliver of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

FRIDAY MORNING

Passage of resolutions.
Election of officers.
Adjournment.

Comic Relief

Pittsburgh—Pres. John L. Lewis was faced, for a time during the Thursday session, with opposition to his candidacy.

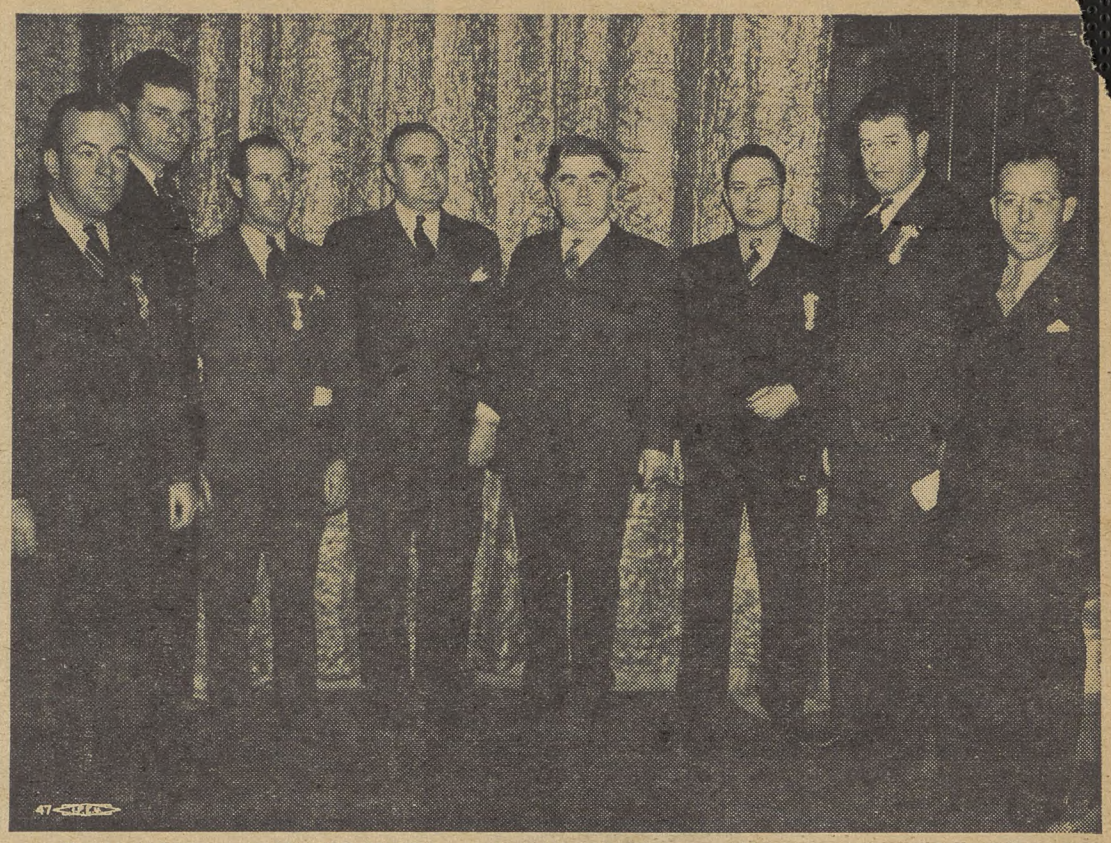
It came from a man who identified himself as "Steve Krosovitch," who gained the floor and roared into the ear of Pres. Lewis and into the microphone:

"My wife, she says, 'Steve, you go down to the convention and get yourself elected president. Remember to always look out for the other fellow, but look out for yourself first."

With the hall resounding with laughter, both from the officers on the stage and the delegates, "Steve" identified himself as Luke Barnett, Pittsburgh prankster.

After his identification, Barnett told the crowd: "What you CIO'ers need is somebody with a loud voice like me, not a quiet little fellow like Lewis you had last year."

Oil Workers' Delegation



Representatives of the Oil Workers International Union at the convention: (left to right) J. E. Crossland, W. M. Akin, Sec. E. C. Conarty, Pres. Harvey C. Fremming, CIO Pres. John L. Lewis, W. L. Frisbie, J. C. Coulter and J. J. Covey.

Paging--- Sally Rand

TOLEDO — The American Federation of Labor now uses strip tease artists in its "organizational campaign."

That charge will be made soon at a hearing before the National Labor Relations Board when witnesses will testify that the Reliable Rubber Co. and Francis J. Dillon, personal representative of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor collaborated to keep the workers of that plant from joining the CIO.

The Toledo Industrial Union Council and Local 62, United Rubber Workers, are charging that a vast majority of the employes in this plant decided to drop their AFL affiliation and join the rubber workers union.

A meeting was planned for the change, but through some unknown sources the company caught wind of their employes' plans and immediately contacted Mr. Dillon, who together with company officials sponsored a lavish party in one of the downtown hotels simultaneously with the CIO meeting.

The workers, the charge states, were coerced and intimidated into attending the gala party where there was plenty of free food, beer, wine and whiskey . . . and of course, the strip tease act.

LIGHTS OUT

Kansas City, Mo.—The swanky Kansas City Club went on a "cafeteria and candle" basis as waiters, engineers and other workers walked out after the breakdown of negotiations for a contract with the culinary workers.

CIO Calls For Unity Of Democracies

PITTSBURGH — Close cooperation between the United States and all other democratic nations, plus a policy of refusing material or moral aid to fascist countries, was urged by unanimous vote of the CIO convention here to meet the menace "of those aggressor nations which are so determined to bring fascism to the entire world through war and brutal aggression."

The resolution, pointing out that American labor's struggle to achieve industrial and political democracy "cannot be divided from the efforts to achieve and retain democracy throughout the world," declared:

FASCIST BAND

"The aggressor and war-making fascist governments of Germany, Italy and Japan have banded together in an effort to impose their domination over weaker nations;

"They have within their boundaries ruthlessly suppressed the free trade union movement, reducing the people to economic and political bondage and have denied civil liberty to the people and religious liberty to the minorities and have shamefully persecuted them for their beliefs, and whereas;

"Labor is most vitally concerned with the maintenance of peace and the continued protection of the people's rights since the free trade union movement can survive and flourish only when peace and democratic institutions prevail;

NO AID OR COMFORT

"Be it resolved that this convention expresses its view that this country and its people should not give any aid or comfort, either through material or moral means, to those aggressor nations which are so determined to bring fascism to the entire world through war and brutal aggression;

"That this convention pledges its full support to legislation that would be formulated by the Federal Administration which would effectively carry through such a program; and

"Be it resolved that President Roosevelt and the United States government should cooperate with all other democratic nations in the protection and strengthening of democracy and democratic institutions."

OFFERS HELP

Klamath Falls, Oreg., (FP).—Recognizing the vital need for joint action by Oregon labor since the passage of the anti-labor bill. Initiative 317, Local 6-12 of the International Woodworkers of America CIO, has offered all possible assistance to the Oregon State Federation of Labor.

Boo Dies

PITTSBURGH—Rep. Martin Dies, red-baiter extraordinary, got the royal Bronx cheer from the delegates of the convention.

"We're ashamed of him and we're apologizing to this convention for him," said J. E. Crossland, delegate of the Industrial Union Council of Texas, home state of the Congressman.

"We do hope the United States Department of Justice will speak and pass its investigation into the un-Americanism of the Dies Committee . . . He has converted this committee into a bludgeon to kill off the friends of labor."

Steel Workers Rap Phoney

Indianapolis — CIO steel workers in Elwood, Ind., have defeated attempts of the employer to break their union by wholesale discrimination and have pushed a company-stooge AFL local back into the ground where it came from.

They have just won a Labor Board order reinstating 16 men fired for SWOC activity and an order voiding a phoney contract given to an AFL Federal Union.

CIO Sends Greetings To French Workers

PITTSBURGH—Greetings to Leon Jouhaux, head of the French Confederation of Labor, were sent by Pres. John L. Lewis in pursuance of convention instructions.

Lewis's cablegram read:

"In the name of the 4,000,000 members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations I send to you and to the members of the CGT warm fraternal greetings. Organized labor in America today faces the same tasks that are faced by our brothers in Europe and throughout the world.

"These tasks are the defense of democracy against the menace of Fascist and Nazi barbarism, the maintenance and extension of the rights of the common people, and the preservation of international peace.

"Only through organization of the labor movement can these responsibilities be carried out. The CIO in convention assembled at Pittsburgh has pledged itself to complete the organization of the workers of America for collective bargaining, for higher living and working standards and for the defense of civilization."

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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CIO SEEKS AGREEMENT IN CHICAGO STOCKYARDS

Beaten by Thugs

Ben Brown, president of Local 567 of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, holds his left arm in a sling as the result of a brutal beating by thugs in the Chicago stockyards. The attack on Brown, together with refusal of the Union Stockyards and Transport Co. to grant wage raises, led to strikes of 600 meat handlers in the stockyards.

Packinghouse Workers Turn Lockout Into Strike, Ask Wage Increases

CHICAGO—Seven hundred CIO workers in the Union Stock Yards here have turned a company lockout into a 100 per cent. strike. The men, members of Local 567 of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, were locked out when they presented demands to the company to re-open negotiations looking to a contract.

Following certification by the Natl. Labor Relations Board, the men sent a committee to William J. O'Connor, vice-president of the company. O'Connor's answer to the committee's request for contract negotiations was a force of 150 Chicago cops, who were ordered to throw out first the committee and then the working force from the yards.

The immediate response of the workers was to throw a 24-hour picket line around the Yards, carrying the slogan on banners and picket signs: "We're locked out, but we're out to win."

WIN WIDE SUPPORT

Wide support for the strike has been secured from other locals in the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, as well as from commission merchants and stockfarmers. Merchants met with union representatives the first day of the strike and agreed to broadcast a radio request to farmers not to ship stock until the tie-up was over.

Other PWOC locals immediately promised to refuse to touch any stock handled by scabs in the Yards. Ben Brown, president of Local 567, declared when the strike broke out:

> **"The Stockyards company has pushed us into this strike. They began by slugging and roughhouse tactics. When that didn't break up our organization according to their plan, this new stunt was pulled, locking us out.**

"The Swift workers up in Sioux City know this stunt too," he added. "Those men and women have shown the stuff packinghouse workers are made of. They have stood up shoulder to shoulder for over 50 days, and their strike grows stronger each day.

"Speaking for the livestock handlers I want to say that we are going to show the same determination until this stockyard company signs our contract."

Lewis Urges Contract In Stockyards

Washington — John L. Lewis, president of the CIO, sent the following wire to William J. O'Connor, assistant general manager of the Union Stockyards and Transit Co., urging an immediate conference with the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee for the purpose of ending the Chicago stockyards strike and arranging a collective bargaiing agreement:

"May I suggest that it would be logical procedure for an immediate conference to be held between representatives of your company and representatives of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee for the purpose of terminating the existing strike situation and arranging the details of a collective bargaining agreement?

"The Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee has been certified as the collective bargaining agency covering the employes affected by this controversy and every consideration calls for an amicable adjustment of the problem.

"This, of course, only can be done through conferences, and I advise that representatives of our committee are ready at any moment to enter conference. The interests of both sides as well as the public interest should prompt immediate action.

"May I not trust that you will give this suggestion prompt consideration."

Office Workers Hail Decisions

NEW YORK.—Two decisions by the Appellate division of the New York state judiciary were hailed by leaders of the United Office & Professional Workers, CIO, as further guaranteeing the right of white collar workers to organize and bargain collectively with their employers.

The decisions upheld New York State Labor Relations Board rulings in favor of the union in cases involving the Bank of Yorktown and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

The union's Financial Employes Organizing Committee said the bank decision "should give impetus to the union's efforts to organize employes of banks and brokerage houses" in New York City.

"The efforts of bank management to obstruct this legal right (to organize and bargain) ranged from absurd slander to intimidation and dismissals," the union charged.

"This decision is a repudiation of the absurd contention that bank clerks are not employes. It affirms the legality of self-organization among employes of financial institutions and the illegality of the anti-labor practises of the banks."

The Appellate division's four-to-one decision in the Metropolitan insurance case had the effect of upholding the state labor board's order that Industrial Insurance Agents Union, Local 30 of the UOPWA, should be sole collective bargaining agency for the company's 2,600 agent-employes in New York City.

Leon Berney, general organizer for the local, declared that "as a result of this decision, we are immediately filing with the State Labor Relations Board for an election among the 1,000 agents employed by John Hancock in Greater New York."

Declaring that Metropolitan officials have "once again" been told to "obey the law," Berney said:

> **"Our members and the people of New York have a right to know: Will the officials of the Met now stop stalling, or do they propose to continue wasting the policyholders' funds on legal obstruction?"**

The company's latest batch of dismissals included four CIO office chairmen. One of them, discharged for "non-production" stood 42nd among the company's 20,000 salesmen, and had written more than a million dollars' worth of policies in his 14 years with the company.

Pickets Ahoy!

Braving chill breezes and choppy waters in Puget Sound, Washington, members of the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, CIO, took to row boats to picket the West Coast Wood Preserving Co. plant at Creosote, Bainbridge Island. The sign calls an AFL timber workers union unfair for allowing its members to unload barges at the plant. ILWU claims work belongs to CIO longshoremen.

Green in New War on AFL Rank and File

Seeks Ouster of Leaders of Pennsylvania Federation

By HOWARD J. McCARTNEY

PITTSBURGH—President William Green of the AFL, by a recent demand that the leadership of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor be "purged", has initiated a fight that may lead to disastrous results in the AFL ranks in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Green issued an ultimatum to President James L. McDevitt and Secretary David Williams, of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, demanding that they resign immediately because they "opposed the political policies of the AFL in the last (general election) campaign."

The two officers have countered with a statement declaring neither will resign unless the demand is enforced by rank and file members in Pennsylvania, and have intimated that the case will be carried to the courts to test Mr. Green's powers to expel state officers.

The fight has been taken up by various Central Labor Union groups and several of these bodies have lined up behind State officers in opposition to the AFL hierarchy.

As a first step in fighting their ouster Mr. McDevitt and Mr. Williams will call upon the Executive Board of the State Federation and representatives of the constituent unions for support. The State Federation officials plan for a showdown on President Green's demand at a special meeting of representatives of key organizations called for December 1.

The fight within the State Federation will re-open several phases of the internal labor strife that, earlier this year, split Pennsylvania labor unions into two groups, represented by two State-Wide organizations—the Federation, and the CIO's Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council.

REVOKED CHARTER

Mr. Green forced the realignment by revoking the charter of the former State Federation, in which both groups were represented. He gave his blessing to the formation last March of a new and strictly AFL Federation. Top leaders of the old State Federation who had consistently championed the cause of industrial unionism, left the Federation and were instrumental in the formation of the State CIO body.

The new Federation followed well-defined AFL policy in the Spring primary campaign by opposing the slate of the CIO-sponsored candidates for Democratic nominations. In the general election the State Federation heads prepared to continue their support of the Democratic organization slate but President Green insisted they do an about-face and endorse Republican candidates.

RESISTED GREEN

The State heads scorned Mr. Green's polital orders and continued support to Democratic candidates. At that time Mr. Green sent a letter to Central AFL bodies asking that they bring pressure to bear on State officials to support the Republicans nominees as urged by Mr. Green.

With the issuance of Mr. Green's demand that the State officials step aside, labor leaders in Pennsylvania believe that open warfare is on, and that Mr. Green intends to make certain that a friendly leadership is installed in the State Federation.

In this situation the rank and file of union members are looked to for the final decision on whether or not the leadership of their State Federation shall be changed. They are represented in some quarters as being determined to preserve their local autonomy and their rights to conduct their affairs within the State in the manner they see fit and independent from decrees of the International officers.

Canadian Labor Fights AFL Split Attempts

By WILLIAM THOMAS

TORONTO, CANADA—Organized labor in the dominion has begun a nation-wide campaign designed to safeguard the autonomy of the Trades and Labor Congress which is menaced by a resolution passed at the recent Houston convention of the American Federation of Labor.

(In Pittsburgh, the CIO convention congratulated the Canadian Congress for its stand against those seeking to destroy labor unity in the Dominions.)

The "autonomy" drive was begun by the Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council which mailed copies of resolutions to the 50 central labor councils in Canada.

The messages urged them to demand of the AFL executive council that it "respect the autonomy of the Canadian Congress as a representative body, not only of Canadian members of the international unions with headquarters in the United States, but also of Canadian labor bodies chartered directly by the Congress, all of whom pay per capita tax on the same basis as international union headquarters."

The Congress, which is composed of AFL and CIO affiliates, is the legislative mouthpiece of international union locals in Canada. It was granted chartering powers in 1910 through an agreement between its officers and the late AFL President, Samuel Gompers.

Under the terms of the resolution adopted in Houston, all applications to the Congress for charters must be first approved by the executive council of the AFL before charters are granted. This would place Congress under the heel of the AFL command.

Of the AFL resolution the Port Arthur council says: "We believe it will retard the great achievements that have been made by Canadian labor in organizing the unorganized in the recent period.

"Denying the Canadian trade union movement the right of self-determination is not in the best interests of a unified trade union movement and in our opinion arise sout of the senseless warfare between organized labor now proceeding in the United States."

U. S. Warns Pay Law Violators

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

Washington — Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews announced this week, as the wage law celebrated its first month anniversary, that he would soon initiate prosecution of chiselers on pay scales and hours.

Andrews intimated to a press conference that his legal staff is sorting out complaints of violation of the law to pick the best possible cases for court hearings.

"We will pick out some appropriate places throughout the country, New York City for example," he said. "But we don't think it would be fair not to select some other cities, too."

Officials of the new wage-hour division expressed satisfaction with the working of the act, though pointing out that the division's funds are still so limited that proper enforcement is not yet possible.

Only 24 men are working in the field for the division, and a number of regional office appointments have not yet been made.

35,000 BENEFIT

Evidence that the law is benefitting the nation's workers was seen in a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which found that about 35,000 workers in cotton mills—about one-tenth of the workers in that industry—have received pay increases bringing their income up to 25c an hour as a result of the law. Most of these people are employed in southern mills.

At the same time the wage-hour division reported that its information indicated that a number of the widely-publicized "shutdowns" last month in protest against the law, were short-lived.

Communications received from pecan shellers in the south reported that their employers reopened their shops as soon as the publicity tide had died down.

NO INJUNCTIONS

Surprising to the administrators of the new law is the fact that no employer has yet sought an injunction against enforcement of the act. The National Labor Relations Board, it is felt, through its successful Supreme Court battle against injunctions, has smoothed the way for the new Department of Labor bureau.

Administrator Andrews has issued a number of interpretations and definitions of sections of the act during the past month, and will shortly issue these in a popularly-written pamphlet for workers. The pamphlets, which will be widely distributed, will help clear up problems arising out of the wording of the law.

One of the last of these interpretations banned the possibility of employers forcing workers to waive their rights to 25c minimum hourly wages under the law.

COMMITTEE MEETS

Meanwhile it was announced that the textile industry committee will meet in mid-December to hear reports of a number of subcommittees appointed at its last meeting. The committee is charged with fixing the highest possible minimum wage rate for the industry. CIO representatives are seeking a 40c wage, the maximum allowed by the law.

A Jolly Good Fellow

Scotsman Philip Murray, CIO vice-president, looked mighty happy when a bagpiper lent him his cap at the CIO convention. The musicians played their tunes especially for Murray in the demonstration that followed his nomination by Van A. Bittner of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Labor Board Bears Down On Anti-Union Firms

WASHINGTON—Employers were ordered to cease interfering with the activities and membership of several important CIO unions, in recent orders issued by the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

The National Shoe Corporation, Marlborough, Mass., must stop trying to prevent its workers from belonging to Local 36-A, United Shoe Workers of America, or any other labor organization, and offer to reinstate immediately, 12 workers fired for union activity.

Another New England shoe firm, the Continental Shoe Corp., Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was also ordered to stop interfering with the CIO Shoe Workers, and to reinstate five discharged workers.

Both companies, under the terms of the stipulation drawn up, agreed to post notices of compliance throughout the shops for a period of 30 days.

MUST REHIRE 22

Upon the basis of a similar stipulation agreed upon by all parties concerned, the Demarest Silk Mill, Inc., and its successor, Syntex Fabrics, Inc., Williamsport, Pennsylvania, agreed to stop discouraging membership in the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, to withdraw support from a company union, and to reinstate 22 workers to their former jobs without prejudice.

In Kansas City, Kansas, the Standard Rendering Co., agreed to the terms of a stipulation under which the firm was ordered to bargain collectively with the United Soap and Glycerine Workers, Local 114, to pay one employe $225, and to put him on a preferred employment list to be returned to his former job as garage mechanic's helper at the first opportunity. The company was also ordered to abolish its company union and cease interfering with the CIO local.

The Moline Iron Works, Moline, Illinois, manufacturers of malleable iron products for ploughs, foundry molding machines, auto accessories and similar products, were ordered to bargain with the Amalgamated Assn. of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, and to reinstate 14 workers, placing 22 others on a preferential rehiring list. In addition $2700 in back pay was awarded to 31 employes.

Stockton, Calif.—The first CIO strike in San Joaquin County was holding firm this week as Local 391, Brick & Clay Workers, maintained their demand for a union shop at the Stockton Brick Co.

CIO Pledges To Fight Discrimination

Resolution passed at the CIO convention in Pittsburgh.

WHEREAS, Employers constantly seek to split one group of workers from another, and thus to deprive them of their full economic strength, by arousing prejudices based on race, creed, color or nationality, and one of the most frequent weapons used by employers to accomplish this end is to create false conflicts between Negro and white workers; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the CIO hereby pledges itself to uncompromising opposition to any form of discrimination, whether political or economic, based upon race, color, creed or nationality.

Connecticut CIO Warns GOP To Respect Labor

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Sharp warning to incoming Republican politicos to keep their hands off labor's rights, was uttered by the State CIO Council here, at the conclusion of a two-day convention attended by 150 delegates from 65 local unions.

The convention went on record unanimously condemning the brutalities against the Jews in Hitler's Germany, pointing out that such persecutions not only inflicted great suffering on the Jews, but endangered the peace and safety of decent people everywhere.

Thomas R. Molloy, president of local 251 of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, was unanimously elected chairman of the state body, and John Driscoll, of the Waterbury Brass Workers, secretary-treasurer.

GOVERNOR SPEAKS

Featured speakers included Michael F. Widman, Jr., New England CIO regional director, who urged co-operation between all labor forces in Connecticut, and Governor Wilbur L. Cross, who received a hearty welcome from the delegates.

GREETS CIO

The convention wired greetings to the CIO convention in Pittsburgh, declaring, "it marks a new milestone in organizing the unorganized and achieving peace and unity in the ranks of organized labor."

In warning the Republican administration in the state, the delegates passed a unanimous resolution which said:

"Taking note of the fact that a Republican administration has been elected to office, resolved that we go on record as opposed to any change to impair or cripple in any way the functions of the state labor department.

"And be it resolved that we go on record as opposed to any attempt to introduce the spoils system in the functions of our state government."

Other resolutions called for the defense of the Wagner Act against all amendments, for a state labor relations act, a state wage-hour law, a housing program, an end to Negro discrimination, building of women's auxiliaries, and extension of benefits under unemployment compensation.

'Congress' Signs First Contract

Buffalo, N. Y. — The Buffalo CIO this week laid claim to have signed the first contract under the name of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The contract, according to John Kosik, field representative, was signed on Nov. 18 with the Ross Heater Manufacturing Co. It provides for wage increases, hour reductions, overtime pay and the preferential shop.

Runner-Up!

Waterbury, Conn. — Claim for one of the first contracts signed since the CIO became the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the Pittsburgh convention was put forward by local 251 of the Intl. Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers here.

The contract, signed November 20, two days after the convention ended, gives exclusive bargaining rights, strict seniority, and a general three cent per hour wage boost to workers at the Waterbury Battery Co. It was won after a two and a half week strike.

Labor Board Wins Appeal In Fansteel Case

Washington—The National Labor Relations Board added to its long line of successes in the United States Supreme Court this week when it won the right to appeal a lower court decision in the case of the Fansteel Metallurgical Co. of North Chicago, Ill.

The case is significant because on its decision is likely to depend the legality of the sitdown strike.

The strike occurred early in 1936, after the union had been repeatedly rebuffed in its efforts to win collective bargaining with the company. Sitdowners held the building until they were finally driven out by police and deputies armed with guns and tear gas bombs.

ORDERED MEN REHIRED

The Seventh U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals over-ruled a Labor Board decision ordering the company to bargain collectively with the union, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, and to rehire union members.

The lower court, by a 2-1 verdict, maintained that the use of the sitdown strike was illegal, and that by participating in it the workers lost their rights under the Wagner Act. The board argues that the strike was caused by the company's anti-union attitude, and that its dismissal of a number of the strikers was a direct violation of the Wagner Act.

Lane Mills Ordered To Meet CIO

Washington—The Lane Cotton Mills Company of New Orleans, Louisiana, has been ordered by the Natl. Labor Relations Board to bargain collectively with the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, and to offer to reinstate with back pay 50 employes fired for union activity.

In September the CIO union won an election conducted at the plant by a vote of 942 to 365.

The Board also ordered the company to cease dealing with the Lane Cotton Mills Welfare Association, declaring "that the Association was formed in response to the will and purpose of the respondent to destroy the TWOC."

HOSTILE TO UNION

Findings of the Board disclosed that S. Odenheimer, president of the company, was hostile to the TWOC from the time it began to organize the company's plant in May, 1937. He declared at one time, the Board stated, that he would "fight the CIO" as long as he lived.

Anti-CIO literature was distributed by supervisory officials and employes were questioned as to their union affiliation, the Board's investigation disclosed. Just before the September 7 election, at least one employe was told to "vote right" or Odenheimer would close the plant for several months, the Board declared.

Brophy Hits Nazi Terror

Washington — Pledging that organized labor in the CIO "joins with all friends of human decency in condemning the brutal persecutions of Jews, Catholics and other minorities in Nazi Germany," John Brophy, national CIO director, sent Thanksgiving greetings to the National Conference of Jews and Christians this week.

Brophy's message, in calling attention to the need for giving thanks for our American democracy, declared:

"Let us also take warning from the barbarities displayed by the Nazis and resolve that we shall never permit such savageries here.

"And let us resolve to do all in our power to stop whatever aid or comfort, material or moral, our nation may be extending to the Nazi regime now inflicting its cruelties on a helpless and innocent people."

Liberals Seek Improvement For South

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Close to 1500 delegates from 13 states wound up the Southern Conference for Human Welfare with concrete plans to remove the South from its unenviable position as "Economic Problem Number 1."

A permanent body was set up, with Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, as chairman, and a council of 116 members from both Negro and white groups.

A 15-point program dealing with the major economic and political problems of the entire South was worked out. Well up in the labor sections of the program, the conference included resolutions;

1. Condemning any change in the Wagner Labor Relations Act, with a demand for supporting legislation in the states.
2. Urging stronger child labor provisions in the wages and hours act, with supporting legislation by the states.
3. Endorsing federal housing.
4. Demanding laws to protect workers from company town discrimination.
5. Demanding continued and increased appropriations for the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee.
6. Recommending adequate relief for all unemployed workers and full continuance and extension of WPA.
7. Adequate relief for unemployed seamen.

HIT DISCRIMINATION

On the political front, the conference sharply condemned all forms of discrimination against Negro citizens, demanding an end to restrictions on the right to work, abolition of the poll tax that disfranchises hundreds of thousands of workers, condemnation of wage differentials between Negro and white workers, and sharp criticism of the U. S. Supreme Court for interpreting the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments in favor of large corporations and against individuals.

FARM PROBLEM

In addition, the executive committee of the conference was instructed to adopt a comprehensive program on farm tenancy, described by delegates as perhaps the most critical single problem the south has to face.

Earlier the conference took time out to register an emphatic protest against attempted "Jim Crowism" on the part of Birmingham's City Commission, which made desperate efforts to segregate Negro delegates in the sessions.

Greetings from Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt brought the delegates to their feet in cheers of approval, when he declared in a letter:

"The long struggle by liberal leaders in the South for human welfare has been implemented on an unprecedented scale these past five and half years by federal help.

"It is heartening, therefore, to see the strength of southern social leadership mustered to face these human problems, not locally or individually but in a united front from Fort Raleigh to the Alamo."

CIO REPRESENTED

Many delegates from the CIO were present and took a full part in the deliberations of the conference, including T. J. Smith, "grand old man" of the United Mine Workers; William Mitch, SWOC regional director in the south, and Yelverton Cowherd, CIO director in Birmingham.

Final action included strong condemnation of the cruelties of the Hitler regime against the Jewish people and other German minorities, and endorsement of U. S. federal aid for schools.

Pittsburgh News Guild May Strike

Pittsburgh — The Pittsburgh Newspaper Guild, CIO, this week went to the public in an attempt to avert, if possible, a strike over the Guild shop and demands of the Hearst-controlled Sun-Telegraph that job security clauses be stricken from the editorial department contract.

Almost immediately a resolution from the CIO Steel City Industrial Union Council condemned the publisher's stand and voted support for the Guild. AFL affiliates in the area are expected to take a similar stand.

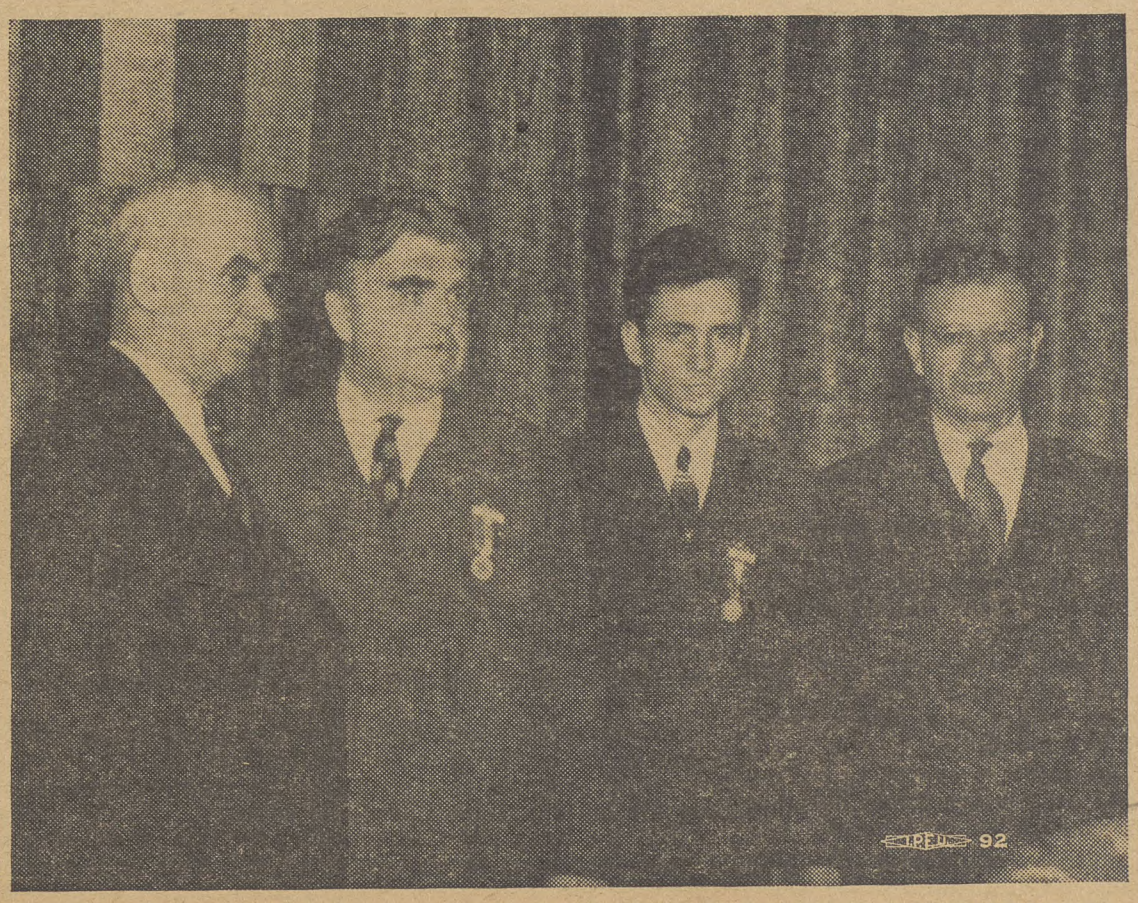
NO PAY RAISE

The Guild had made no wage increase demands in its proposals to the management. Publisher Wilmer Jacoby, speaking for William Randolph Hearst, however, offered counter-proposals which the Guild charged were aimed at "wiping out security clauses gained last year after 15 months of negotiation."

The CIO council, noting the publisher's opposition to the Guild shop, declared, "That refusal may indicate the Pitt Publishing Co. is waiting for the right time to start an anti-union, anti-labor drive by crushing the Guild, which it hopes to weaken by withholding true union recognition."

Kansas City, Mo., (FP)—Slashing attacks on fascism and enemies of democracy were heard by 6000 teachers attending the annual Missouri State Teachers Association meeting here.

CIO's Elected Officers



Here's one of the first pictures of the elected officers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Left to right, Vice-Pres. Murray, Pres. Lewis, Sec. Carey and Vice-Pres. Hillman. The picture was taken right after their election at the final session of the Pittsburgh convention.

Affiliation

Washington. — A resolution passed by the CIO convention called upon the executive board to consider affiliation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations with the International Federation of Trade Unions.

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

John L. Lewis ..... President
Philip Murray ..... Vice-President
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-President
James B. Carey ..... Secretary
John Brophy ..... Director
Len De Caux ..... Editor and Publicity Director

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What Lies Ahead

There was much cause for congratulation at the Pittsburgh convention of the CIO.

The achievements recorded in the various reports were magnificent. In three years a new labor movement had come into being, with organizing successes and benefits won for its members such as the old movement could not achieve in more than a half-century of effort.

All this progress was summarized at the convention and the structure of the new movement was given permanent form.

But more important than all the justified congratulations over past successes were the plans which the Congress of Industrial Organizations laid for the future.

The delegates and officers showed no disposition to rest on their laurels. The experience of the AFL has shown that stagnation leads to decay.

The CIO has forged a new instrumentality for American labor, and the Pittsburgh convention devoted itself chiefly to preparations for making effective use of this instrumentality.

* * *

Four million workers have been organized in the CIO in the country's basic industries, but many millions more still lack the benefits of collective bargaining.

The CIO has set itself the task of organizing these new millions. A joint organizing campaign in the South will be one of its first undertakings, and once business turns upward it will launch a greater national drive than has ever been heard of.

The convention set labor unity as its goal. Industrial organization is the method of the CIO for uniting the unorganized, but its job will not be completed until all American workers are united and organized in a unified labor movement.

* * *

But organization is a means to an end, rather than an end in itself.

The CIO convention democratically adopted a program of objectives which the movement will set out to achieve with the organized strength now at its disposal, and with the added power which it expects to gain through the further extension of organization.

These objectives are set forth in the scores of resolutions and reports adopted by the convention. It is impossible to summarize this whole program in a brief editorial, for it covers every economic, social and political aim for which American organized workers are consciously striving.

* * *

Higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions are matters of first consideration.

But to achieve these aims industrial democracy is necessary. The right to organize and bargain collectively must be preserved. And in fighting for and exercising this right labor seeks freedom from wage-slavery and the democratic status of free citizens of industry.

In our complex industrial system, however, union organization is not enough by itself. Legislation was needed to establish the right to organize in the first place, and labor must look to further legislation to aid the unions in winning greater security and better conditions.

The CIO therefore not only seeks to defend the Wagner labor relations act, but has also adopted a comprehensive program of legislation covering wages and hours, social security, unemployment relief and much else.

To secure the enactment of such a program, organized political action by the labor and progressive forces becomes another important goal of a modern labor movement.

Finally, the CIO as representative of millions of American working people and their families cannot be indifferent to any issues of national concern which vitally concern its members as citizens.

The CIO therefore has taken its stand on issues of war and peace, defense of democracy against Fascism, and on all other matters on which it is important that the voice of organized labor be heard in the councils of the nation.

* * *

The program which the CIO will now set out to achieve is indeed far-reaching in its implications. It is a constructive social program that promises the greatest benefits not only for labor but for the whole country.

But the basic and first essential for this whole program is union organization and more of it. This is where the CIO will place its chief emphasis in the days to come, knowing that only through organization will labor have the power to achieve all the other blessings which its program contemplates.

Keeping The Wolf From The Door

Looking Ahead

By LEN DE CAUX

The CIO Convention

THE CIO continued its habit of breaking precedents, at the Pittsburgh convention.

The first session of the new Congress of American labor was one of the hardest-working and most businesslike conventions on record.

AFL conventions are usually occasions for rest, recreation and whoopee. They proceed at leisurely pace, with most of the first week devoted to outside speakers, and various adjournments for the sake of a good time.

But the CIO convention did all its work in four and a half days.

It accomplished this feat, not by long and wearying sessions (the day's sessions began at 9-30 and ended at 4-30), but by well-planned concentration of effort.

There was plenty of discussion of important issues. But CIO business came first. There were hardly any outside speakers. And the unanimity of sentiment on basic issues kept debate strictly to the point.

Happy Days

The CIO delegates, meeting in one of the great industrial centers which AFL conventions tend to avoid, showed themselves to be serious-minded men and women with a deep sense of responsibility to the industrial workers whom they represented.

They did not come at Pittsburgh for a spree, nor for a vacation from workaday cares, but to perform and important duty for American labor.

Yet there are few of them who will not consider their days in Pittsburgh among the happiest and best-spent in their lives. For good-fellowship there was in plenty and comradeship in a common cause, that more than compensated for the lack of the usual convention frivolities.

Impressions

Those who took part in the work of those few busy days will find it difficult for sometime to summarize their impressions. There were so many significant happenings crowding one on top of another.

But one impression perhaps dominates all others, and that is the feeling of having participated in events of historic, national and even world importance.

Consider some of the high-spots of the convention:

The opening speech of John L. Lewis, with its defiance of Nazi barbarism, in which American labor assumed leadership in world affairs and found an eloquent voice to express its determination to resist the extension of Fascism to the Western Hemisphere.

The reports on membership, finances and representation which revealed the power and solidity of the new labor movement.

The morning-long discussion on labor unity, which showed that the whole convention was of one mind in its desire for a unified labor movement and its determination to protect the hard-won rights of industrial organization.

This debate incidentally was in sharp contrast to the speeches at he Houston convention of the AFL, in that no time was spent in abusing the older movement and all the concentration was on the constructive work of the CIO and the necessity for continuing it.

The spontaneous and enthusiastic demonstration for John L. Lewis that came unexpectedly at the end of the report of the Commitee on Officers' reports.

Streamlined Constitution

The adoption of the new constitution, which with its brevity, simplicity and democratic character is a model, streamlined document skillfully adapted to the needs of a modern, streamlined labor movement.

The resolution for a joint organizing campaign in the Souh, with the remarkable series of speeches which it drew forth from southern delegates.

The two minutes of dead silence in honor of the strikers shot down in the Chicago massacre. As the seconds ticked on, all thoughts turned to matters of life and death, and the great gathering became one body in its solemn dedication to a great cause.

The oratory on the Ford resolution and the determination shown by the convention that this last stronghold of industrial feudalism must be won for collective bargaining.

The unprecedented and prolonged ovation which greeted the nomination of John L. Lewis as first president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations—a demonstration that was without parallel in any AFL convention.

From start to finish of the convention, there could be no question in the minds of anyone present that a leader had arisen with the genius to express the hopes and aspirations of the millions of workers represented, and that Lewis symbolized all that the movement stands for to an extent which is the fortune of few leaders.

Democratic, businesslike, purposeful, enthusiastic and united, the convention of the CIO laid the foundation of a new and lasting Congress for American working people, through which their desires may find expression and through which they may work for the attainment of their great social objectives.

rganizing the Unorganized

(Following is the final resolution passed by the CIO Convention)

WHEREAS: 1. The legislative, educational and cultural program of the CIO is founded and will always be founded upon thorough-going trade union organization;

2. The basic object of any such program is in turn the protection and extension of the trade union movement proper and civil rights which are essential to the maintenance of that movement; and

3. The CIO and its affiliated organizations have engaged steadily in fundamental organizing work despite the recession, and are primarily and above all interested in the continuation of such work; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this convention reaffirms the purpose of the CIO to complete the organization of the unorganized workers of America on an industrial basis and to drive forward with every means at its command toward that objective by an unremitting campaign throughout every industry and in every corner of the land.

CIO Repeats Stand Against Wagner Act Changes

WASHINGTON—A resolution passed at the final session of the CIO convention in Pittsburgh placed the organization in opposition, "without qualification" to all changes in the Wagner Act.

The resolution noted that the Wagner Act has been "of priceless service to the labor and the American people generally," and charged that "certain irresponsible and foolhardy labor officials" have joined with employer groups to rob the act of its usefulness to the workers of America

Text of the resolution in full:

The campaign of organization conducted by American labor in the last three years, in the course of which it has added millions to its ranks, is an achievement unparalleled in the history of the movement.

The National Labor Relations Act, or Wagner Act, and its administrative agency, the National Labor Relations Board, have been of invaluable assistance in that campaign and have rendered priceless services to labor and the American people generally.

TORY FOES

The National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce and certain irresponsible and foolhardy labor officials have joined in an unprincipled attack upon the Act and the Board for the purpose of distorting the Act by amendments at the coming session of Congress, so that it may serve the interest of corporate greed instead of the welfare of labor, and for the purpose of hampering the Board by groundless and unjustified investigations and by depriving it of necessary funds.

RIGHT TO CRITICIZE

Although the CIO criticizes and will continue to criticize certain unsound decisions of the Board, which are in conflict with the letter of the Act and out of harmony with its purposes, and which favor the development of craft organizations in mass production industries at the expense of industrial unions, by which alone such industries can be organized, it recognizes that proposals for amendment can but play into the hands of the most dangerous forces in the economic and political life of the nation.

RESOLVED: That the CIO opposes without qualification all changes whatsoever in the text of the National Labor Relations Act.

ASK NO PROBE

The CIO urges the Congress of the United States to avoid interference with the work of the Board by investigations into its affairs, which would take it and its staff away from their activities for days and perhaps weeks at a time, and which would be without shadow of justification or excuse at present.

The CIO condemns the attacks on the Act and the Board which have been launched by anti-labor and anti-democratic corporate interests, and deplore the support accorded to such interests and to their proposals by certain reckless and unscrupulous office-holders in the labor movement, who have presumed to advance their own unsound and untimely recommendations for amendments.

MORE FUNDS

The CIO urges upon the Congress of the United States that in view of the widespread resistance to the Act by employers, and the burden which has thus been imposed upon the Board, the appropriation which has heretofore been accorded the Board for purposes of enforcement be doubled at the next session of Congress.

Convention Asks Extended WPA Program

WASHINGTON—Noting the existence of a body of 12,500-000 unemployed workers able and willing to work, the CIO convention went on record for a two-year federal public works program wide enough in scope to provide employment for all the jobless.

Provisions for the program, as outlined in the resolution, included employing workers in jobs suited to their "needs and skills" and on projects "socially necessary and productive."

"Jobs should be given to those who need jobs, without requiring honest, decent unemployed workers to degrade themselves as paupers," it continued. "Those working short time in industry should be given at least enough supplemental work to bring their income up to an American standard."

HIT DISMISSALS

Taking note of the fact that the WPA contemplates dismissing workers from WPA during the winter rates at the rate of 200,000 a month, the convention approved a statement that it go on record "as condemning most vigorously any reduction of the WPA rolls at the present time and as opposing the reduction of such rolls until there are no further workers who are able and willing to work who will accept WPA jobs."

Pres. Roosevelt was urged to consider the need for additional white collar projects on WPA, and the convention approved a demand for restoration of cuts on these projects made early this year.

ASK INCREASES

Pointing to the fact that WPA pays some 20,000 workers in the South at less than 25c an hour—the minimum set for industry by the wage-hour law—and thereby is undercutting the "prevailing rate in industry" as ordered by the WPA appropriation act, the convention asked for a speedy lifting of the pay scales in this area.

Taking note of complaints from WPA workers that "many WPA labor policies are established without reference to organized labor," the delegates passed a resolution asking for the creation of a national labor and appeals board for WPA workers, on which the CIO would have representation.

ORGANIZING PLANS

At the same time the convention instructed the CIO Executive Board to "give immediate attention to the problem of organization of . . . unemployed and WPA workers, and that the incoming Executive Board be authorized to take such action as may be deemed necessary to provide proper service and protection to such workers, taking into consideration organizations already functioning in the field."

HOLD HEARING

Washington, (FP)—A hearing on the petition of manufacturing groups in the apparel industry for exceptions under the "learners" provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act has been set for December 5 according to Administrator Elmer F. Andrews.

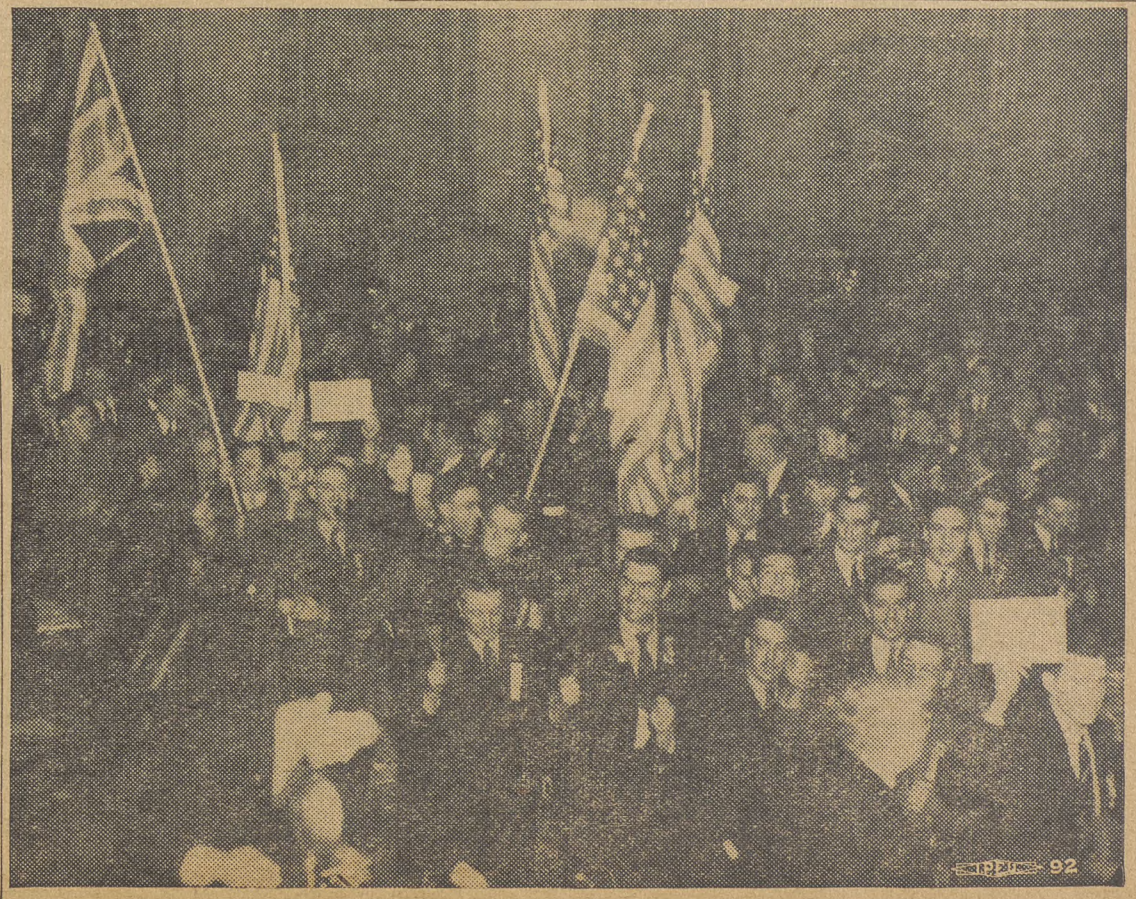
Board Ruling Helps Local

Cincinnati—Officers and members of Steel Workers Organizing Committee lodge 1918 see the recent decision of the Natl. Labor Relations Board ordering reinstatement with back pay for Mike Misheff, local president, and disestablishment of a company union as an important boost for the union here.

Misheff was fired for union activity, on a pretext which the Board examiner found "unworthy of belief."

Good Time Had by All

At right, delegates to the CIO convention march through the aisles carrying American and Canadian flags with them, to cheer Pres. John L. Lewis during a half-hour demonstration at the final session. Above, enthusiastic delegates parade with the "telegram" presented to Lewis by the messenger boys of Pittsburgh, members of the American Communications Association.



Labor Party Gets Member In Congress

Washington—The American Labor Party will have its first representative in the next session of Congress.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York, who was elected on a coalition of Republican and ALP votes, requested the clerk of the House that he be listed in Congress as an American Labor Party member.

Marcantonio was a leader of the House liberal bloc two years ago, but was defeated in 1936. He won an easy victory last month.

2,500 Fish Canners Get Pact

Aberdeen, Wash. — More than 2500 fish cannery workers in the Gray's Harbor area have won a closed shop contract with wage boosts of 2.5 to 15c per hour through locals 238 and 239 of the CIO Cannery and Agricultural Workers union.

The contract also provides for improvements in working conditions and the establishment of grievance committees.

"NO STRIKE IS EVER LOST"

Guildsman Sees Gains After Year

By BERNARD BROWN
(Former Brooklyn Eagle Striker)

"No strike is ever lost."

When the writer was spending an unwilling winter vacation on the picket line in the Brooklyn Eagle strike last year, he heard that statement made for the first time, and he wondered what it meant, if anything. Today its significance is astonishingly clear. For the events of the past ten months have proven, almost beyond the shadow of a doubt, that no strike ever is lost—really.

Before considering the statement any further, it is important to remember that workers usually do not go out on strike because they think it will be a lot of fun carrying a picket sign.

They go out because they have to, because their employer forces them to take this distasteful step in order to defend their union and their jobs. That, particularly in these parlous times, is the underlying cause of most strikes. Wage increases are usually a secondary issue, even though the strikers themselves may not fully appreciate this fact when they first march out on the picket line.

Almost invariably a strike is caused by the employer's desire to smash the union and fire those employees who have had the temerity to join it. The Wagner Labor Relations Act clipped the wings of the employers somewhat, but not completely.

A HOLLOW VICTORY?

When the Eagle strike was settled on December 23, 1937 after a bitter 15-week struggle, the settlement was regarded, even by the most ardent Guildsmen, as a very hollow victory indeed. No pay raises were gained, no Guild or preferential shop was obtained and forty strikers were laid off. The forty received twenty weeks' severance pay and were placed on a preferential rehiring list, but they were laid off. The writer happened to be one of them.

It is now almost a year since the strike was settled and it is now possible to take the long-range view, the sensible view, rather than the short one.

Most of the unfortunate forty who lost their jobs are still unemployed. But the severance pay they received, plus unemployment insurance, has kept the wolf from their doors, and they are still on that preferential rehiring list. Of all the strikers, this group suffered most. Nevertheless, it is a fact that before the strike the management had planned to fire forty people anyway—and without severance pay.

ONLY TWO LET OUT

Now let us examine the lot of the 210 strikers who returned to work on a five-day, forty-hour week, something which many of them had never had before, and under the protection of a contractual clause which states that no Guild member can be fired except for just cause, such as repeated drunkenness, and then only after consultation with the Guild's grievance committee.

These 210 strikers, with only two exceptions, are still working. The two exceptions are circulation department men who were fired by Publisher M. Preston Goodfellow in flagrant violation of the contract. But their reinstatement has been effected by the new publisher of the Eagle, Frank D. Schroth, who succeeded Mr. Goodfellow.

JOB SECURITY

Prior to the signing of the Guild contract at the Eagle, no employe had ever been allowed to feel secure in his job. Firings were frequent, with executives suffering just as often as cub reporters.

But now those who belong to the Guild have at least a reasonable assurance of security and they know that, even if they should be fired, they will receive, by the terms of the contract, severance pay ranging as high as 15½ weeks' salary for ten years of service.

Let us examine the lot of the non-Guildsmen, those editorial and commercial department employes who for one reason or another did not see fit to go out on strike. Scabs, we called them during the strike. Some sixty of them, all told, have been fired.

How much severance pay, if any, they received, will probably never accurately be determined. The others who are still lucky enough to be working have had payless vacations imposed upon them, something that is impossible under the Guild contract, they have had cuts in salary, also impossible under the Guild contract, and they have no sense of security whatever.

MANAGEMENT GAINS

And what about the management? Has it suffered as a result of its contract with that terrible monster, the Guild?

Not in the slightest.

In fact, as a result of the conscientious efforts of the Guildsmen, as much as any other single factor, the Eagle has regained most, if not all, of the circulation and advertising it lost during the strike, it has improved in its journalistic quality, and under the new publisher cordial relations exist between most of the executives and the people under them. Other executives, who pursued an anti-Guild policy encouraged by the former publisher, Mr. Goodfellow, even after the strike, have been let out.

SEEK RENEWAL

At the present time, negotiations are being carried on between the publisher and the Guild looking toward the signing of a new contract, since the present agreement expires on December 23. And while no one knows for certain what the results of these negotiations will be, it seems safe to say that a contract at least as good as and probably better than the first one will be signed.

Since the strike settlement, the Guild has grown in strength to the extent of approximately one hundred new members. Almost every week more workers are signing membership cards. Experience, you see, has taught them a bitter lesson. And as a result they have turned toward the only organization that seems to offer them a promise of real, substantial help.

A handful of the die hard non-Guildsmen have joined an AFL "union" in the hope of currying favor with the new publisher, but this thickheaded minority consists of people who never learn, even from experience.

NO STRIKE EVER LOST

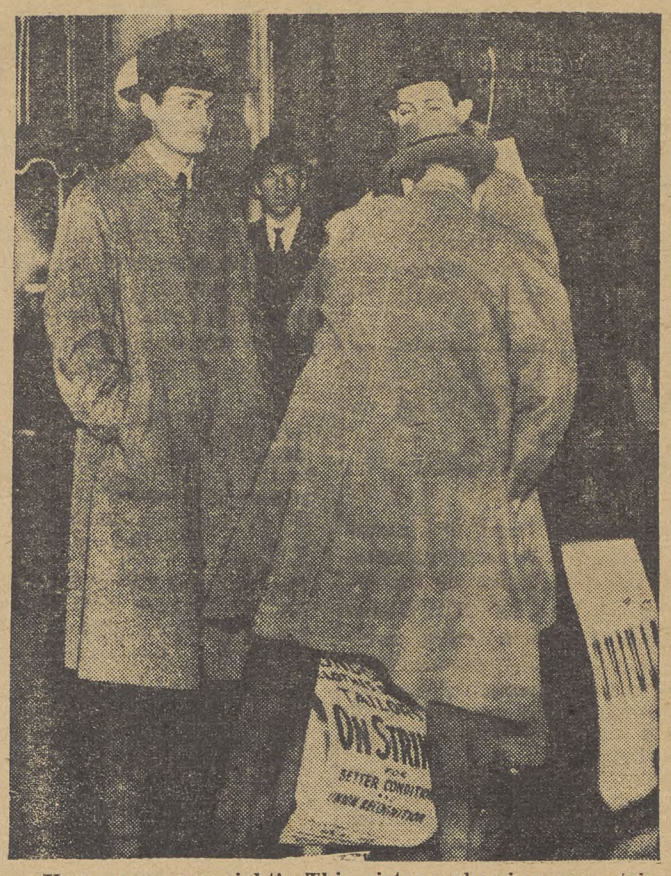
There you have a picture of the stiuation at the Brooklyn Eagle ten months after the historic strike waged by the American Newspaper Guild last year. It is a picture that may enable you to understand, even as the writer does, the significance of the statement that no strike is ever lost.

When the unpleasantness at the Eagle was settled last year, there were many Guildsmen throughout the country who felt that the settlement was, in effect, a defeat. They know better now.

Yes, it is undeniably true that most of the unfortunate forty who were laid off are still out of work—and the writer is one of them. But in every battle some are killed and some are wounded. That doesn't make the fight any the less important, nor should it sour the taste of victory.

And the moral of the story is that no strike is lost if the strikers have learned anything from it.

Still At It!



Your guess was right! This picture, showing cops stripping pickets of their placards was taken in Jersey City, where Hague cops cracked down on striking members of the Journeymen Tailors Union, CIO, and an AFL retail clerks union. Hague seems undisturbed by federal court order restraining him from interfering with peaceful pickets.

New Homes For Old

A department dealing with the need for better housing and how to obtain it, conducted by the CIO Committee on Housing.

By THOMAS HUMPHRIES

A few days ago I received an interesting letter from John Edelman, Regional CIO Director for Eastern Pennsylvania.

Edelman, by the way, is the fellow who is responsible for the existence of this column. It was only last Spring, when we were sitting beneath a sour cherry tree near his ancient farmhouse on the outskirts of Philadelphia, that he suddenly snapped his fingers and exclaimed "I have an idea! Why not write a housing column for The CIO NEWS?"

Here are some interesting excerpts from Edelman's letter:

"This is my first opportunity to take a few moments to tell you that I really like your column, 'New Homes for Old.' The information and advice on housing matters which you are conveying to the labor movement through your column is important, timely—and can be found nowhere else.

CONCERTED ACTION

"Experience of the past 15 or 20 years in the fight for social legislation has demonstrated the necessity of specialization in this field. Unless individuals and groups in the labor movement keep hammering away at housing, nothing concrete will be done about it.

"Had it not ben for the establishment of the Labor Housing Conference in Philadelphia in 1934 by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, the achievements in public housing would be far fewer than they are today.

"Actually, the Conference consisted of no more than a dozen or so individuals, either in the labor movement or close to it, who made housing their first and foremost concern, day in and day out. Slowly these individuals won the support of the top officials of the AFL for housing legislation—and for the popularization of the subject among the rank and file. Some day it might be worth while to tell the whole story. At this moment I only wish to point out that had it not been for people who are now leaders in the CIO, the low-rent housing program of the United States Housing Authority might never have come into existence.

FALSE IDEA

"Today a surprising thing often happens to me when I approach a local leader in a CIO union on the subject of housing.

"I am told 'Why not go to the building trades about that?'

"Somehow the idea has gotten around that the workers in the construction industry are the only labor people who should be concerned about public housing!

"True, the building trades should be more active in this field which concerns them so directly from a job standpoint.

"But it should be clearly understood that the housing movement does not belong to the craft organizations. Members of industrial unions are just as vitally affected by a healthy housing movement. Housing means jobs in all the basic industries—in steel, coal, brick, cement, rubber, timber, electrical supplies, etc. Moreover, all members of the CIO are **consumers** of housing, are in great need of well-biult, well-planned, low-renting homes.

"Housing today is a popular issue. Let me cite a few instances from my personal experience in recent months.

CIO PRESTIGE RISES

"In at least three places in Pennsylvania where reactionaries still dominate the community, we have been able to win certain popular recognition for our unions by starting movements to have local housing authorities established. In one small city all the leaders of the local social agencies, plus several ministers, teachers and business men, came out to a housing conference called by the newly-formed Industrial Union Council. After the meeting these people came up to me and thanked us 'for getting something started.' And as a result of our leadership in this movement the stock of the CIO in this city has risen perceptibly.

RAPS NAZIS

New York—Officers of District 1 of the State, County & Municipal Workers, CIO, called at the offices of the German consul here to lodge protests against the anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic policies of the German government.

CIO Editors In Huddle

Some 60 editors of labor papers discussed mutual problems at a meeting held during the CIO convention in Pittsburgh with the aim of improving service to union members. Shown above, left to right, are C. W. Folwer of The CIO NEWS; Pres. Heywood Broun of the American Newspaper Guild; Editor Len DeCaux of The CIO NEWS; Corby Paxton of the Pilot, National Maritime Union; Ellis Searles of the United Mine Workers Journal.

Labor and the Law

By Lee Pressman
CIO General Counsel

Mayor Hague and the Federal Courts

The enforcement of the injunction order issued by Judge Clark against Mayor Hague is meeting the same kind of judicial difficulties that have obstructed the enforcement of the orders of the National Labor Relations Board.

The petition for an injunction against Mayor Hague was filed on January 6, 1938.

After a lengthy hearing, Judge Clark handed down a decision enjoining Mayor Hague from in any way interfering with the rights of the CIO organizers and workers to be free from deportation and police harrassments, to distribute leaflets and circulars, to hold public meetings in the parks and on the streets, and to picket with placards and signs.

The decision when enforced will put a serious crimp in the police machinery which Mayor Hague has used to suppress organized labor in Jersey City.

HAGUE APPEALED

But Mayor Hague does not yet have to obey this injunction. Immediately after the injunction order was signed, the attorneys for Mayor Hague appealed to the Federal circuit court of appeals for the third circuit, which sits at Philadelphia. Pending the appeal, the injunction order has been temporarily suspended.

During the last year, the third circuit court of appeals was composed of Judges Davis, Buffington and Thompson.

In the last year, these judges were reversed by the Supreme Court in sixteen cases in a row, and not a single one of their decisions was sustained. It was necessary for the Supreme Court to reverse the decision of these judges which prevented the Labor Board from withdrawing its original order in the Republic Steel case.

Since that time, Judges Buffington and Thompson have been retired, but under the terms of their retirement, they can be called in on special cases. When the appeal in the Hague case came up, Judge Davis adopted the extraordinary procedure of calling in these two retired judges, so that there was a five-judge bench hearing the case.

MAY BE ILLEGAL

This procedure appears to be illegal, since the Federal statute makes it clear that a circuit court is to be composed of only three judges. Without the two retired judges, the regular court sitting at the time of the Hague appeal, in addition to Judge Davis, would have been composed of Judges Biggs and Maris. These two men are New Deal appointees and in recent cases have upheld decisions of the Labor Board.

ATTACKED CIO

When the lawyers for the CIO attempted to get the Supreme Court to stop the holding of this irregular five judge court and the Supreme Court declined to take immediate action, Judge Buffington issued a public statement in which he attacked the CIO and praised Judge Davis for his decisions against the CIO.

Such public statements by a judge indicate a prejudice which should disqualify him from hearing the appeal.

In view of the fact that the review of the Labor Board decision against the Republic Steel Company will come up in this same Circuit Court of Appeals, the public statements of Judge Buffington give warning that unless the Supreme Court curbs this court, it will be impossible to get a fair hearing in the Republic Steel case.

Duluth—The Duluth Newspaper Guild, CIO, won sole collective bargaining rights on the Duluth Herald and News-Tribune, after emerging as a 3-2 victor in a National Labor Relations Board poll.

Bothered Judge

New York Supreme Court Justice Cotillo couldn't understand why a nice union girl like Gloria Silverstein (above) attracted a crowd of 500 on New York's busy 34th St. when she danced while picketing the Busch Jewelry Stores. He ordered a suspended sentence for Gloria, and jail terms for other pickets from the United Retail & Wholesale Employes, CIO.

Transport Union Helps Provide Dessert For "Steaks and Chops"

By JOHN MARKEY
Educational Director, Transport Workers Union of Greater New York

The reasons for beginning educational work in the Transport Workers Union were probably much the same as those existing in any other new and rapidly built union.

In the short space of two years the Transport Workers Union of Greater New York has grown from a few thousand to a powerful union of 50,000 members having closed shop contracts with all the major transit companies of the city.

Many of our members were completely new to the principles and practices of genuine unionism. Many had been filled with all the prejudices which the employers continually hammer into their workers. The way to combat this flow of anti-union propaganda is by union training.

Resentment against long standing grievances and the need to get better conditions welded our union together into a mighty body which won, with the support of the CIO movement, remarkable victories.

As our members began to enjoy the "steaks and chops" gained by these victories, it was important to supplement the economic necessity which bound us together by a better understanding of the problems, the principles, and the practices of unionism.

Furthermore, the running of a democratic union demands a trained membership, one which understands how to build on a long time basis.

1000 TAKE COURSES

Our courses, therefore, are as practical and useful as possible. Public Speaking and Parliamentary Procedure, Principles and Problems of Unionism, and an Officers Training Course are examples. We began with those things for which there was a demand and a desire.

Last year we had a registration of around 1000 in our union training courses. We like to use the term "union training" courses instead of educational classes because we think it states more clearly what we have in mind and avoids some of the prejudices which adults might have against formal classes.

It is important that classes meet regularly without interruption or interference by being chased from pillar to post. Enrollment cards help to make the member feel that he "belongs." Recognition for satisfactory completion of the course such as a certificate is also an excellent thing. We find that such measures work to good advantage in maintaining the interest and attendance in our courses.

This work is taken seriously by the leaders and the executive board of the Transport Workers Union. Any union starting such work should make every effort to give proper recognition to it and to the people engaged in it. If the union leaders do not take union training seriously, we cannot expect the rank and file men to give it proper consideration. The WPA has helped us, especially with teachers.

MANY ACTIVITIES

An educational department or committee should encourage and develop all forms of cultural, recreational, and sports activities as the interests and facilities of the membership permit. The following examples illustrate this in our own union.

Under the auspices of the Ladies Auxiliary, children's recreational groups were started in tap and ballet dancing, dramatics, and singing. Around 150 children were registered for these activities during last spring and summer. The children were taken for outings, trips to the theatre, bottling works, Coney Island, etc. These activities are supervised by the Recreational Division of the WPA, with one of their recreational leaders in charge.

Our Spring forum on important current questions had a weekly attendance of around 100.

34 BALL TEAMS

During the summer our 34 baseball teams involved between 500 and 600 weekly in this sport. Other sports are taken up in season. We have a Sports Director, also supplied by the WPA, to guide these activities.

We have a research division which helps the union get useful facts and information. At the present time, it is working up a history of our union, which will be very useful to our membership and to our classes.

We have commenced the publication of pamphlets of immediate use to the union. Our first one was a manual on Car Maintenance and the second is "A Guide for Ladies Auxiliaries." The latter is a simply written and inspiring account of how to begin a Ladies Auxiliary and what are its aims and ideals. Other pamphlets and literature on union questions are also made available to our members.

BUILDING A LIBRARY

We have started a small circulating library, which we plan to build up as we go along.

We are just beginning the development of community singing and dramatics which should have a great scope for growth among our membership. This term we are entering new fields, such as photography and dancing.

We are quite fortunate on another score. Our officials, organizers, and executive board consistently educate the membership on the problems which come before the union. This of course is one characteristic of good leadership, and where conscious attention is given to it, a tremendous amount of education can be accomplished in the ordinary run of union business.

Union Pickets Clients Of Luce Bureau

New York—Picket lines were placed around a number of the city's leading department stores, publicity services and publishing houses by the United Office & Professional Workers, CIO, as a result of their refusal to withdraw their accounts from the Luce Press Clipping Service.

The Service, owned by Republican Congressman Robert Luce of Massachusetts, is charged by the union with refusing to enter negotiations for a new contract, and with planning to institute a 10 per cent. wage cut for its employes.

FILED CHARGES

The union, Local 16 of the UOPWA, has filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board charging that the Luce outfit has violated the Wagner Act by fostering a company union among its employes.

Among the firms being picketed are R. H. Macy, Arthur Kudner, big publicity firm; Bonwit-Teller, Fifth Ave. department store; Prentice-Hall, Inc., and the McGraw Hill Publishing Co.

Fruit Packers Keep Up Strike

Lake Alfred, Fla.—Eighty CIO fruit packers on strike against a cut of one cent per box won a partial rescinding of the cut, but have decided to keep up the strike until the entire amount is restored.

They are members of Local 205 of the CIO Cannery and Agricultural Workers union.

CIO ON JOB

Newark, N. J.—Declaring that contemplated WPA layoffs "threaten the economic balance of the whole state," William Carney, head of the New Jersey CIO council warned that "the CIO is not going to sit by idly while a large mass of workers are threatened with the loss of their jobs and slow starvation."

Mexican Labor Plans Chain of Co-op Food Stores

By NATHANIEL WEYL
(Special to The CIO NEWS)

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican Federation of Labor (CTM) is completing plans for the organization of a nationwide chain of cooperative fod stores to be run by the trade unions for the benefit of the workers and peasants, Lombardo Tledano, leader of the CTM, declared here.

"We have decided to enter the consumer cooperative field because soaring living costs are threatening the economic gains of organized labor," Toledano declared.

"We shall begin by selling the staple foods which form the bulk of the Mexican workers' diet. If desirable, we shall extend the plan to cover clothing and other necessities of life."

TO HALT SPECULATION

The Mexican labor leader explained that the CTM has no desire to drive honest storekeepers out of business, but that it is determined to check speculation in foods. Although trade union wages have risen faster than prices during the Cardenas administration. the plight of the unorganized workers is serious.

Living costs have jumped over 30 per cent. in 12 months, according to the Bank of Mexico.

The high cost of living is due largely to three factors. disorganization of farm production due to fear of expropriation by the big landlords; speculation in the staple foods which the common people consume; and depreciation of the Mexican peso in terms of American dollars.

SIGN UNION PACT

Martinez, Calif.—A closed shop agreement between the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Local 459 and the contractors who have the building of Contra Costa County Conduit of the Central Valley Water Project was signed here.

CIO Calls for Farm-Labor Amit

Ladies in Masquerade

Their costumes make it deceptive to tell, but most of the people in picture above are members of the auxiliary to Local 15 of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee in Worcester, Mass. But a couple of the menfolk sneaked into the picture, taking during a recent funfest arranged by the organization.

Pledges Aid For Bills To Help Farmers

By C. W. FOWLER

WASHINGTON — Full recognition of the mutual economic and social interests of industrial workers and the working farmer is expressed in the farm program unanimously adopted by the first constitutional convention of the CIO at Pittsburgh, Pa.

At the same time the CIO set down a program of demands for farm labor that it will press during the coming year, including extension of labor laws to farm workers now excluded, relief measures, and social and statistical studies of working and living conditions.

Sharp condemenation of the Associated Farmers, anti-labor front organization of big business groups, for its attacks on labor unions and its attempted coercion of small farmers into vigilantism and anti-unionism, rounded out the program passed by the 500 delegates at the convention.

AID FOR FARMERS

Specifically, the CIO farm program pledges support for increased aid in credits and loans, purchase of farm surpluses for the needy and unemployed, protection of farmers' cooperatives, extension of all social legislation to the farm population, and farm prices at not less than cost of production.

The delegates also called for the establishment of proper machinery to further the cooperation between farmers and workers already begun. On this point, the resolution praised the Natl. Farmers Union and state and local Granges in Washington, Oregon and California, for the understanding of common problems they have displayed.

The resolution cited the agreement signed between the Farmers Union and the CIO at St. Paul, calling for common action on economic and political questions, and the agreement recently drawn up and ratified in Colorado, under which the Farmers Union will organize beet growers and the CIO Cannery and Agricultural Workers will organize the beet workers, both to guarantee mutual recognition and collective bargaining.

COMMUNITY OF INTEREST

The preamble to the farm program resolution, describing the mutual interests of workers and farmers, declared:

> **"The CIO recognizes that there is a strong community of economic interest between industrial workers and farmers; that only through effective national organization can either group of producers protect its economic and political rights; that each group relies upon the other for a substantial portion of its domestic market;**
>
> "That a balanced and permanent prosperity of our nation depends upon maintaining the economic power of both groups; that studied efforts to create antagonism between these groups springs from sources long accustomed to the exploitation of both; that farmers are entitled to their full share of the national program; and that industrial workers and farmers must unite for legislation protecting their mutual interests."

DEMAND PROBE OF AF

On the Associated Farmers, described as "an organization fostered and financed by the California State Chamber of Commerce, the Bank of America, the San Francisco Industrial Assn. and other huge financial interests," the resolution declared:

> **"The Associated Farmers, through the use of every ruthless method, usurpation of authority, and organization of vigilante mobs, have suppressed civil rights, destroyed organization, and precipitated violence and bloodshed throughout the agricultural fields.**
>
> "They have, by collusion with large financial interests, coerced and intimidated small farmers to join their organization on pain of extinction."

Because of these "vicious, anti-American" acts, the resolution urged full publicity of the true nature of the Associated Farmers and demanded a full and searching probe by the proper Federal authorities, to be followed with vigorous prosecution, "of their vigilante and conspiratorial activities."

The Associated Farmers were largely responsible for the anti-labor Initiative No. 1 that was defeated by California voters in the last election. This measure, which would have hamstrung almost every legitimate union activity, was proposed and heavily financed by the backers of the Associated and similar labor-hating groups on the west coast.

In addition to demanding the inclusion of farm, cannery and food processing workers under social legislation now in force, the CIO also urged amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Marketing Agreements Act to require benficiaries to meet minimum wage and hour standard set after public hearings.

Wilkes-Barre Publishers Fail To Hide Issues

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—An attempt to turn the local CIO Guild's eight-week-old strike into a phoney jurisdictional battle failed before the regional director of the National Labor Relations Board in Philadelphia last week.

A hastily organized AFL Office Workers' Union, which received a charter in the midst of the Guild's successful strike, failed to get a consent election to wrest away the sole collective bargaining rights won by the Guild from the pub-publishers in a temporary agreement last year.

The session with the Labor Board was an "informal" meeting attended by publishers of the Times-Leader, News and Record, Guildsmen and representatives of the "phony" company-dominated AFL union. This "union" has been condemned as a "strike-breaking" agency on the floor of the Central Labor Union session here recently, as the AFL bodies endorsed the Guild's strike.

STRUCK OCTOBER 3

Although the three publishers were told they would violate no law by bargaining with the Guild, their obstinacy is prolonging the strike which has kept an area of 450,000 people newspaperless since October 3. The strike was called October 1 by about 110 Guildsmen after a long stall by the publishers.

Negotiations were underway during the week with the Sunday Independent, which does not challenge the Guild's right to represent all departments of that newspaper.

BROADCAST NEWS

AFL and CIO labor leaders, from unions like the Bakery Workers', Bartenders and Waiters, Soft Drink and Brewery Workers', AFL, and TWOC, SWOC, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, United Mine Workers, CIO, spoke on the Guild's nightly newscast program during the past two weeks. The Guild broadcasts the day's news each night at 6, and also publishes a weekly paper. Metropolitan and Scranton, Pa., papers are supplying the community with news.

The publishers have lost over $250,000 during the strike so far—enough to have paid every Guild demand for years to come even if the newsmen's union had won all it sought.

Trenton Union Wins Election

Trenton — Employes of the L. A. Young Spring & Wire Corp. went back to work after a three-week strike, with the promise of a signed contract for their CIO union, which had previously won a National Labor Relations Board election.

The workers voted 219 to 111 for Local Industrial Union 901 as their sole collective bargaining agency.

See Labor Victories In Local Contests

By ROBERT DALE

WASHINGTON—Countless important labor victories at the polls Nov. 8 were left out of newspaper headlines.

Over the nation many scores of legislators, city and county officials, judges, law enforcement officers and other office holders were elected by Labor's Non-Partisan League and its liberal allies.

These local gains were of utmost importance to labor in those areas and took the sting out of losses in rural or other non-industrial areas. No complete report on the many hundred such contests in which the League took part is available yet, but a few outstanding results illustrate the situation.

The Lake County Committee of Labor's Non-Partisan League of Indiana reports 21 victories and no losses in contests for county and state offices ranging from state senator to county council member. Majorities of about 50,000 for League candidates are indicated by semi-final returns. In the municipal elections of Hammond, the League endorsed candidate for mayor was victor and seven out of nine League candidates won other posts.

BIG DETROIT VOTE

Wayne County, Mich., is another labor triumph with 30 candidates for state and local offices endorsed by the local League winning approval at the polls. Among those elected was Patrick H. O'Brien, labor's mayoralty nominee in 1937 who was named probate judge. The prosecutor, sheriff, county clerk, state senators and state representatives, were among offices filled by LNPL candidates. It was a clean sweep of the county, which includes the city of Detroit, for labor.

Utah also came through with striking labor victories on state candidates as well as their U. S. Senator and Congressmen. Reelected and in the lead for Speaker of the Utah House is P. S. Marthakis, vice-chairman of Salt Lake's Labor's Non-Partisan League. The Utah League elected over 30 state candidates.

Returns demonstrate that the Labor Party in upstate New York has arrived. Its vote was trebled in many counties over ALP ballots cast upstate in 1937 and 1936. Another indication of upstate gains was the election of five legislators who had ALP endorsement in that area.

From Marion County, W. Va., come reports of a labor victory on all candidates endorsed. The League is recognized as stronger than ever as a result. Connecticut's League elected two trade unionists to the state legislature and saw a number of other candidates it supported elected.

CIO Wins Election

CIO Local Industrial Union 901 won an easy victory in a National Labor Relations Board poll at the L. A. Young Steel & Wire Co. in Trenton, N. J. Photo shows scene during tallying of election results, with union, Labor Board and company representatives present.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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CIO STARTS CAMPAIGN TO HALT WPA SLASHES

Back At Work

Executives of the Chicago Stockyards and Transit Co. were forced to move cattle themselves when CIO members went out on strike. Here's Pres. Charles R. Rice of the company steering a couple of animals through the yards.

Ask Unions to Fight Cuts On Projects; Threat To Recovery Seen

(See Story Page Three; Editorial Page Four)

WASHINGTON—The CIO set its machinery in motion this week for a fight to resist slashes on WPA projects throughout the nation which would throw thousands of workers out of their jobs and cause untold hardship during the winter months.

The CIO Committee on Unemployment, in a statement issued here, urged all CIO affiliates "to make known their opposition to the proposed cuts in the number of WPA jobs."

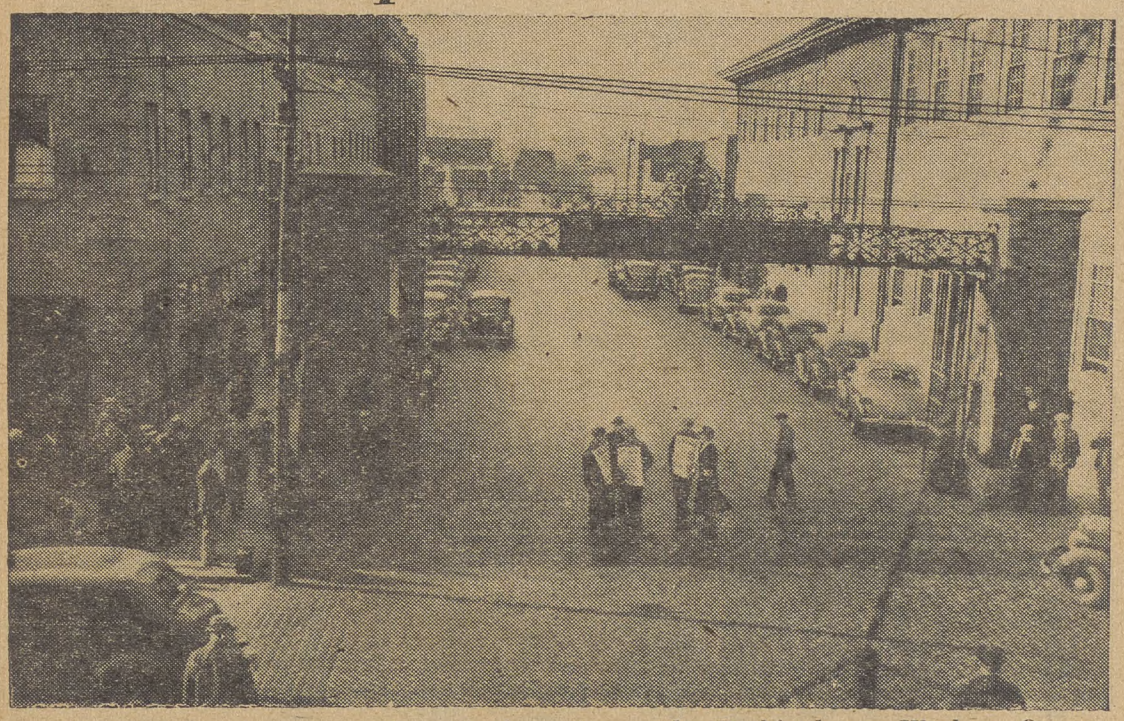
The committee warned that a let-up in WPA expenditures at this time will seriously affect the nation's economic recovery. It has been shown that there is a direct relation between the amount of money spent by the government and the country's economic machine.

With the cuts coming just as winter approaches, human suffering will be intense during the winter months unless the CIO and other groups are able to force a change in WPA policy, the CIO warned.

In New York City, where a "trial balloon" was sent up last week, organized protest forced a decision to withdraw an order tossing 7,000 men and women out of their WPA jobs.

Similar activity is being called for in other localities throughout the country.

Tie-up Stock Yards



No strikebreakers went through the gates as the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, tied up activity in the Chicago stockyards during a strike for union recognition and higher wages. The union had previously won a Labor Board election.

Lewis Raps Paternal Share-Profit Schemes

(See Story Page Three)

WASHINGTON—Profit sharing is a "snare and delusion" which gives labor no voice in determining its income, Pres. John L. Lewis of the CIO warned the Senate Finance Committee this week.

In sharp contrast with a number of business leaders who have taken the stand to laud fancy schemes whereby workers are given bonuses if profits permit, the CIO leader said that labor wants only collective bargaining, which it has found to be the most satisfactory method of adjusting its income.

Profit-sharing systems are usually hatched in the minds of employers who seek thereby to forestall unionization of their workers and keep wages at a low level, he charged.

AFL Leader Hails Ford, Girdler

Washington.—Tom Girdler, Henry Ford and the AFL are linked together as allies in the fight against the CIO, according to a letter written to an employer by an official of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, AFL, and used recently as an exhibit in a case before the National Labor Relations Board.

The letter was dated August 11 and was signed by A. B. Anderson, of Boston, New England representative for the AFL union. Anderson was at one time a member of the American Communications Assn., CIO, but was expelled from the union and is now seeking to foster a dual union among ship radio operators.

Speaking of his task, Anderson wrote:

"We know our job is not going to be easy.

"The CTU needs help and plenty of it. Possibly you can do something, either directly or indirectly to help us clean out the vermin (mostly foreign born) who are present doing their damndest to bring about their long-looked for revolution.

"Tom Girdler, Henry Ford, the AFL and hundreds of American groups are doing their part in exposing and attempting to stamp out this vicious anti-American movement. You have a place alongside of the rest and can do your bit by helping us, the CTU."

Insurance Executives Laud Anti-Union Mobs

New York—Metropolitan Life officials are continuing their union busting tactics, and going in for semi-fascist incitements to violence, according to additional charges filed against the company with the Labor Board, by the Industrial Insurance Agents Union, CIO.

Vice-Pres. Wilkes, of the company, in a vicious attack on the people of New York, voiced his approval of mob violence, in a speech to 1000 Brooklyn agents at a luncheon in the Waldorf Astoria.

Pres. Leroy Lincoln hysterically claimed that the charges made by the State Labor Relations Board on Nov. 25, were "lies, absolute and damnable lies," according to the Union's affidavit. The Labor Board trial starts Dec. 5.

Wilkes, facing an audience where several hundred CIO buttons could be seen, warned the agents that "the rest of the country is losing patience with New York . . . . that America is up in arms against New York," threatened that "when the American people got mad, as they're gradually doing, they'll go to town," and then cited with obvious approval a story about a lynch mob in a midwestern city, the affidavit filed by the Union charges.

Steel Union Rolling Up New Gain

Recent Contracts End Strikes, Lift Wages and Improve Conditions

By HOWARD J. McCARTNEY

PITTSBURGH—Some of the nation's outstanding labor agreements have been negotiated and signed in the last few weeks by the CIO's Steel Workers Organizing Committee. Wage increases, closed-shop and check-off provisions, and the abolishment of unsatisfactory working conditions are among the gains brought through the pacts.

As well as these victories, several important advances were made through decisions handed down by the National Labor Relations Board on charges filed by the steel union. Most important among such cases was the Inland Steel Company decision and the order involving the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company, where sweeping victories were won by the SWOC in both cases.

Union agreements have paved the way for re-opening of three strike-bound mills, closed because the management refused to recognize and deal with the steel union. The agreements embody concessions granting even more than the original demands.

After a bitter uphill fight, featured by an eight-week strike, SWOC Lodge No. 1192 was successful in negotiating a union agreement with the Chicago Hardware Foundry Company in which the company agreed to include sole bargaining rights for the Lodge.

The agreement made possible the re-opening of the plant and ended a conflict which held the Nation's headlines last summer when law suits, injunctions, tear gas, guns and back-to-work movements were used in an attempt to break the strike.

A temporary truce was reached when the company and union agreed that a contract should be signed in which the SWOC group would be granted exclusive bargaining rights. The action of the company in signing the contract culminates the long fight for union recognition and a signed collective bargaining agreement. Standard time-and-a-half rates for over the 8-hour day, double time for Sunday and emergency work, vacations with pay and seniority clauses are covered in the pact.

WIN IN MILWAUKEE

Another strike which had gained notoriety through vicious strike-breaking tactics ended recently in a major victory for the SWOC when the Harnischfeger Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, agreed to deal with the SWOC and sign a contract with Lodge No. 1114. The strike was called when the firm refused to deal with the union.

Wage increases have been won by the union through agreements in several leading firms:

1. Wickwire Spencer Steel Company, Buffalo, N. Y., agreed to a 12½ percent boost in wages over the scale that went into effect last February. The increase was negotiated by Nathan E. Cowan, SWOC district director in Buffalo, and a committee made up of lodge officers.

2. Schwitzer-Cummins Company, of Indianapolis, agreed to a two-and-one-half cents per hour increase on several wage classifications. The contract granting the increases also provides for a check-off, vacations with pay, and other concessions.

3. The Broderick Company, Muncie, Ind., signed a pact which grants a five-cent an hour pay increase to members of SWOC Lodge No. 2045, and which also grants a closed-shop and check-off system.

4. Frazier Packing Company, Elwood, Ind., granted a 15 cents an hour boost in an agreement signed with the SWOC. The contract culminated a 24-hour strike, called when the employes protested the importation of some 500 persons to work in the canning factories, thereby replacing hundreds of unemployed steel union members.

5. Standard Containers, Inc., of Bloomfield, N. J., agreed to institute wage increases ranging up to 27 percent. The employes of this firm went on strike before they had a union. SWOC officials were asked to step in to assist them, and a signed contract resulted. A 40-hour week with time-and-a-half for overtime, as provided in the contract, replaces a work-week of from 48 to 70 hours in effect before the union contract was signed.

ON WEST COAST

Other agreements negotiated recently include those with the Emsco Derrick and Equipment Company and the Manganese Steel Company, both of Southern California. Provisions in both contracts parallel last year's pacts, and both outlaw wage reductions under previous rates.

In instances where the steel union is still fighting for recognition remarkable victories are being won. Sweeping decisions in favor of the SWOC have been issued by the Labor Board on charges filed by the union.

Cincinnati Milling Machine Company, which employs 3,000 persons and is one of the world's largest producers of its kind, was ordered by the Board to abandon the "Employes' Service Committee"—a company union, and to reinstate with back pay the president of the SWOC lodge who had been discharged for union activities.

The decision is viewed by union leaders in the Cincinnati district as a tremendous step forward, and it is believed the result will serve as a wedge to open up the entire area to union organization.

After a period of marking time and consolidation of its forces, the SWOC is now preparing a campaign that will eventually bring the entire industry into the union. To this end the union has summoned field directors from all districts in the nation to a conference to be held in the near future in Pittsburgh. Out of this meeting will come plans to mould the SWOC into one of the strongest industrial unions America has ever seen.

New York CIO AFL Fight 'Legion'

Albany, N. Y. — CIO and AFL groups joined forces this week to fight an application of the Liberty Legion of America, Inc., for incorporation in New York State. The state board of standards and appeals is reserving decision pending further study of the case.

A spokesman for the United Automobile Workers, CIO, charged that the Legion is nothing more than a "company-dominated union" acting in violation of the national and state labor relation laws.

Thurlow Gray, head of the outfit, claimed a membership of 85,000 and said that 90 per cent. of the members are Ford Motor Co. employes. One of the union witnesses told the board that he had been dismissed from a job at Ford's Detroit plant for refusal to join the organization.

Thank The CIO

WASHINGTON—A survey made by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reveals that during the last two years the number of wage earners granted vacations with pay increased more than in all the years of American industrial history combined.

Of 90,000 firms surveyed, 40% granted vacations with pay for the first time during 1937.

Out of an estimated 9,570,100 employes covered in the study, 3,512,227 now enjoy the paid vacations periods.

Anti-Union Shoe Firm Stopped In Tracks By Labor Board

WASHINGTON—The union-hating Hamilton Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis, Missouri, which has been waging a bitter fight to break up Local 125, United Shoe Workers of America, for many months, has been ordered by the Natl. Labor Relations Board to stop its unfair labor practices and bargain collectively with the CIO union.

Upholding charges made against the firm by the USWA, the Board ordered Hamilton Brown to:

1. Reinstate with back pay 187 employes in its Union, Mo., factory.
2. Bargain collectively with USWA Local 125 on the basis that a majority of about 600 workers employed on May 17, 1937 belonged to the CIO union.
3. Abolish the company-dominated Commercial Shoe Workers Organization.

SLAPS AFL OUTFIT

The Board also denied a petition to reopen the record filed by Local 178, Boot & Shoe Workers Union, AFL, in October, 1938. In reply to the AFL union's claim that it represented a majority of the company's employes at the time it filed the petition, the Board stated:

"Since the purpose of any order which may be entered in this case will be to restore the status quo as it existed prior to the unfair labor practices, any change in the identity of the representative of the majority since that time is immaterial."

80 CIO MEMBERS

The 187 workers whom the Board ordered reinstated with pay included 80 USWA members discharged during May and June, 1937, following a short spontaneous strike at the firm's Union, Mo., factory which ended April 14. The workers applied for a USWA charter on May 1.

Also included in the reinstatement order were 104 workers who were fired June 28. 1937, after they refused to join the company union, and three others who were refused reinstatement in July, 1937, because they belonged to the CIO union.

The investigation conducted by the Board disclosed that the Commercial Shoe Workers was organized at the suggestion of the factory superintendent with the aid of supervisory employes who forced workers to sign membership cards by threatening them with loss of their jobs.

HAPGOOD COMMENTS

Powers Hapgood, president of the USWA, in commenting on the Board's order against the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co., pointed out that after the trial examiner had made his intermediate report, on which the present order is based, the firm scrapped its company union and ordered employes signed up into it to join the AFL Boot & Shoe union.

Officers of the former company union became the officers of the AFL local, and dues were checked off by the company for the AFL union.

SHIFTED WORK

Furthermore, Hapgood said, the company continued its attacks against the CIO union by shifting work from the Union, Missouri plant to its Sunlight plant in St. Louis, where it refused employment to all workers not members of the AFL union.

Fight Anti-Semitism

Men from all walks of life last week formed a committee of 50 to combat anti-Semitism. Representing the CIO was Pres. John L. Lewis. Other members of the group shown above are: George Gordon Battle, prominent New York attorney; Sen.-Elect J. W. Barbour of New Jersey, who, with labor support, defeated Hague's candidate; and William Allen White, editor of the Emporia, Kans., Gazette.

Firm Heals Breach Through CIO Pact

Los Angeles — Following a 14-minute strike at the plant of the Robert A. Fischer Corporation at Glendale, largest manufacturer of electro-therapy equipment in the West, the firm signed a closed shop contract with the United Electrical, Radio and Machien Workers, CIO.

Terms of the agreement include a five-day week, eight-hour day, a week's vacation and seven holidays with pay, time and a half for overtime and double time on Saturday afternoons.

The strike was provoked by failure of the president of the company to sign the contract, negotiated after five weeks' of conferring, at the time specified, November 16.

When the workers, all members of UERMW Local 1421, arrived at work and found that the company was stalling about signing, they walked out, whereupon Corporation President Fischer, announced that it was a mistake and immediately signed the contract.

CIO Maritime Committee Formed

WASHINGTON—John L. Lewis, CIO president, announced formation of a maritime sub-committee of the CIO to carry on an intensive drive for organization of unorganized workers in all maritime industries along lines laid down by the CIO convention.

The chief objectives of the committee in carrying on the organizing drive will be the coordination of present maritime union campaigns, presentation of a legislative program, and opposition to the anti-union tactics of the U. S. Maritime Commission.

ANTI-LABOR TACTICS

In this connection, the committee will vigorously oppose the efforts of the Commission to break down collective bargaining in the maritime industry through abrogation of existing contracts on government chartered ships and attempts to destroy the present system of CIO union hiring halls.

A staff of legislative representatives will be employed by the committee at its Washington headquarters. One of the first objectives of the legislative work in the coming session of Congress will be extension of Social Security laws to maritime workers, as well as other bills to protect and extend collective bargaining in maritime industries.

EIGHT MEMBERS

Eight CIO officers were chosen to make up the committee, headed by Joe Curran, president of the Natl. Maritime Union. Other members are:

Harry Bridges, president, Intl. Longshoremens and Warehousemens Union and west coast regional director of the CIO, Eugene Burke, secretary of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Clyde W. Deal, head of the Inlandboatmens Union, John Green, of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Samuel Hogan, of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., Joseph Jurich, Federated Council of Fishermen, and Mervyn Rathborne, American Communications Assn.

President Lewis, in announcing the formation of the committee, declared that it would have the full support of the CIO in its efforts to further organization of unorganized maritime workers and to secure protective social legislation for them.

Ford Signs!

New York — Having won wage boosts of from 5 to 15 per cent., a preferential union shop, added paid vacations and better grievance machinery in the renewal of a contract for employes of the huge Ford Instrument Company here, the CIO United Instrument Workers L. I. U. 238, has inaugurated a drive to unionize the next largest shop in the industry, the Arma Engineering Co., Inc., also located in New York.

Both the Ford and Arma companies do most of the contract work for the U. S. Navy Department

Lewis Hits Profit Sharing

Washington — Collective bargaining, rather than paternalistic "profit sharing" will lead America to a higher standard of living, Pres. John Lewis of the CIO told the Senate Finance Committee, which has been seeking to learn the sentiment of business and labor at hearings during the last few weeks.

Lewis termed profit-sharing schemes a "snare and a delusion," and noted that even a "perfect system of profit-sharing would not avail the man who is going to be displaced next month."

"There is only one answer," he continued, "and that is to give the adult population willing to work a share in the work remaining to be done."

NO BASIC PRINCIPLES

The CIO president added, "I know that from time to time well-meaning men in industry have voluntarily wanted to give workers some participation in their profits, but I don't think that out of those experiments there has come any crystallized philosophy or basic principles that could be applied today."

On the other hand, labor "cannot eat or live on hopes of participation in profit-sharing plans," Lewis stated.

"Immediate higher standards of living achieved through collective bargaining with labor unions are the best quarantee policy for the continued expansion of industrial activity and profits from management."

LABOR NOT CONSULTED

Corporations' price policies and volume of production, on which profit-sharing plans are necessarily based, "are never negotiated with the labor unions representing the employes," Lewis pointed out. "The rate of profit lies entirely in the hands of management.

"Yet testimony has been adduced before this committee urging a policy that labor accept as part of its just compensation a participating share in profits which are completely beyond its control or influence.

A LOW-WAGE DEVICE

"Labor's disillusioned exper-

(Continued on Page 5)

Renew Subway Pact

New York.—Aided by Pres. John L. Lewis of the CIO, who assisted in the negotiations, the Transport Workers Union this week signed an agreement extending its contract with the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. for three months.

The company operates a number of subway and elevated lines throughout New York City and employs several thousand men.

Extension of the contract, which was to have expired Dec. 31, will have an important effect on negotiations to be held when the City of New York purchases the company and other transit lines within the next few months.

The new agreement contained two supplementary clauses which will benefit the union.

One provided for seven days' sick leave and for a holiday with pay on Washington's Birthday for all men the company can spare on that day, while the others will receive a day off within 20 days of February 22.

The union benefits similarly through a stipulation providing for an election to determine the seniority system for all motormen, switchmen and yard motormen employed on the subway division.

LONGTIME ISSUE

This question has been an issue between the workers and the company since 1926 when the management broke a strike by offering seniority to the men in the order of their return to work. As a result, scabs and strikebreakers gained highest seniority, while employes of the company who had worked for many years and were loyal to their union were placed at the bottom of the list.

The ballot, it is expected, will show overwhelming favor for restoring the seniority list in effect prior to the 1926 walkout.

The contract was signed for the union by President Lewis, who assisted in winning the first IRT pact in May, 1937; President Michael Quill of the TWU, and President August Hogan of the union's New York local. Thomas E. Murray, Jr., receiver for the company, signed the pact for the firm. Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, assisted in the negotiations.

The city is authorized, through a referendum measure passed in last month's elections, to take over the lines. Lewis, in commenting on the agreement, said the CIO

(Continued on Page 6)

CIO Prepares To Fight WPA Slashes

WASHINGTON—A nation-wide campaign to stop new WPA cuts is being launched by the CIO, following action taken by the constitutional convention last month.

Ralph Hetzel, Jr., CIO Unemployment Director, on behalf of the CIO Committee on Unemployment, called upon CIO affiliates to join in immediate opposition to the projected cuts, which may remove thousands from the WPA payrolls.

The Committee's statement call the cuts dangerous to recovery and inhuman to the unemployed.

The statement follows:

"The CIO Committee on Unemployment calls upon all CIO affiliates to make known their opposition to the proposed cuts in the number of WPA jobs. Reports from all sections of the country indicate that cuts are rapidly being made. Some of the cuts are direct. Others are hidden under the device of failing to replace workers who leave the WPA rolls with others who are certified to be in need.

"The policy of cutting the WPA at this time is most unwise. There are at least 600,000 unemployed who are certified as eligible to WPA and should have WPA jobs. There are at least as many more who, by all standards, should be so certified.

HINDERS RECOVERY

"If these cuts go through and the WPA rolls are seriously reduced during the coming winter months, not only will great suffering be caused among the unemployed but the current recovery will be endangered by the reduction of government expenditures too early in the recovery.

"The CIO takes the position that the WPA as it now stands is inadequate, that no cuts should be made until there are no more unemployed workers eligible to the WPA and private em-

(Continued on Page 5)

CIO Signs New York Store

New York.—A union shop contract providing for an increase of $150,000 a year for 3000 workers was signed this week by Bloomingdale's Department Store and the CIO Department Store Organizing Committee.

The contract affects the firm's retail, service and wholesale divisions and provides, in addition to the pay raises, for vacations with pay, seniority, extra pay for overtime and holiday work, and a 45-hour week, with 37½-hour week during the summer months.

The store is one of New York's largest. The CIO has already won contracts from a number of the most important retail organizations in the city, and is conducting a membership campaign throughout the metropolitan area.

Pres. Samuel Wolchok of the United Retail and Wholesale Employes and other officials of the union, signed the contract for the workers, while Pres. Michael Schaap, who signed for the company, praised the union leaders' "vision and statesmanship."

It's Getting To Be A Habit; Labor Board Cites Ford

CHICAGO—Henry Ford's anti-unionism this week lifted the number of National Labor Relations Board counts against him to seven as a trial examiner found the Flivver King guilty of Wagner Act violations at his South Chicago assembly plant.

Conn Cohalen, the trial examiner, found that Ford violated the Act by printing and distributing among its employes here leaflets and almanacs which in unmistakable language indicated that Ford is opposed to labor unions.

He recommended to the board that the company be ordered to cease interfering with the workers' right to join the United Automobile Workers, CIO, to bargain collectively and to engage in mutual aid and protection.

The Labor Board has cracked down on Ford's tactics in his Detroit plants, as well as at assembly plants in the East, in California, Buffalo, N. Y., Kansas City and St. Louis.

Renew Gotham Transit Pact

The Transport Workers Union contract with the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., operators of subway and elevated lines in New York City, was renewed this week for a three-month period pending outcome of city purchase and unification of all the transportation lines. Shown during negotiations are Pres. John L. Lewis of the CIO, who aided the TWU; Thomas E. Murray, Jr., receiver for the lines; Pres. Michael Quill of the TWU, who is a labor party city councilman; and, standing in the rear, Austin Hogan, head of the union's New York local.

THE CIO NEWS

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John L. Lewis ..... President
Philip Murray ..... Vice-President
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-President
James B. Carey ..... Secretary
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A Job That Must Be Completed

There is a story that comes from New Zealand about a tribe of Maoris who suffered many losses from their sheep straying away from their grazing lands.

They decided to build a fence around the wide area where the sheep grazed. With their primitive tools and lack of supplies, this was a long and arduous task. They labored at it many weeks, becoming more and more disgusted, until finally when they were in sight of completing the fence, they decided to give up the job.

Then they complained that all their toil had been in vain, for their sheep still strayed away as they did before any fence was started.

When the WPA was started, the administration proclaimed the obligation of government to provide work and wages for every able-bodied American who could not find employment in private industry.

This maintenance of purchasing power for the unemployed prevented the depression from touching the depths of earlier depressions. It has paved the way for a return of better times. But now that recovery is in sight, the WPA authorities are beginning to act like the Maoris who tired of building the fence when it was nearly completed.

Sharp cuts in WPA employment are being placed into effect. Many unemployed are suddenly faced with starvation, since the government as well as private industry now refuses them employment. Their purchasing power is cut away at a time when it is most needed to make recovery a reality.

The CIO is mobilizing all its forces throughout the nation to call a halt to these WPA cuts. It demands that the government continue to employ every jobless worker until he is actually employed at decent wages in private industry.

Sez Who?

Two items in the week's news:

An official of an AFL telegraphers' union writes to shipowners urging that they join with "Tom Girdler, Henry Ford and the AFL" in "exposing and attempting to stamp out" the CIO.

Another AFL official proclaims that his members will serve as scabs to break the CIO strike in the Chicago stockyards.

[illegible]rst official did not speak for the radio operators he [illegible] to enlist, since they are solidly organized in the CIO radio telegraphists union.

The second official also spoke only for himself, since not a man went through the CIO picket lines on the day he set for breaking the strike.

AFL rank-and-filers are union men, not scabs or tools of the Girdlers and Fords. The misleaders who seek to use them in the cause of reaction will sooner or later find themselves tinpot generals without any army.

New Editions

Publication of three new regular editions of The CIO NEWS is begun with this week's issue. Next week two more unions will begin taking the paper for their members. And at least half a dozen other CIO unions are planning to do likewise in the near future.

This week's new-comers are the members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee, and the local unions which have subscribed for a District of Columbia edition of The CIO NEWS.

The United Shoe Workers of America are also ready to start publication of a special edition of The CIO NEWS as their official organ.

These unions join the dozen other important CIO unions that already subscribe regularly to The CIO NEWS. They have combined to build a paper which already has the largest circulation in the labor field. They have laid the basis for further growth. And this growth must be continued if labor is to have a national press of its own effective enough and influential enough to do justice to the great movement it represents.

Don't Undermine the Bridge

Looking Ahead

By LEN DE CAUX

Press Lords

When their lordships ride rough-shod they ride for a fall.

Lordly gentlemen and ladies in many lands have learnt this lesson. Under the feudal system they had a set-up. But feudalism did not last forever. With its break-up, democracy became the good word. The feelings of the common people became a force to be reckoned with.

English lords failed to reckon with the feelings of the rough American colonists, until the American revolution taught them their lesson.

Since then America has produced a new batch of lords. The money-barons and dukes of industry have had to learn to yield a little in recent years to the rising demands of industrial democracy and union organization. But a whole special section of the new aristocracy of wealth still has its lesson coming.

Gilbert Seldes has just written a book entitled, "Lords of the Press." It is a case-study of the small group of millionaires who own and control the American daily press.

Seldes is strongly critical of the way many of these press lords run their domains, though crediting some with good intentions and hoping for the best. Some of his well-documented charges may be denied. But no one can dispute his basic thesis that the American press is a big business institution, directed by a few wealthy and powerful individuals.

Whether their intentions be good or bad, their policies paternal and enlightened or malignant and oppressive, their lordships of the American press run their business with powers as absolute as those of feudal barons.

The test of these policies is not so much in what critics like Seldes or paid apologists think of them, as in the reactions of the millions of people who depend on the press as their main channel of public information. And recently there has been testimony on this score which the lords of the press would do well not to disregard.

The recent convention of the CIO revealed a mounting bitterness and resentment against the press which astonished many outside observers.

This bitterness was reflected in a number of reports, speeches and resolutions. The delegates reacted to them like people who have a long-awaited chance to turn on those who have betrayed and slandered them.

Employers' Weapon

Anyone who has been around among industrial workers in the past year knows that the general feeling is that labor has not been given a square deal in the press; that the CIO unions in particular have been subjected to a campaign of slander and misrepresentation; and that the press has been one of the most powerful weapons used by the employers to defeat labor's aims.

Working people, like most of the rest of newspaper readers, are not experts on journalistic technique. They do not distinguish between news stories and editorial expressions or feature articles. They get their general impressions from headlines, cartoons, pictures and from the way certain types of news are played up while others are played down.

That is to say, the policy which the lords of the press impose on their publications is what chiefly impresses the general reader, rather than the honest and objective news reporting which most working newspapermen attempt to the best of their ability.

Such general impressions leave no doubt in the mind of the average reader that the lords of the press, by and large, do not like the CIO; and that they are using their papers to combat and misrepresent it, to play up any signs of dissension and to play down its achievements.

"Public Sympathies"

One business commentator on CIO reaction to the press considers that this is due to a lack of understanding as to why "public sympathies" shifted to hostility after the sit-down strikes.

But his explanation does not take account of the fact that sit-downs began in some number early in 1936 and reached their greatest prominence in the following winter — during all of which time the "public" and the press reacted to them with considerable equanimity.

It was not until the summer of 1937, when sit-downs had all but disappeared from the industrial scene, that the anti-CIO propaganda campaign began to assume its most violent form in the general press.

It is noteworthy that the slogans of this campaign — against sit-downs, against violence, against union irresponsibility — were issued by the publicity representatives of Tom Girdler and his crowd during a strike in which there was not a single sit-down; in which labor alone was the victim of violence; and in which the responsibility of union leadership in the 100% observance of contracts was testified to by the U. S. Steel Corporation itself.

These slogans were taken up by the lords of the press, not because they reflected "public sympathies," but because the sympathies of most of the publishers as big employers were on the side of the Girdlers in their battle to "stop the CIO." They did their part in this battle by using the press to turn "public sympathies" against the CIO.

Labor Fights Back

Seldes concludes his book with a chapter in which he urges that labor fight the press lords by building an effective press of its own.

He fails to note the steps already taken by the CIO in this direction and the ambitious hopes and plans that are in the minds of its leaders and members.

But if he and others like him who are devoted to the ideal of a free press will read the proceedings of the CIO convention, they will observe that the attitude of the progressive labor movement toward the press is not a purely negative one.

The indignation of the CIO at the mistreatment it has received from the lords of the press is matched by its determination to build a democratic labor press which will at least furnish some check to the abuses of these feudal lords.

Your WPA Job

By Ralph Hetzel, Jr.
CIO Unemployment Director

Cutting of the WPA rolls is turning out to be a hide and seek proposition. The WPA workers are having to do most of the seeking and usually lose in the end at that. Just how and where cuts are being made is difficult to learn.

The only statement of the national WPA is that direct cuts are not being ordered. That, however, is a delusion.

Two things are happening.

First, the WPA in the localities is following a policy of not putting on any new workers. At first this would seem to mean no cuts.

6% A MONTH

Actually, however, since approximately 6% of the workers go off the rolls each month it means that the total number of WPA jobs will automatically be reduced 6% a month. This means a reduction of more than 150,000 jobs next month.

In addition many local WPA administrators, apparently without definite orders from Washington, are taking it upon themselves to make direct cuts on WPA and throw the WPA workers off jobs even though they do not have any other work in prospect.

STRETCHING FUNDS

As explained in this column on October 22nd, what the WPA is trying to do is to spend the last half of an 8-month appropriation at the rate of spreading it over eight months after they had been spending in the first four months at the rate of spreading the appropriation over seven months. The last report of the WPA indicated that 3,200,000 WPA workers had jobs. This number will have to be reduced to only a little over two million if the WPA insists on spreading its money over eight months.

The CIO has pointed out repeatedly that such a reduction in WPA rolls at this time not only means facing many hundreds of thousands of unemployed with destitution and hunger. It is also a serious blow to recovery.

EVERYBODY AFFECTED

Not only are the unemployed workers affected. The entire community is affected when the WPA is cut. The money which the WPA workers earn is spent locally. It goes to local merchants, landlords, utility companies, doctors and so on.

If these members of the community stop to realize what cuts in WPA mean they will be just as vigorously opposed to cuts as the WPA workers and unemployed themselves.

Already enterprising unemployment committees in some places have gone to their mayor, to their city council, to the local newspaper, to the Chamber of Commerce, and pointed out what a WPA cut would mean to the community.

It means less public improvements. It means a greater burden on the community to support the destitute.

CIO ON JOB

Nationally the CIO is doing its job to prevent cutting by pointing out what such cuts mean. It is indicating to Congressmen what such cuts will do to their constituents. It is telling the national administration how recovery will be damaged by the reduction of WPA.

The WPA has enemies and will continue to have. But it must not be allowed to make enemies of those who are its friends and who believe it has a great public purpose to serve in the nation.

The CIO is not asking that people be given jobs on WPA who do not need the work. It asks only that WPA shall not be reduced until all workers who are unemployed and eligible shall have gotten jobs.

Lewis Assails Profit-Sharing Schemes

(Continued From Page 3)

ience in regard to profit-sharing plans has been that they have been used as a device to avoid the payment of an immediate decent wage and made labor dependent upon haphazard industrial and financial policies of management

"The Congress of Industrial Oraganizations presents, as its contribution to the stability of industrial relations, collective bargaining with employers in regard to wages, hours and working conditions. Labor organizations are a necessary instrumentality to achieve the economic strength to obtain wages which will afford a decent standard of living for the working men and women of this country."

Prepare To Fight WPA Cuts

(Continued From Page 3)

ployment naturally reduces the rolls.

"These cuts can be stopped if the unemployed and employed workers, under the leadership of the CIO, make their opinion known to the nation."

The first constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations vigorously condemned the cuts and established the principle that WPA rolls should not be reduced until there were no more workers who were able and willing to secure WPA jobs. CIO officials immediately conveyed to the WPA Administration the action of the convention in opposing these cuts.

SUCCESSFUL FIGHT

Already CIO unions throughout the nation are preparing to fight these cuts. In New York City vigorous labor action succeeded in having a projected cut of seven thousand withdrawn.

Futher early reports indicate a vigorous opposition to a thousand lay-offs begun in California. The Los Angeles Industrial Union Council is taking steps to have the cuts rescinded.

In Erie, Pennsylvania, CIO officials have begun conferences with the WPA there in order to keep jobs available for the unemployed.

NEW JERSEY

William J. Carney, New Jersey Regional Director of the CIO, announced that the CIO in New Jersey would fight against a proposed reduction of four thousand in New Jersey WPA rolls.

Carney said: "The proposed lay-off of the WPA workers wrecks the economic balance of the whole state. The CIO will throw its entire power behind the fight to save these jobs."

Packinghouse workers in Kansas City have already drawn up a general letter of protest calling cuts in WPA "inhuman" and "having a very serious economic effect in this area."

"We take the position that the WPA rolls are insufficient and that they should not be reduced until there are no more workers unemployed," the letter said.

Oakland, Calif. — A strike against the Rossi Cigar Co., makers of Italian cigars, has been called by CIO Tobacco Workers Local 771.

Ready For Convention

Officers of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, shown as they discuss plans for the CIO affiliate's convention this month in Washington. Left to right, Sec-Treas. James A. Gaynor, Pres. Lewis Alan Berne, and Organizational Director Marcel Scherer.

Labor Board Hits Out At Hostile Attacks

BOSTON, Mass.—Lashing out at biased and frequently unfounded criticism of the Wagner Act and the National Labor Relations Board, Edwin S. Smith, Board member, told the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work that the Act has "performed a signal service to civilization at a time when the forces supporting democracy are in serious retreat throughout the world."

"It must never be forgotten that the fascist governments of Germany and Italy came into power by crushing the labor organizations of their respective countries and that they perpetuate this power by the same means," Smith warned.

"Those who are alarmed at the rapidity of fascism's spread may feel a justified sense of protection and pride in the fact that the government of the United States has chosen to defend the organization of labor rather than to seek its defeat."

SCORES ATTACK

"The Wagner Act came into being because the organized strength of employers was freely and often ruthlessly used to defeat that right of self-organization which labor possessed in theory but was unable in untold instances to exercise in practise," Smith recalled.

Now that the Act has become law, these same employers have used every possible device to hinder its effectiveness in behalf of the workers it was passed to help, the NLRB member charged.

The attack on the law and on the board has had three main phases, Smith said.

THREE PHASES

At first anti-union employers resorted to injunctions to keep the Board from functioning, but this type of strategy was smashed by the action of the U. S. Supreme Court in holding the Act constitutional.

"Having failed in this first major objective, the Act's opponents sought and are still seeking through Congressional action to achieve changes in the Act's provisions," Smith continued.

One line of attack calls for taking the power of decision from the Board and placing it in the courts, or else dividing the Board, with one group of individuals responsible for issuing complaints, with a separate group responsible solely for making decisions on the facts.

Still another goal of opponents of the Act, he noted, is to impose new obligations on labor, "in general" seeking to "curtail the right to strike and to limit the manner in which unions may pursue the task of organization."

The attack on the personnel of the Board itself, which has become increasingly prominent, was answered last year by the Senate Judiciary Committee, Smith said. The committee, he recalled, "found nothing wrong on the basis of the charges brought by Senator Burke and that attempt to push the investigation farther was abandoned."

COURTS DELAY

The proposal by which the courts, rather than the Board, would review findings of fact and render decisions runs contrary to the trend in government, Smith said.

"Such administrative bodies are an outgrowth of the complexity of modern government. They owe their origin to the inability of courts to deal promptly, and it is contended, efficiently and fairly with the many matters which must be decided and acted upon as government turns increasingly to new forms of regulation of private activity in the public interest."

This type of governmental agency came into being long before the New Deal, Smith said, pointing to the Federal Trade Commission, established in 1914, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, formed in 1887, as bodies whose functions resemble the Labor Board's but which are free from the kind of attacks levelled on the NLRB.

The crowded condition of the courts' calendars is "all too familiar," he said, and delay is often more serious in labor cases than in suits affecting private business.

COURTS' ATTITUDE

The judiciary, Smith pointed out, is primarily concerned with cases involving private property, and members of the courts "devote a large part of their energies to thinking in terms of property rights."

Raising the question of whether the courts are "apt to be temperamentally inclined to give labor's problems under such a statute as the National Labor Relations Act the sympathetic understanding which will be accorded by a specialized administrative tribunal," Smith noted that labor, "with good cause, has overemphasized property rights in cases involving strike injunction suits.

SEPARATE FUNCTIONS

The NLRB member launched into a detailed explanation of the board's procedure in his answer to those who insist that it is both "prosecutor and judge." Actually, he showed, the various groups within the board function in rather independent fashion of one another.

On the other hand, to take the judicial function away from the governmental agency which is most familiar with the law would work a hardship on all affected parties, he said.

EMPLOYER NOT UNDER-DOG

"There is nothing in this legislation to warrant any assumption that the employer has now become the under-dog whose ills at the hands of labor the Federal and state governments are called upon to redress by imposing restrictive legislation upon unions," Smith concluded.

"There is existing plenty of legislation and court precedent which can and does, sometimes with too great one-sidedness, take care of injuries to the employer's property interests in connection with strike or boycotts.

"To move beyond this present point towards the curtailment of labor's rights to function with dignity and effectiveness through their trade unions is to move in an anti-democratic direction. To do so would reverse the legislative trend of the past hundred years."

Southern Liberals Adopt Progran

Discuss Regional Problems; Ask Poll Tax Abolition

By GARDNER JACKSON

The Southern Conference on Human Welfare, held in Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 20 to 23, was an historic event. The permanent organization growing out of the Conference, with Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, as chairman promises to make even more history.

With slightly over a thousand delegates participating and with those delegates coming from all classes in the thirteen southern states—including Prentiss M. Terry, vice-president of the Southern Industrial Council (manufacturers' association); and Donald S. Comer, prominent Alabama mill owner and capitalist on one side of the scale, and representatives of labor, tenant farmers and sharecroppers on the other—the conference adopted a set of resolutions embodying a broad program to improve the conditions of labor and the mass of the people throughout the south.

A large number of CIO delegates led by William Mitch, president of District 20, United Mine Workers of America, and Roy Lawrence, CIO regional director from Atlanta, Ga., played a prominent part in the deliberations.

They were instrumental in having the conference adopt unanimously resolutions opposing any changes whatever in the National Labor Relations Act, commending the Senate Civil Liberties Committee and urging the continuation of its activities on a permanent basis, and unequivocally condemning the un-American procedures of the Dies Committee.

EFFORTS TO DESTROY

The hostile determination of certain interests in the South to torpedo the conference at all costs became evident the second night when the delegates were greeted at the Civic Auditorium by a small army of police around and inside the building. The occasion was the sudden, or apparently sudden, invoking of the segregation statutes by the City Commission under the domination of State Senator James H. Simpson and his associates.

Those statutes had not before been invoked in Birmingham for over a year despite the holding in the city during that period of at least two large mixed conferences, including the Southern Methodist Conference. Nor had they been invoked the previous night at the opening meeting addressed by Dr. Graham.

FIGHT REBUFF

In arranging the program for the conference the committee on arrangements of which Hon. Louise O. Charlton, of Birmingham, U. S. Commissioner and National Democratic Committeewoman from Alabama, was chairman, had specifically decided that no emphasis of any kind should be placed on the segregation laws of the South at this beginning Conference.

The delegates, however, after seeing the deliberate rebuff given to the colored group led by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, of Miami, followed the leadership of Dean Nicholas Comfort of Oklahoma University to adopt a resolution protesting the Jim Crow statutes of the South.

BLACK HITS 'JIM CROWISM'

Subsequent to their action, Justice Hugo L. Black of the U. S. Supreme Court, at the final meeting, in his speech accepting the Thomas Jefferson medal as the Southerner selected by the Conference as contributing most to his native region, criticized the segregation laws of the South.

Two days after the close of the Conference the Alabama Democratic Women's Council staged a meeting in the Birmingham City Hall denouncing the Conference and calling upon the Dies committee to investigate. At this meeting prominent leaders of the Ku Klux Klan took a leading part.

The Conference accomplished the major portion of its work in section meetings which assembled in various churches throughout the city and which were marked by large attendance and by the high vitality of the discussion. There were sections on youth problems, farm tenancy, constitutional rights, education, labor relations and unemployment, prison reform, housing, race relations, women wage earners, freight rate differentials and suffrage.

RAP POLL TAX

Under the latter heading came the central theme of the conference—abolition of the poll tax and enfranchisement of the multitudes now disfranchised so that true democracy may have a chance in the South. A strong resolution was adopted urging the abolition of poll taxes and proposing Federal legislation to help accomplish that end.

The Civic Auditorium, seating 8,000, was jammed to the rafters for the evening assembly meetings.

At the Tuesday evening meeting addressed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt there was a large overflow crowd on the sidewalks and grounds of the Auditorium which Mrs. Roosevelt graciously addressed following her speech within the Auditorium.

MRS. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS

Mrs. Roosevelt stressed the need of Federal aid to education, particularly in the South, as had Dr. Graham in his opening address. Resolutions calling for increased Federal aid were adopted as well as ones commending the President's Advisory Committee on Education.

At the largely attended youth problems section Tuesday, Mrs. Roosevelt, sitting in the audience, rose and engaged in spirited debate with Congressman Luther Patrick of Alabama over Federal anti-lynching legislation. The Conference adopted a resolution vigorously recommending passage of anti-lynching legislation.

ADOPT PROGRAM

Of prime importance among the resolutions adopted was one calling for an extension of the Farm Security Administration program in the South, especially its rural rehabilitation aspects and mentioning specifically the aiming of that program at young farmers and particularly young negro farmers.

Other resolutions urged the extension of vocational guidance, extension of the apprentice training program and more cooperation between the leaders of that program and the representatives of Government and industry, endorsed the wages and hours act, urged adoption of the child labor amendment, recommended a major increase in housing allotments for the south, asked for abolition of southern freight differentials and called for increase of WPA in the south.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

The Conference adopted a plan for permanent organization with state councils in each of the 13 states. Between 30% and 40% of the delegates were from labor organizations. The rest were from colleges, schools, universities, industry, business, church organizations and social work groups.

Comment was heard on all sides as to the skill and fairness with which Clyde Mills, TWOC director in Atlanta, conducted the resolutions committee as chairman of that body.

The permanent slate of officers elected, in addition to Dr. Graham, included: Hon. Louise O. Charlton, honorary chairman; Mollie Dowd of Birmingham, secretary; Clark Foreman of Atlanta, treasurer; Prof. H. Clarence Nixon, formerly of Tulane University, New Orleans, executive secretary; and a number of vice-chairmen.

Chosen As Leader

Pres. Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina and an outstanding southern liberal, who was chosen permanent chairman of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, which met in Birmingham, Ala., last week.

Sign Gotham Subway Pact

(Continued From Page 3)

was prepared to demand a CIO contract for all the subway operators in the city.

The Board of Transportation has so far refused to reach an understanding with workers on the Independent Subway System, the only line now owned and operated by the City of New York.

LEWIS STATEMENT

Of the IRT contract, Lewis said:

"I think it is a sensible procedure for the protection of all parties, and that it was entirely in the public interest.

"It gives time for the logical working out of all the problems involved."

"It is our reasonable expectation that the full assistance of the CIO and myself will be available to the local union to settle all organization problems that arise out of transit unification"

PRAISES MURRAY

Lewis took special occasion to praise Murray, the company representative.

The agreement, he said, "exemplifies the fine relationship between Mr. Murray and the union. Mr. Murray, who is one of the leading transit experts of the country, is entitled to commendation for suggesting this conference to arrange for the extension of the contract, instead of using the brief time that remains this year to discuss the company's financial status."

The Woodworkers' View

(Courtesy of The Timber Worker)

Wilkes-Barre Guild Signs One Publisher; Three Still Fight

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The Wilkes-Barre Newspaper Guild won a smashing victory last Monday when it signed a contract with the Sunday Independent and thus cracked the united front of the four local papers whose plants have been strike-bound since October 1.

Besides winning a full Guild shop, preferential hiring, 5-day, 40-hour week, minimums ranging from $15 for office boys to $47.50 for desk men, 20 weeks' severance pay and other standard Guild conditions, the newsmen won the right to refuse to cross any union's picket line or to handle work destined for "struck" departments.

Morris Watson, international vice-president of the Guild and attached to the CIO, was instrumental in getting the victory pact signed.

THREE HOLD OUT

With one paper off of the "battle ground," the Guild concentrated its fire on the three reactionary publishers of the dailies here—Time-Leader, Exening News and Record—who are refusing to sit down and negotiate.

The three are claiming that the Guild has no jurisdiction over all the non-mechanical employes, despite the fact that the Guild received the right to bargain for all employes in last year's temporary agreement which ended a 5-day strike at the Record.

This right was never challenged during the 10-months the temporary agreement was in effect, until a recent hurriedly-organized "stooge" Office Workers' Union questioned the Guild's jurisdiction. This "union," which has an AFL charter, was denounced as a "strike-breaking" agency on the floor of the AFL Central Labor Union's session here recently. AFL unions have endorsed the Guild's strike.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

A "Citizens' Committee" has been started by bankers and middle-class business people of the valley. This "committee," according to information available, is to be composed of 500 men who will see that "law and order" is maintained.

No Scabs Appear In Stockyards Strike At Chicago

Chicago—Strike lines remained firm at the Union Stockyards Co. here in spite of efforts by the company and an unsuccessful AFL attempt at putting strikebreakers to work in place of CIO Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee members.

Negotiations with the company are under way, with every expectation that they will be forced to comply with the union's demands for a signed contract.

No stock is moving through the yards, due both to the 100 per cent effectiveness of the strike and the spirit of cooperation shown by the commission merchants, who have repeatedly broadcast to farmers urging them not to ship.

In addition, strike morale has been boosted by pledges of solidarity from other Packinghouse Workers locals in the Chicago area and other packing centers. A one-day holiday by 1,100 CIO members in the Chicago Armour plant was called in protest against company orders to kill scab stock.

SUPPORT PLEDGED

Messages of suport and solidarity poured in from CIO and AFL organiaztions both. I. T. Flory, president of a Chicago branch of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employes, wired:

"As members of the AFL allow us to go on record as unalterably opposed to any attempt on the part of the packers to break the strike by shielding themselves behind the AFL. In these days of the attempt of the big industrialists to cut wages, all workers and their organizations of whatever hue must stick together or sink separately. Yours for labor unity."

Hearing of the reported attempt to ship in strikebreakers under the name of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Van A. Bittner, chairman of the Packinghouse Workers Committee, wired to the secretarytreasurer:

"The press reports that your organization will attempt to break the strike at the Union Sock Yards. I cannot believe that you or any of the officers of your organization would act as strikebreakers under any conditions."

BARGAIN IN GOOD FAITH

The strike was caused by a lockout of 700 workers in the yards, who were run off company property when they sent a delegation to the manager demanding that he negotiate. This demand was based on certification of the CIO union by the Natl. Labor Relations Board as far back as last March.

Since that time the company has stalled, with a final refusal to consider negotiations under "any circumstances."

PWOC Chairman Bittner summarized the aims of the striking stock handlers in a statement issued recently in Chicago, where he declared:

"The definite purpose now of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee is that we shall call off the strike if the management will agree to negotiate a written contract and bargain in good faith."

ASKS LAW OBSERVANCE

After pointing out that the Natl. Labor Board has ordered several companies to bargain after certification, Bittner warned:

"We say sincerely and conscientiously that we hope a major strike will not occur in the packinghouse industry—which will be prevented if the packers comply with the laws of the land and bargain colectively with the CIO."

Establishment of strike strategy and relief committees in the yard areas further demonstrated the determination of the stock handlers to keep their ranks unbroken until the company decides to agree to a written contract.

Labor School Service Asks Support

New York — An appeal sent to trade unions throughout the country by the Affiliated Schools for Workers urges support for the Labor Education Service of that organization.

The service offers to affiliated groups pamphlets and materials for labor classes, help in finding and training teachers in workers education, week-end conferences on labor problems, assistance in organizing programs and advice on books and library services.

CIO REPRESENTED

Policies of the Affiliated Schools, which has its headquarters at 302 East 35 Street, New York City, are controlled by a Board of Directors made up of 20 trade union leaders and educators.

CIO representatives on the Board include ClintonS. Golden, regional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee; John W. Edelman, CIO regional director in Philadelphia; Thomas F. Burns, vice-president of the United Rubber Workers; Alice F. Liveright, delegate to the CIO convention for the United Office and Professional Workers, and Elizabeth Nord and Alice Hanson, both of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee. Eleanor G. Coit is director.

Book Lists New Gains Of Labor

Washington. — The trade union movement in the United States made the greatest advance in its history during the past two years, bringing enrollment up to more than 7.7 million workers, or 22% of the 35 million eligible wage and salary workers.

These figures are from the new Labor Fact Book IV, prepared by Labor Research Association and published recently by International Publishers, 381 Fourth avenue, New York. It is a handy reference book useful for getting hold of facts for discussion, debates, speeches and day-to-day information about the labor movement.

It contains a full list of all national and international trade unions in the United States with their membership figures, and summarizes the activities of the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods for the past two years, with special sections on some of the important new unions.

Nine chapters written to give background information to trade unionists, described labor and progressive political movements, legislation, labor and social conditions, farmers and far workers, the struggle for civil rights, trade union trends and labor abroad.

The book contain 224 pages, is completely indexed, and sells for one dollar a capy.

SEND GREETINGS

New York — Congratulations on the "gallant fight" of the French trade unions to defend labor gains, were cabled to Leon Jouhaux, president of the CGT, by the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO.

League Surveys Election Results, Sees Need For Increased Activity

WASHINGTON — Labor faces two important tasks if it is to increase its political strength in the next two years, Labor's Non-Partisan League declared this week in an editorial appearing in the League's bulletin.

The statement, the League's first comment on the elections of last month, called for:

1. "Further extension and strengthening" of labor's independent political organiation.

2. "Intensive education" to help farmers and middle class groups realize the identity of their interests with those of organized workers.

Looking back on the election results, the League noted that many of the Republican gains were not losses for labor.

"Labor's Non-Partisan League forces over the nation have many notable victories to point to in this election," the editorial declared.

The statement said:

For proper appraisal the results of the 1938 off-year elections need to be placed against the background of the 1938 primaries and the three previous smashing democratic victories in the six years since 1932.

BROAD VIEWPOINT

It is above all necessary to look upon the elections not alone from a party viewpoint but rather as to how liberals fared. Labor takes no narrow partisan attitude, but gives its loyalty to those candidates in all parties whose records demonstrate their sincere purpose to serve the people.

Industrial areas of the nation where Labor's Non-Partisan League had built its organization went uniformly for the liberal candidates in either party pledged to protect and extend social legislation.

That labor did mobilize much of its strength at the polls is shown by returns from these areas. Liberals ran far less strongly in areas where labor is a secondary factor.

In the light of six years of unbroken Democratic victories and the large majorities in Washington and the states held by that party, it was inevitable there would be Republican gains in the 1936 elections.

Certain Republican gains in the election were, in fact, distinct victories for labor—in New Jersey, for example. Some pseudo-liberal Democrats were replaced with Republicans who are no worse, and, quite possibly, better from labor's viewpoint.

SHORTCOMINGS

Shortcomings of a number of Democratic state administrations and sharp intra-party feuds cost the Democrats many thousands of votes.

The Davey faction of the party in Ohio, which was defeated in the primary, made a patronage deal with the Republicans and worked on their behalf. The infamous Hague cost the Democrats victory in New Jersey, labor openly opposing Hague's man and giving taci' support to the Republican there. Internal feuds among Pennsylvania and Michigan Democrats had weakened their organizations.

Whatever else may be said of the 1938 election, it is evident that labor did its part in battling for liberal candidates everywhere. To an extent unknown by the public, labor was the backbone of the campaign, providing the sinews of war and the manpower to get out the vote. In New York, Philadeluhia and Detroit, for example, it was the labor forces that staged the biggest mass rallies of the campaign.

LEAGUE VICTORIES

Labor's Non-Partisan League forces over the nation have many notable victories to point to in this election just as they did in the earlier primaries. The elections in California and New York were triumphs for labor and liberals. Vicious anti-labor proposals were defeated in Washington and California, a marked setback for the west coast vigilantes. States like Utah, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Illinois, Washington and West Virginia were virtually 100 per cent. labor victories. The New Jersey route of Hague belongs in the same group.

Certain states where Democratic senatorial or gubernatorial candidates lost or won by close margins did not involve labor since the League had neither endorsed nor opposed them. These candidates were lukewarm New Dealers or had performed acts hostile to labor. In this group were Connecticut, Iowa and Indiana. In Connecticut the labor vote was split between the Democratic and Socialist tickets so that a minority Republican candidate won the governorship.

LOCAL CANDIDATES

Numerous local candidates endorsed by League affiliates also obtained striking victories at the polls. Space does not permit listing of these, but, for example, labor swept Lake County, Ind., electing 21 candidates, and Wayne County, Mich. Many pro-labor Congressmen were returned and some sitting reactionaries were defeated, such as Lamneck, O., and John O'Connor, N. Y.

Further demonstration of labor's political strength is shown by analysis of the results by areas. Liberal candidates uniformly carried by good margins those areas where labor is dominant, while doing much less well in areas where labor is a secondary factor.

Many lessons are to be learned from the experiences of 1938.

Foremost among them are two: That labor needs further extension and strengthening of its own independent political orgaization; that farmer and so-called middle class voters need intensive education in the identity of their interests with labor.

Methods of accomplishing these two basic objectives are the task for labor and liberal forces in the months ahead.

Light In The Dark Room

New York—The United Photographic Employes Local Industrial Union 415, CIO, became sole bargaining representative for employes of Drucker-Hilbert, Inc., large photo studio here, in an election supervised by the New York State Labor Relations Board.

The AFL American Federation of Photo Employees, which competed in the election, received one vote.

Patrick McDonough, general manager of the CIO union, announced inauguration of a drive to enroll New York's 6000 commercial photographers.

Woodworkers To Push Drive

Rainelle, W. Va. — Plans to extend the organization of woodworkers in this region of the state through two locals of the Intl. Woodworkers of America at Maben and Cass were discussed here and at the national CIO convention in Pittsburgh, according to John B. Easton, president of the West Virginia Industrial Union Council.

IWA Local 168 at Maben, recently reached an agreement with the largest producer of hardwoods in the eastern hardwood belt.

STUDY LABOR

Albany, N. Y. — A joint legislative committee here is studying labor relations in Great Britain.

Labor Clubs Grow Among War Vets

SIOUX CITY, Ia.—The movement among war veterans who are members of CIO unions to organize into labor-union veteran clubs for the purpose of defending their unions and the whole CIO from attacks by vigilantes and others who avidly desire to tear down labor unions, is sweeping the country, Earl B. Douglas, Sioux City, reports.

Douglas, a member of Sioux City chapter, American Newspaper Guild, and national publicity director of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, and commander of chapter 66, of that order, is receiving inquiries and offers of help from all over the nation.

The movement has been widened to include veterans of all wars who are also CIO union members, regardless of whether or not they were injured in battle or served behind the lines or in this country. The only requisite is that the member shall have an honorable discharge for service in any war or campaign.

MANY RESPOND

Flat glass workers, miners, longshoremen, auto workers and other newspaper guildsmen are among those who already have set to work to organize into clubs war veterans who also are union members.

These clubs will work with their unions and local councils in answering attacks of all kinds, especially if attacks are made by other bodies of war veterans, as was the case, indirectly, here, when the sheriff, in defending deputies on duty at the strike-bound Swift packing plant, said they were war veterans.

To this war veterans among the strikers could point out that many of their number were just as good war veterans and they resented the implication that the deputy-war veterans were somehow better than war veterans on strike.

Farmers' Union Calls For Unity With Labo

Slaps Attempts To Create Enmity

MADISON, WIS. — (FP) — Abandonment of the old brand of individualism was apparent at the 34th annual convention of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, generally known as the National Farmers Union, as delegates pledged support to organized labor and denounced the shortcomings of the profit system.

The resolution on labor warned against the attempt of employers to alienate farmers and workers, an effort that has been evident in the activities of such organiations as the Associated Farmers.

The text of the resolution read:

"Certain organizations, financed by the big trusts and pretending to speak for farmers, are trying to incite farmers to un-American, vigilante action against labor, leading to bloodshed and the violation of basic democratic liberties. The forcible denial of elementary democratic and civil rights to any section of our people cannot be tolerated at a time when fascism is becoming a threat to democracy the world over.

"The Farmers Union indorses the principle of collective bargaining, and will co operate with other progressive groups in supporting the efforts to make permanent the Senate Civil Liberties Committtee.

"In the light of the 1938 election results, the entrenched forces of economic privilege may be expected to redouble their efforts to use false and malicious propaganda seeking to drive a wedge between farmers and workers, thus defeating the progressive aims of both."

STEADY GROWTH

Membership figures showed a steady growth over previous years, with 120,000 farmers enrolled in 36 states. To this total should be added an even larger number of women in auxiliaries and youngsters in the Juniors and Junior Reserves, making a combined figure of close to half a million.

Even more important, the convention represented the consolidation of the new leadership that came into power in 1936. The old populist leaders were opposed to the friendly approach to labor and the co-operative movement. Grouped around former President E. E. Kennedy, who has been closely allied with Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, they were able to muster only six votes at the convention.

The Michigan and Minnesota divisions of the Farmers Unfon were wrecked during the struggle. Their charters were revoked by the Madison convention, which directed the national executive board to rebuild both state organizations.

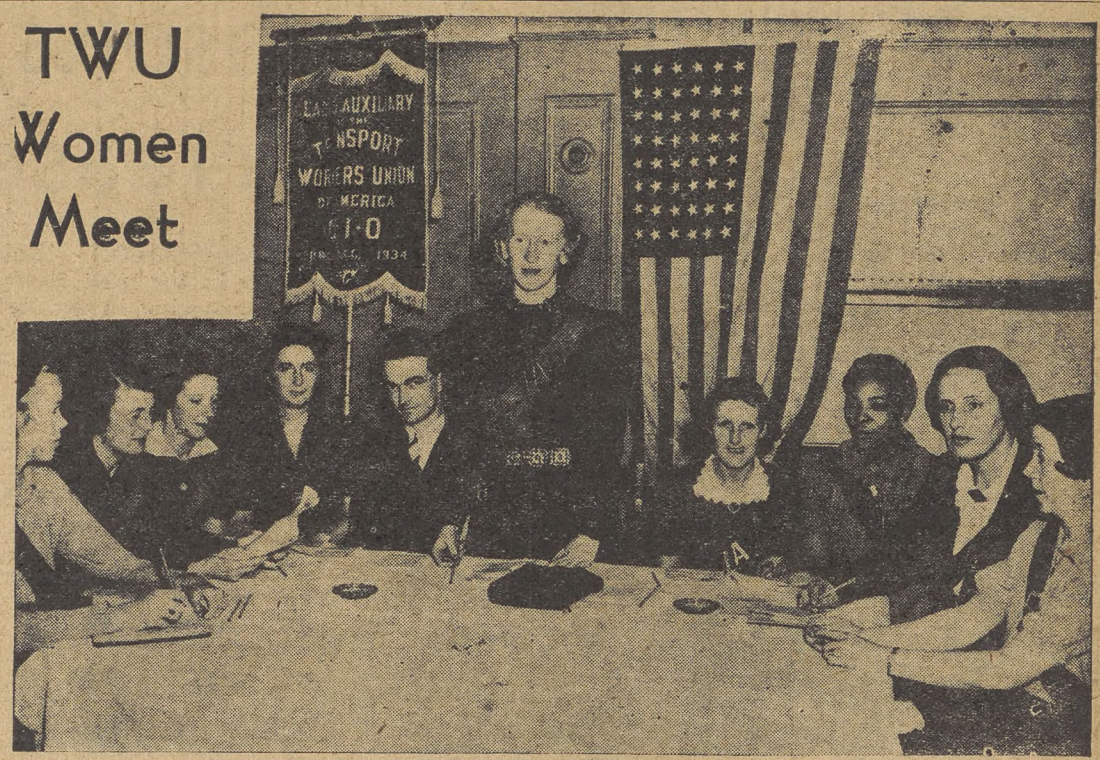
CO-OP ENTERPRISES

In the realm of co-operatives, the Farmers Union has made important, though little-known progress during the past decade. In Oklahoma, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and on a smaller scale in some other states the union operates local and terminal grain elevators, creameries, poultry and livestock marketing agencies, credit unions and insurance companies.

How To Lose Friends - -

MADISON, Wis. — The arch-recationary Chicago Tribune took note of the Farmers Union convention by labelling its leaders as "racketeers and known Communists." The delegates, to the accompaniment of prolonged cheering, vowed that "we never in our lives will again read a Chicago Tribune."

TWU Women Meet



The Ladies Auxiliary of the Transport Workers Union held its fourth annual convention in New York recently. Shown above is the presiding committee of the organization, with Mrs. Mary Santo (standing), chairman of the group, addressing the delegates.

CIO Asks Support For Clothing Label Drive

WASHINGTON — Members of the CIO are asked to look for the label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in all men's and boys' clothing that they purchase.

"An open refusal on the part of all organized workers to buy goods produced under substandard, non-union conditions, is certain to prove a powerful help in the task of organizing the cotton garment and work clothes industries in which the ACWA is now engaged," the resolution pointed out.

Sweatshop conditions still are common in this industry, the ACWA noted.

Order Poll At Postal Telegraph

Washington — An election "as soon as convenient" among all employes of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. in the United States was ordered here by the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

Workers will determine whether they wish to be represented by the Commercial Telegraphers Union, AFL, or the American Communications Assn., CIO.

The board's order was based on findings from evidence submitted at two hearings, arising out of petitions for certification by the two unions involved.

Technicians Win Pay Increase

Newark, N. J. — The Solar Manufacturing Co., one of the largest firms in the country manufacturing radio and electrical condensers has signed a contract with the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians, CIO, providing for a 10% wage increase and other benefits for technical employes at its Bayonne, N. J., plant.

The agreement recognizes the CIO union as exclusive bargaining agent, grants vacations with pay, a 40 to 44 hour work week, and ten days sick leave.

Philip Salaf, field representative for the CIO Technicians union, said that the contract was a victory for the union not only "because it marks the first organized effort by technical employes in the area to improve their conditions, but also because it shows that Mayor Hague's anti-CIO pronouncements have not lessened CIO prestige or influence."

Education Program Helps Union Work

Philadelphia.—Workers' education, committee work, labor plays, recreation are important aids to successful union organizing—particularly in new areas where unions are pretty much an unknown quantity.

At least this has been found true by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, CIO, which recently issued a short bulletin suggesting ways and means of developing interest in the labor movement through such means.

Under these four headings the bulletin briefly suggests ways and means of building interest in organization, especially in Southern areas. The bulletin is full of sound advice. For instance, on developing committee work, it points out:

"The basis of effective unionism is effective committee work, and an organizer who can get his committees functioning is doing the most important educational job."

The bulletin also recommends a social program to draw new members into active work, presentation of labor skits, singing, etc.

Copies can be obtained from Hosiery Workers headquarters at 2319 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.

KEEP UP WPA WAGES

Chicago —The delegate body of Tractor Local 101 went on record last week in favor of maintaining adequate wages on WPA projects.

Mine Accident Rate Highest Here, Is Claim

Geneva — Coal miners in the United States have a higher output per man than those of any other nation, according to an International Labor Office report, but the fatal-accident rate in American mines is also higher than that of any other country except Japan.

4.27 PER 1000

The report, submitted by a committee of experts that met in Geneva in November to discuss "Safety in Coal Mines," disclosed that between 1927 and 1935 fatalities in U. S. mines averaged 4.27 per 1000 man-years of exposure to risk as compared to 1.34 for Great Britain; 1.18 each for Belgium and India; 1.01 for France; 0.92 for the Netherlands and 0.84 for Australia. Fatalities in Japan averaged 4.32.

In all but six countries, however, the fatal accident rate decreased between 1927 and 1935. In the United States the rate went down from 4.43 in 1937 to 3.67 in 935. It rose during this period in Japan, Canada, the Union of South Africa, Poland, India and France.

STRIKERS WIN

San Antonio, Tex. — (FP)—A walkout at the Delagarza Shelling plant resulted in victory for striking pecan shellers when operators agreed to place provisions of the wage-hour law in effect. The strikers are members of the Pecan Shellers Union, CIO.

Sails To Peru

Miss Kathryn Lewis, executive assistant to her father, CIO Pres. John L. Lewis, shown on board the S. S. Santa Clara. Miss Lewis is en route to Lima, Peru, where she will serve as one of the U. S. delegates to the important Pan-American Conference there.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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PROTEST AGAINST WPA CUTS SPREADING FAST

Labor Board Orders Thugs To Repair Union Hall

MARENISCO, Mich.—Under a unique order recommended by a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, the Newberry Lumber and Chemical Co. must repair a union hall demolished by a gang of men employed by the company and restore it to its former condition, according to Local 15, Intl. Woodworkers of America, CIO union here.

Damage done to the hall is estimated by Local 15 to be about $4500.

R. N. Denham, the NLRB trial examiner who conducted hearings in Newberry, Mich., against the company on charges filed by IWA Local 15, also ordered the firm to abolish the "Independent Industrial Union of Newberry," to stop interfering with the right of its employes to join the CIO union, or any union of their choice, and to reinstate eight former employes with back pay.

The hearings grew out of the timber workers' strike in the Upper Peninsula in the summer of 1937, in the course of which three men were killed in Newberry as a result of riots instigated by the company, Local 15 states.

Later an attempt was made to assault and kidnap Matt Savola, union president, following the conclusion of the hearings.

CIO Unions Rally Forces; Kennedy Warns Slashes Retard Recovery

Raps Cuts

Thomas Kennedy, United Mine Workers secretary-treasurer, who sharply criticized the WPA policy of cutting unemployed from the payrolls.

WASHINGTON—Protests against WPA cuts at a time when they will retard the nation's economic recovery and cause untold human suffering poured into the Capital this week, following a warning issued last week by the CIO Committee on Unemployment.

In Harrisburg, Pa., Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers and lieutenant-governor of the State, sent an emphatic message to Washington WPA headquarters, in criticism of the dropping of 25,000 from the WPA rolls in the Keystone State.

Kennedy demanded their immediate reinstatement, and asked that no further cuts be made.

"With private employment somewhat on the increase it is my judgment that curtailment of WPA employment, which carries with considerable purchasing power, will again retard and set back any progress being made in re-employment in industry," Kennedy said.

No cuts should be made at this time, he added, pointing to the possibility that "Congress might in January make such provision as will be necessary to continue maximum WPA employment to the end of the federal fiscal year."

Indications that the WPA cuts are being made quietly in the hope of preventing protest are evident in the letters on file in the CIO office here.

BEING DONE QUIETLY

A CIO official in St. Louis pointed out that no new workers have been added to WPA, and many are being laid off.

This is not taking place openly," he declared, "but each day a number of WPA workers receive notices through the mail that they are discharged for various alleged offenses, such as loafing on the job, being physically unfit or for a dozen other reasons. This has been happening only in the last two or three weeks."

From a small town in Idaho came word that a number of workers who had managed to survive without government help until economic conditions became more difficult this autumn, are meeting great delays in receiving WPA assignments.

SHOE UNION PROTESTS

A local of shoe workers in Boston warned that WPA reductions are "unjustifiable" and registered "emphatic protest" against slashing the rolls.

From Pound, Virginia, a local industrial union complains of low wages and difficulty in dealing with WPA officials.

CIO WARNING

CIO locals throughout the country were warned last week by the Committee on Unemployment to register their complaints with WPA against the slashes.

"The policy of cutting the WPA at this time is most unwise," the committee said. "There are at least 600,000 unemployed who are certified as eligible to WPA and should have WPA jobs. There are at least as many more, who, by all standards, should be certified."

Finks Mourn

New York.—Because of its record of industrial espionage, Railway Audit and Inspection Co. has been denied renewal of its license as a private detective agency in New York State. Labor groups had opposed renewal of the license.

Charge Oregon Tory Measure At Odds With Social Security Law

WASHINGTON.—Charges that the Oregon anti-labor initiative has destroyed the legality of the State Unemployment Compensation Laws were made by Lee Pressman, CIO counsel, in a letter to the Social Security Board here.

The letter, pointing out that the unemployment law no longer complies with the Federal Social Security Law, asked the Board to disapprove the unemployment law and to deprive Oregon employers of their credit against federal social security taxes they now enjoy.

WOULD DOUBLE TAX

The state employment law has been amended by the Initiative, Pressman pointed out, because the definition of a labor dispute in the Initiative is made to apply to the unemployment law of the state.

This definition, he declared, is in conflict with the definition of a labor dispute embodied in the Federal Social Security Act. As a result, unemployment benefit claimants in Oregon will be forced to accept jobs in struck or locked-out plants.

Pressman pointed out that this would in no way deprive Oregon workers of their proper benefits under Social Security.

"Any state which adopts a reactionary labor policy in conflict with the policy of the Federal Government cannot expect to receive the benefits of Federal legislation," he declared.

Labor Board Orders Mine Pay $86,000 To Workers

WASHINGTON—Christmas at the West Kentucky Coal Co. in Sturgis, Ky., will be considerably brightened by a recent Natl. Labor Relations Board order won by the United Mine Workers there.

The order requires the company to reinstate five workers fired for union activity, to disestablish a company union, and to return $86,000 taken from the workers in "dues" for the stooge organization. Nearly 2500 workers are affected.

Hearings held earlier in the year and lasting 11 days brought out one startling piece of company philosophy when C. F. Richardson, president, testified that his ideas on collective bargaining hadn't changed in 40 years.

NEVER VOTED

Although the company claimed the Employes Mutual Benefit Assn. was a collective bargaining unit of the men's own choice, the workers were never allowed to vote on it or on anything it did.

And just to make sure of the workers' "loyalty" to the company union, armed guards followed UMW organizers around the camp, carrying cards declaring the worker's support of the Association. Those who refused to sign were fired or laid off, and taken back if they decided to sign.

Lander Chisholm, local mayor, was called in to help the Association when the UMWA became active. His job was to interview workers who showed interest in the real union, warning them that it was "improper" to listen to union organizers on company property — which included the houses the men live in.

An election will be held by the Labor Board to determine the workers' choice of representative, and following the expected victory of the UMWA, the company will be ordered to bargain collectively.

Steel Workers Win 3-Week Walkout

Reading, Pa.—A Steel Workers Organizing Committee local ended a three-week strike here with a smashing union victory which prevented a contemplated 10 per cent. wage cut and won the workers the check-off.

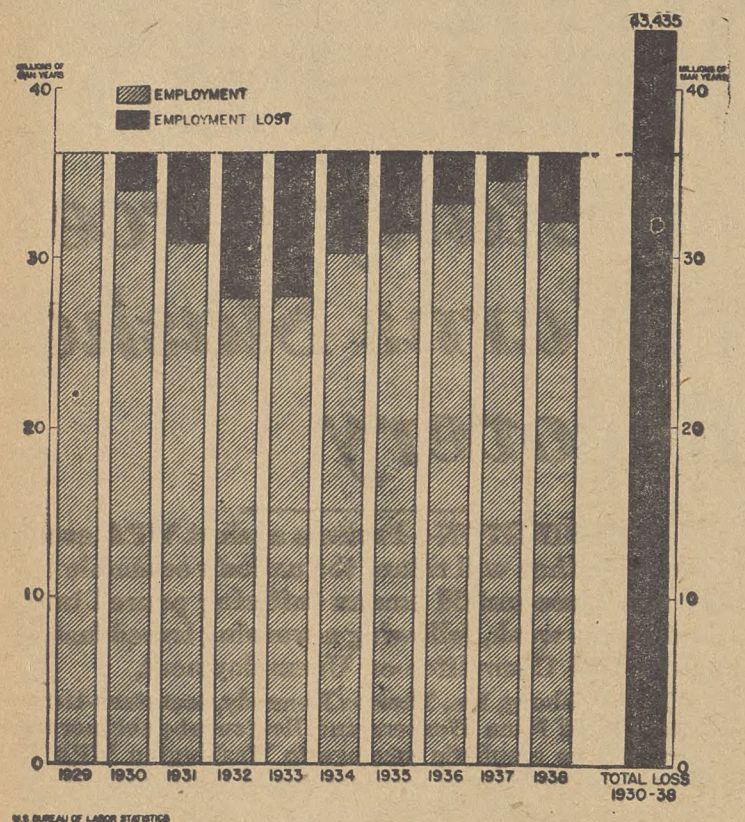
Some 325 employes of the Reading Hardware Co., were affected by the new agreement, which was negotiated by Pete McCagno, and George Medrick, SWOC field representatives, and Albert Hopp, Clarence Eisenbise, George Mason, Jr., Jacob Seidel, Charles Hartman and William Zellers.

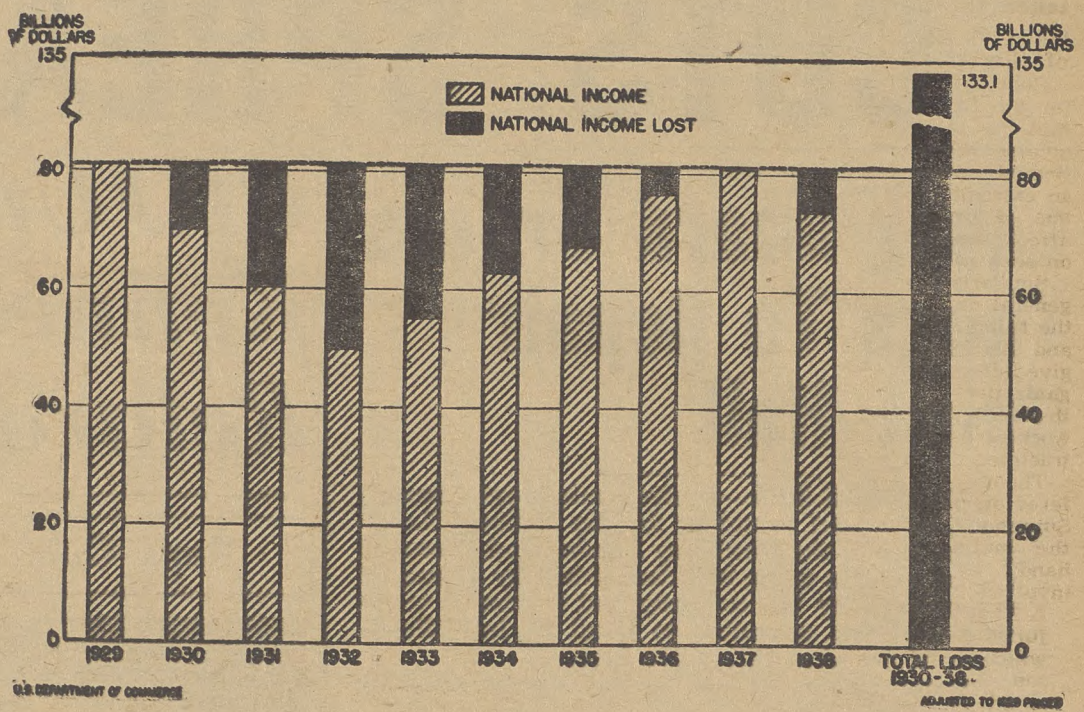
The Nation's Need

". . . The total loss of working time resulting from the unemployment that prevailed in the United States during the past nine years is equal to more than a full year's employment for everyone who had a job in the non-agricultural industries of the country in 1929."

With these words Isidor Lubin, crack Dept. of Labor statistician described the Nation's depression loss to the opening session of the U. S. anti-monopoly committee.

An increase in income for the 5,200,000 families who receive less than $1200 a year, Lubin said, would cause the Nation's surplus capacity to "disappear" in the vast majority of our industries and in many industries "present capacity would run far short of the demands of our population."





What's been happening to America? Here's part of the answer, at least, in charts presented to the U. S. anti-monopoly probe committee. Chart at left shows drop in employment; chart above shows how nation suffered depression income losses of $133,000,000,000 in nine years.

In a packed chamber of the U. S. Senate building, the long-heralded anti-monopoly started its first hearing to look into the condition of American economic life. The probe, which may last two years, is expected to uncover new facts about how our industrial system works. Opening sessions were devoted to discussion and description of monopoly and its effect on the country. First to testify were Isidor Lubin, (at left) crack statistician of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; (in picture at right) Willard Thorp, research chief for Dun & Bradstreet, Wall street statistical firm; and Leon Henderson, chief economist for the WPA. At extreme right is Senator Borah of Idaho, members of the monopoly committee.

See Con-Ed Ruling As 'Cold Comfort' For Fake Unions

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

WASHINGTON.—Officials of the Natl. Labor Relations Board and the CIO this week minimized the effect of the Supreme Court decision which ruled out one section of the Labor Board's order to the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York City

The Court, in the section of its decision which disagreed with the NLRB award, held that the Board had not taken the proper steps to give it the right to invalidate a contract signed by the company and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL.

Charles Fahy, general counsel for the Labor Board, commented that "a careful reading of the opinion will show that the question of contracts was decided on an extremely narrow ground, was one of procedure and does not affect the board's right to act on such contracts."

Similarly, Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, predicted that the ruling, to which Justices Reed and Black offered dissents, "can give but cold comfort to labor organizations seeking to advance themselves at the cost of the workers by obtaining preferential traetment from employers."

Though the Labor Board suffered its first defeat before the Supreme Court on the matter of the contract validation, it won handy victories on other points involved in the case:

1. That the Labor Board has jurisdiction over utilties, which, like Consolidated Edison, operate in intra-state commerce themselves, but sell power to firms engaged in interstate commerce.
2. That six workers fired for activity in the Utility Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, be rehired with back pay.
3. That the AFL union's contract covers only its members, rather than all Consolidated Edison employes.

NEW PROCEDURE

Net effect of the decision, according to Pressman, will be a change in procedure for the Labor Board, requiring it to "call a spade a spade when it charges a company with illegal favoritism toward an AFL union."

Chief Justice Hughes, in delivering the majority opinion, said that the Board had failed to prove that the company had coerced the workers into joining the AFL union, leaving it for the justices to guess at.

HUGHES STATEMENT

"The main contention of the board," Hughes ruled, "is that the contracts were the fruit of the unfair labor practices of the employer, that they were 'simply a

(Continued on Page 6)

Court Slaps Mooney On Release Plea

Washington — Tom Mooney lost another bout with the U. S. Supreme Court when a plea for the right to file suit for an original habeas corpus releasing him from his life sentence at San Quentin was denied.

The Court recently denied his petition for a review of the case. The new petition asked for the right to renew a suit first filed in 1935.

Mooney meanwhile is learned to be preparing a request for pardon to be presented to California's liberal governor-elect Culbert Olson.

TO HOLD HEARINGS

Olson has already indicated his sympathy for Mooney's cause and has said that the California hearings will seek to learn if there is any cause for keeping the famous labor martyr in prison any longer, rather than to see if there is any reason why he should be freed. This will place the burden of the case on the Tory interests which seek to keep the one-time labor organizer behind the bars.

Much attention has been given to a survey released by the Gallup poll this week which showed that two-thirds of the nation believe Mooney should be freed.

FACE FRAMEUPS

Westwood, Cal.——(FP)—Victorious through a Labor Board cease-and-desist order, workers at the Red River Lumber Co., members of the Intl. Woodworkers of America, are now faced with frame-ups by Lassen County civil authorities.

Miss Perkins Hits Wagner Act Changes

Washington — Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins has placed herself squarely on the record as being opposed to alteration in the Wagner Act.

"I do not favor revision of the NLRB on the basis of my present knowledge," she declared."

"I have been following very closely every proposal that has been made for the revision of the NLRB, but do not plan to advance any of my own."

Packinghouse Workers Win 14-Day Strike

CHICAGO—Six hundred CIO packinghouse workers are back on the job at the Union Stockyards here, triumphant in a 14-day struggle that began as a company lockout and ended as a 100 per cent solid strike.

The workers, members of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, were locked out when they asked for a written contract following certification by the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

Ejected from the plant by 150 Chicago cops, they immediately established a 24-hour picket line, set up relief apparatus, organized a strategy committee, and secured co-operation from commission merchants and farmers.

The company tried to meet the workers' solidarity with scabs and strikebreakers, supposed to be recruited from the AFL, but this attempt and other company dodges flopped. Violence, provocation, and thugs all failed to break the strikers' spirit.

GREATEST VICTORY

Van A. Bittner, chairman of the Packing House Workers Committee, hailed the strike victory as the "most important ever won in the industry."

"For 78 years the stockhandlers worked without a union contract," Bittner declared. "Under the guidance of the PWOC, this valiant army of stock handlers has secured a written agreement with the Union Stockyards and Transit Co.

"The agreement will embrace wages, hours of labor and general condition of employment, and when these details are finally negotiated, the contract will be signed by the Union Stockyards and Transit Co. and the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee."

BITTER FIGHT

The strike was described by Bittner as a "bitter fight." "We not only had to fight the company, but a phony AFL union which was set up for the purpose of destroying the strike," he said.

"This AFL union served notice that they would break the picket lines of the strikers and return to work, but when the time came for action, not a single man went through the picket line, and the outlawed company union, under the guise of the AFL, completely died out when this action failed."

Calling attention to the cooperation secured by the stock hand-

(Continued on Page 5)

News Guild Strike Cripples Chicago Hearst Papers

By GEORGE B. FRITZ

CHICAGO—More than 500 employes of William Randolph Hearst's two Chicago papers went on strike here Dec. 5 after the morning Herald and Examiner and the evening American repeatedly violated existing contracts with the Chicago Newspaper Guild, CIO, and refused to promise an immediate halt to firings which have lopped nearly 500 workers from payrolls during the past 18 months.

Seven leading Guildsmen were jailed Thursday morning by police acting under orders of the newspapers' management.

Shortly before 9 a. m. AFL truck drivers charged the Guild picket line, swinging rubber hoses and crank handles. Several pickets were brutally beaten by police and truck drivers.

Merrill C. Meigs, publisher of the American, stood by and pointed out to police Guidsmen he wanted arrested. No truck drivers were nabbed.

Those in jail include Harry Wohl, president of the Chicago Guild; Don Stevens, executive secretary; J. Richard Seller, international representative of the ANG and Virginia Gardner, chairman of the Tribune unit of the Guild.

The walkout was called early Monday morning after Guild attempts to negotiate with Publisher Merrill C. Meigs of the American and Publisher Harry A. Koehler of the Examiner were rebuffed the Saturday before. Eighty more workers were discharged a week ago.

This is the largest strike in Guild history, and the third to be conducted against the Hearst empire. The Guild won both of the other encounters with Hearst sheets, in Milwaukee and Seattle. Contracts between the Guild and the Examiner and the American were signed last January.

500 FIRED

A badly tottering Hearst organization in Chicago, which pays huge salaries to top executives, has seadily cut its working forces during the past 18 months, until nearly 500 have felt the ax. Guild leaders were singled out for discharge. More workers were fired a few months ago when the Examiner switched to tabloid form.

The strike is almost 100% effective. The first day 71 out of 91 home delivery branch managers stopped work. Early this week only a few executives out of 100 editorial workers on the American were at their jobs. Less than 15 went through picket lines to their jobs on the Examiner.

Employes of the Chicago office of International News Service and International News Photos voted not to handle copy or pictures intended for the Examiner and the American.

CIO Technicians Open Fourth Convention

WASHINGTON—More than fifty delegates will meet in Washington to celebrate the fourth year of existence of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, and the second year of the union's affiliation to the CIO.

The convention, which begins December 9, starts off with greetings from John L. Lewis, in which the CIO President declares:

"The organization and success of the FAECT has been a matter of great gratification throughout the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"It represents the capstone, as it were, of our conception of a real labor movement extending from the unskilled manual worker to the highly trained professional groups.

"We believe that this growth will be rapid, as its benefits and possibilities of service become increasingly more apparent to technicians of all ages, status and length of service."

PROBLEMS MET AND SOLVED

Lewis Alan Berne, Federation president, called attention to a year of problems met and solved in his message of greeting to the delegates, printed in the special convention issue of Technical America, union organ.

"The fourth convention comes after a year rich in experiences and advances, in problems met and solved," he declared. "Signed contracts, legislative achievements, recognition by employers and public agencies, Labor Board victories, the growth and prestige of our national publication—all crowd the pages of our history for the past year."

Dies Redbaits 300 Years Too Late

Washington.—The Dies Committee investigation un-American activities this week demonstrated that it knows as little about literature as it does the other subjects it claims to be investigating.

With Mrs. Hallie Flanagan, WPA official on the stand, Cong. Starnes became interested in one "Christopher Marlowe," who had been mentioned in a magazine article. Starnes seemed about to ask if Marlowe is a red.

While the audience howled with laughter, Mrs. Flanagan said: "I was quoting from Christopher Marlowe. He was a great dramatist living at the time of Shakespeare."

The Congressman blushed.

Cannery Workers Hold Convention In 'Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO — The Cannery and Agricultural Workers, meeting in their second annual convention here, will record 17 months of solid progress toward a powerful CIO international union.

Chartered in July, 1937, the union has grown from a nucleus of scattered AFL Federal Labor unions to seventh place in the roster of CIO affiliates, with 125,000 members in 408 locals throughout the nation.

In that period, the international union has won over 200 contracts covering 40,000 of its members, who include some of the most exploited workers in the country. In addition, the Cannery Workers have had to fight a running battle with AFL top leaders, particularly in California, who have developed their trick of signing phoney closed shop contracts in the attempt to freeze out the CIO.

NO STRIKES LOST

The union has also hung up a record of never losing a strike in its 17 months under the CIO, as well as winning all Labor Board elections conducted by the locals in cooperation with the international office.

Outstanding achievements of the past year and a half include winning a $700,000 wage award for 3700 Alaska salmon workers, contracts covering 10,000 Texas pecan workers, won after a long and bitter strike, and the Colorado beet workers agreements that marked a new high in farmer-labor cooperation.

John L. Lewis, CIO president, extended hearty congratulations to the Cannery Workers in their first Yearbook, prepared for the convention, and assured them of continued CIO cooperation in their effort to organize the unorganized.

Speakers at the convention include John Brophy, CIO director, who dealt briefly with problems of farmer-labor cooperation, and Donald Henderson, Cannery and Agricultural Workers president, who reported the achievements of the international to the delegats.

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

John L. Lewis ..... President
Philip Murray ..... Vice-President
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-President
James B. Carey ..... Secretary
John Brophy ..... Director
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A Tale Of Two Cities

Three recent agreements tell a tale of union expansion in America's two greatest cities and point the way to more expansion in many directions.

When the Interborough subway company signed a closed shop agreement with the CIO last year, including increased wages and many other betterments, it started the union ball a-rolling in New York City.

The city's transportation system, long non-union, became almost 100 per cent organized in a brief space of time.

Now the Transport Workers Union, that grew so suddenly and dramatically a year ago, has shown that it can hold its gains. Its renewed contract retains all of the previous benefits, with a number of new concessions added.

But the inspiration of the Transport Workers' successes was not confined to their industry. It encouraged organization in many other New York concerns, including the department stores.

One after another, the big city's biggest stores have been organized by the CIO Department Stores Organizing Committee. The latest is Bloomingdale's, where a closed shop contract has just been signed which is one of the best agreements in the industry.

Covering thousands of workers, the agreement raises wages by $150,000, establishes a 37½-hour week in summer, and time-and-a-half or double-pay overtime rates.

The agreement is drawn entirely along industrial lines, embracing nearly all types of employes. It proves the power of the CIO principle of industrial organization in this field, where the crafts have signally failed, and is bound to lead to further union expansion among the millions of still unorganized retail employes.

In Chicago, the winning of the key strike of stockhandlers has opened the door to complete organization of the great stockyards there.

Here again, it was the principle of industrial organization that led to victory. For the stockhandlers had the solid support of thousands of packinghouse workers not only in Chicago but throughout the country, all organized in the same CIO industrial union.

By this and other actions the packinghouse companies have been given unmistakable evidence of the strength and solidarity of the new CIO union, which has also been shown to be the workers' choice in election after election.

The signing of union agreements by the big companies cannot now be long delayed. And when it comes, one of the repercussions should be a spreading wave of union sentiment through Chicago and other mid-western cities, similar to those which followed the CIO victories with U. S. Steel, General Motors and the New York transport companies.

The effects of packinghouse union progress are already being felt in the farm equipment and other industries, and Chicago like New York is on its way to becoming a union city.

A Double Loss

Labor joins with many othter groups in mourning the death of two outstanding newspapermen.

Rodney Dutcher, columnist, and Paul Y. Anderson, ace reporter, were nationally and deservedly famous for their writing skill. Their work has influenced the thinking of millions.

But both of them were also outstanding for their integrity. They had a sense of social responsibility that is rarely matched in public life. Their aim was to search out the real facts behind the news and make them public, without fear or favor.

Labor has many grounds to complain of its treatment by the business-controlled press. But it yields to none in its devotion to real freedom of the press. All it asks is fair and even-handed treatment, and to let the facts speak for themselves.

This kind of treatment both Dutcher and Anderson consistently gave to labor events, to the best of their great abilities. And in so doing, they repeatedly rendered noteworthy service not only to labor but to the public at large.

Needless to say, both of these socially-conscious newspapermen were pioneer members of the American Newspaper Guild. For besides striving to better the economic lot of newspapermen, the Guild upholds as a basic principle that integrity of the press to which both Dutcher and Anderson made such great personal contributions.

The Horse Trader

Looking Ahead

By LEN DE CAUX

Threats To Unionism

WHEN William Green gets upset by the CIO, he rushes into print as wildly and ferociously as Ferdinand the Bull rushed about when he sat on a bumble-bee.

Ferdinand much preferred to sit and smell the flowers. And Green too would doubtless much prefer just to sit and smell, were it not for some acute discomfort caused by CIO.

When the CIO union exposed the company-union character of the AFL agreement imposed by Consolidated-Edison on its unwilling employes, and was upheld in its contentions by the Labor Board, Green put on one of his mad-bull acts.

Now that the Supreme Court has ruled on the subject, Green utter wild whoops of joy, which are similarly out of character—and incidentally, beyond reason.

For all competent authorities are agreed that the decision does not prevent the Labor Board from ruling out contracts that are the fruit of employer-imposed unionism, even if this "unionism" is given an AFL label. The Court simply held that in this particular case, the proper procedure had not been complied with.

Green, it seems, is just trying to create an impression with his joy-burst. He would like to make employers think that now they can use AFL unions like company unions to their heart's content.

But fortunately this is not the case. The Wagner act still stands and is upheld by the Court. It provides that workers may have unions of their own, not the employer's choice, and the Labor Board's powers to deal with cases of employer-imposed unionism have not been curtailed by the Supreme Court decision.

Insidious Attack

While the Consolidated-Edison case reveals the danger to labor of employers using the AFL for company union purposes, an equally insidious attack on genuine unionism is brewing from another quarter.

CIO concern over the anti-labor activities of the U. S. Maritime Commission is one of the main reason's for the recent action of President John L. Lewis in establishing a maritime sub-committee of the CIO.

The Commission has been trying to break down collective bargaining through abrogation of existing contracts on government-chartered ships, the maritime unions charge, and by its attempts to destroy the present system of union hiring halls.

The Commission's attitude that regular collective bargaining rights and practices do not apply when the government is even indirectly an emloyer, is a menace not only to the maritime unions but to all of labor.

For the general trend of the times is toward more and more government participation in or operation of industry.

If the Maritime Commission is allowed to get away with its union-busting philosophy in the maritime industry, it will have established a principle of government non-union operation that may be carried over into many other industries in which the government already has, or will soon have, as much of a stake as it has in shipping.

The government makes a practice of negotiating contracts with private corporations for its purchases. So why should not it also negotiate collective bargaining agreements with its employes?

The CIO takes the attitude that union principles of collective bargaining should apply, no matter who the employer may be; and that the government above all should set a good example by assuring its employes such rights as are embodied in the labor relations act.

International Representation

The CIO is responsible for the fact that labor representatives were included for the first time this year in the United States delegation to the Pan-American Conference in Lima.

Labor has a vital concern in international conferences. Not only is it concerned with keeping union-smashing Fascism from gaining a foothold in the western hemisphere, but it also has direct economic interests at stake.

United States labor wants to see see a raising of living standards throughout Latin America, not only on general principles but also so that the countries to our south may be able to purchase more of the products of our factories.

With Japan closing the door to American goods in Asia, and Germany doing the same thing in Europe, this becomes a matter of increasing urgency to which labor must give increasing attention.

Mourn Loss of Paul Anderson

Washington.—Leading officials of labor and the New Deal paid tribute last week to Paul Y. Anderson, dean of Washington's newspaper correspondents and one of labor's most outspoken friends in the nation's capital.

Anderson died from an overdose of sleeping powders. He was Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Star-Times, and prior to that had represented the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for many years.

CIO Pres. John L. Lewis, Sen. George Norris and other notables spoke at his funeral here. Anderson had for many years been a close friend of the CIO leader.

EXPOSED BRUTALITY

Anderson's graphic description of the Paramount news-reel pictures of the Chicago Memorial Day massacre helped bring to the people of the nation a realization of the brutality used against the Little Steel strikers in 1937. His recent radio speech against red-baiting Cong. Martin L. Dies was widely quoted.

Anderson's death, together with that of Rodney Dutcher a few weeks ago, removes from the Washington press corps two of its leading liberal figures. Their loss will be keenly felt by labor and progressives throughout the nation.

Your WPA Job

By Ralph Hetzel, Jr.
CIO Unemployment Director

The CIO headquarters is the center for many reports which come from all parts of the nation on the WPA. These reports reflect the reactions of the CIO affiliates and their members who are employed on WPA.

These reports guide the CIO in the position which it takes in conferences with WPA officials. The points upon which there is now the greatest feeling among CIO workers with regard to the WPA are four and it is upon these points that the CIO places its emphasis in dealing with the WPA.

CUTS UNDER WAY

1. From Ohio, from California, from Virginia, from Pennsylvania, from all over the nation, reports are coming to the CIO headquarters that severe cuts are under way in the WPA. In many places especially in States where relief expenditures have grown progressively more inadequate, this reduction of WPA, the reports say, will mean that this winter American men, women and children will suffer from hunger and cold.

The CIO is emphasizing to the WPA that not only do these cuts mean serious damage to unemployed but they also contain a threat to recovery. They reduce purchasing power in thousands of communities throughout the country and begin a reduction of buying which may seriously retard business.

2. From practically every Southern state come reports that the WPA is paying as low as 19c an hour. This is less than the very meager 25c an hour established for private industry by the Wage and Hour Bill.

25c MINIMUM

The CIO is saying to the WPA that as a matter of public policy they should pay at least the minimum hourly rate of 25c an hour required of private industry by the Wage and Hour Bill. This rate is low enough as anyone who is being paid 25c an hour would testify. For the WPA to pay less than that is not justifiable.

The WPA has contended that its appropriation law does not require it to pay 25c an hour except in jobs similar to those which come under the Wage and Hour Act in private industry. Legally the CIO says that this is a questionable interpretation and from a public point of view it certainly is not a policy in conformity with the New Deal.

3. Newspaper reports from New York City tell the plans of the local WPA administration to fingerprint workers on a flimsy excuse. Once fingerprinting is permitted for WPA workers in any group, it only opens the floodgates to those who wish to fingerprint all WPA workers, to treat them as criminals or outcasts from society.

OPPOSE FINGERPRINTING

The labor movement has always been opposed to fingerprinting of workers as a separate group. Too often that device has been used for anti-union blacklists and discrimination against workers. The CIO is asking the national WPA officials to prevent this order from being carried out.

4. From time to time cases come to the CIO headquarters in which it is claimed that local WPA officials are discriminating against union men. These cases are immediately taken up with the national WPA and a careful examination asked for. If it can be proved there has been such discrimination the CIO requests that the WPA right the wrong in conformity with the principles which have been established.

The national WPA has stated time and again that no workers shall be discriminated against for labor affiliation or for political beliefs, as well as for other causes not connected with the actual job.

The CIO is taking the position that such adjustments can best be cleared up through the establishment of a labor policies and relations board which has the power to make decisions upon WPA labor policies and to adjust grievances against local WPA officials.

Strike Chief

Van A. Bittner, chairman of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, who led strikers at the Union Stockyards and Transit Co., in Chicago to a smashing victory.

Clothing Workers Ask Labor Buy Label Goods

A call to the CIO membership to demand the union label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America on all types of clothing, and all men's wearing apparel, came from the convention Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Twenty-five years ago the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union undertook the job of rescuing tens of thousands of clothing workers from the worst conditions of any industry in the United States. Under the leadership of its General President Sidney Hillman, who is also Vice-President of the CIO, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America succeeded in organizing more than 95 per cent. of the clothing workers and obtained for them a high wage level, a 36 hour week and an American standard of living. Only a few open shops remain in the clothing industry. By carrying into effect the resolution of the CIO Convention, the loyal and dynamic membership of CIO unions will be of tremendous help to the Amalgamated in safeguarding the standards of its members and at the same time will help to eliminate the remnants of the sweatshop from the industry. The Amalgamated label is a definite guarantee that the clothing is of high workmanship.

OVERALL WORKERS

Besides clothing workers the Amalgamated responded to the call of hundreds of thousands of workers in the overall and work clothes industry, dress shirt and work shirt industry, in the necktie industry, in the underwear industry, in the glove industry, in the mackinaw and leather garments, and to all other wearing apparel branches of the men's clothing industry.

Tens of thousands of these workers have already joined the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Many more still remain unorganized and are subjected to the worst kind of exploitation. These sweatshops are spread all over the country. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America with a membership of 250,000 men and women is engaged in an extensive and determined campaign to organize the still unorganized workers in order to rescue them from the sweatshop conditions.

The most effective support that can be given to the ACW of A is the putting into effect of the CIO resolution to demand the Amalgamated label on all kinds of clothing. When you buy a man's or boy's suit or overcoat, overalls or work pants, dress shirt or work shirt, neckties, gloves, mackinaws, leather garments, or any other kind of men's wearing apparel, insist that the Amalgamated label should be on every garment.

OPEN SHOP FIRMS

Remember that in the clothing industry the open shop firms that are anti-union are the L. Greif and Bros., of Baltimore, operating also as the Carroll Mfg. Co.,—the English American Tailoring Co., —Griffon—Homeland Tailoring Co. —John Monroe Inc.,—Lion Mfg. Co.—Fellow Fashions and Standard. Tailors, Inc., and the following firms—Curlee Clothing Co., of St. Louis—Schoeneman of Baltimore, also known as Kashero, Cool as a Cucumbe and Coverdine—Merit Clothing Co., of Mayfield, Ky.—Richman Bros. of Cleveland, with chain stores in many cities, and Goodall of Knoxville, Tenn. These are all non-union shops.

Stand by the decision of the CIO Convention. Demand the Amalgamated Label on all kinds of men's wearing apparel.

Farm-Labor Unity Key To Progress, Brophy Says

San Francisco — Greetings and congratulations on its first 18 months under the CIO were brought to the second annual convention of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers by John Brophy, national director, in the keynote speech of the meeting.

Briefly tracing the rise of the international union from its affiliation in July of 1937, Brophy reminded the delegates that he had addressed their first convention when the union consisted of 60 loosely organized AFL and independent locals.

"From 60 scattered locals, you have grown to 408 locals under one international, from less than 60,000 loosely organized members to 125,000, and your union is seventh on the list of CIO affiliates," he said.

SUCCESS IN CIO

"You have been successful because you are part of the CIO," Brophy told the delegates. "Three years ago, the American labor movement was reborn, when the CIO was formed to organize the unorganized workers of this country.

"Fifty years of the AFL had failed to do this job. The workers were ready for it. Our progress in these three years is proof. Where organized labor had nothing in a score of our basic mass production industries, today we have powerful, militant industrial unions, with collective bargaining contracts, with democracy and security that were never known before."

CORRECT POLICIES

"It is the result of the policies of the CIO. It is the result of offering the workers a chance to join a movement that fits their needs. It is the result of carrying on that movement with correct policies, of developing and keeping up a line of action that brings the concrete results the American people want."

Turning to the tasks and responsibilities faced by the Cannery and Agricultural Workers and the CIO, Brophy described the paramount need of today as one of unity of all working men and women for the defense and extension of democracy.

"In a world where democracy and progress are constantly attacked by reaction and its agent, fascism, the people of America have an enormous responsibility to maintain and extend the freedom we have already won," he declared.

"This is even more than a national problem. It is a duty of world scope. America today is one of the greatest democracies in existence. We must keep it so.

"People in many other countries have lost their freedom—or more correctly, have had it stolen from them. They look to us to maintain and to spread the light of freedom in our country, so that it will not go out of the world."

Special role of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers in this task, Brophy pointed out, is that of building unity between the industrial workers and the working farmers.

Citing the age old trick of the common exploiter in keeping farmers and industrial workers divided, he urged the delegates to redouble the efforts they had already made toward this end.

"Only in this way," he said, "can we hope to hold the gains we have already made, and to extend them to the millions of Americans who are as yet unorganized.

"Our political fronts are as important as our trade union fronts. Here in California you have shown what it is possible to do, when unity of farmers and workers and professionals was able to defeat the anti-labor initiative at the last election."

Jones Libel Suit Settled

Cumberland, Md. — Settlement of the libel suit filed by John T. Jones, CIO Council president and head of District 16, United Mine Workers, has been made out of court.

The suit was initiated against the Cumberland Guide, local newspaper, and its publishers, who in a recent mayoralty campaign carried an advertisement based on a radio speech by Dan McNally attacking John L. Lewis and Jones as "reds."

The publishers made public their apology, which said in part: "We have found that some of the statements were false. Therefore, if we have, by the publication of the article, injured the character or reputation of Mr. Jones, we express our sincere regrets."

Packinghouse Workers Win 14-Day Strike

(Continued From Page 3)

lers from other sources, Bittner continued:

"During the strike an embargo was enforced against shipping any cattle by the railroads to the Union Stckyards.

LED STRIKE

Strike leaders praised by Bittner for their work included Don Harris, PWOC director, Henry Johnson, assistant director, and local union officers and committee men. "Too much credit cannot be given all these forces for the wonderful victory," he declared.

Negotiations for the written contract will be in charge of Henry Johnson and the local union scale committee, Bittner said, pointing out in conclusion:

"This victory is the beginning of the end of non-unionism in the packinghouse industry. Under the power and influence of a great industrial organization in all the packing houses in America, wage agreements will be negotiated, and life, liberty and happiness will prevail among the workers."

CIO Council Planned For Rhode Island

Providence, R. I.—The CIO unions in Rhode Island are planning to consolidate the progress they have made by holding a convention to establish a State Industrial Union Council.

The state convention will be held December 18 at 23 Broad St., Pawtucket.

A mass meeting will be held evening of December 18, at which Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union, CIO Director John Brophy and Regional Director Michael F. Widman will speak.

No Sour Grapes!

Delano, Calif.—A drive to organize the grape industry was launched at the largest mass meeting ever held in this area following the landslide victories of the labor and New Deal candidates in California.

Called by officers and organizers of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers, the meeting hurled an open challenge to the Associated Farmers and grape growers to stop trying to prevent the organization of fruit workers.

A permanent Grape Organizing Committee was formed composed of key men from various locals from Seattle to the Mexican border.

Win Poll

Baltimore, Md. — The CIO won an outstanding victory at the Maryland Drydock when 689 workers voted for the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers in a Labor Board consent election, as against 82 for the AFL and 128 for no union.

The election will void a phoney AFL contract, and the CIO union is to open negotiations for a real union agreement.

Los Angeles Mayor Swings Axe On Ill-Famed Red Squad

LOS ANGELES (FP)—The notorious Red Squad of the Los Angeles Police Department, which once terrorzied labor unionists and liberals has been disbanded by order of Acting Police Chief Davidson.

Davidson was appointed by Mayor Fletcher Bowron, who won the recent city election with labor support after the previous mayor was recalled by the voters.

Captain William F. (Red) Hynes, leader of the squad, is under investigation by the LaFollette civil liberties committee, which has requested Mayor Bowron to turn over all records of police action in strikes. Hynes has been accused of receiving protection money from the Los Angeles Cleaners & Dyers' Assn.

In 1934 he was paid for his services in breaking the strike of the Los Angeles Railway Co. workers.

Hynes' men had a long record of strike-breaking. The squad's technique was to single out active unionists for brutal sluggings.

"Snare and Delusion"

(Last week Pres. John L. Lewis told the Senate Finance Committee of labor's opposition to profit sharing schemes. The CIO NEWS herewith reprints important excerpts of his testimony before the committee.)

Unfortunately, profit-sharing devices have been too frequently put forward as a substitute for bona fide collective bargaining. Those plans have oftentimes been used to augment or bulwark the company union or employe plan of representation, and have been used as a substitute for modern collective bargaining.

The result of the inability of the workers to have very much to do with the question of the ratio of profits, or the earning of profits, and the policy of management in sales volume and other things of importance bring about a lack of confidence on the part of the average man, the average worker, in those plans.

And yet, in their unorganized condition in many industries and many plants, the workers have no alternative than to accept those arrangements. Some of them are meritorious, some of them are a distinct contribution. They are probably met out of the resources of a very successful company, and the executives of those companies oftentimes want to make a real contribution, if they can; and yet there is no security about those plans as far as the individual is concerned. He has nothing to do with the management—the individual employe.

No Security

He may work 20 years for the company; the best part of his life has gone into the service of that corporation; he is looking forward to a participation in their pension plan, which, however, is a purely voluntary proposition; and if, through mismanagement or through a world crisis or domestic confusion and all of the other things, that company is unable to carry through, the man's 20-year equity in that pension plan is lost. There have been numerous such instances. He may have paid his part through the years, a participating part, through monthly contributions in support of the plan, the company contributing so much and the employe so much, but his only guaranty for safety in the future and for a right to live in his old age again with the management of that corporation and the policies that control it. There is no security there, and when things get bad the minds of those employes are constantly filled with fear and apprehension as to what is going to happen with their pension plan. That is true of the greatest corporations.

Fancy Schemes Dropped

Since 1929 many of our major enterprises have had periods when things looked very dark for them.. Their pension plans, sick plans, hospital plans, and anything else, in many instances, went by the board. Others were able to pull through, but not without causing considerable apprehension among the men who contributed to it.

Senator Herring: You believe in order to have real security it must be a Government plan?

Mr. Lewis: I do not know anything else that would guarantee security to the man who works for a living, because our corporate structure is a fearful and wonderful thing.

I could deliver a monologue on that, but I will not; but the average individual who works in one o fthese plants cannot follow the complexities and intricacies of the corporate set-up, the corporate structure the relationship of holding companies, operating companies, service charges, bonuses and salaried executives, and all these sort of things.

Workers Not Consulted

It is a realm he is not permitted to enter. He cannot feel secure about what its executives will do at the next board meeting or what the stockholders will do at the annual meeting, providing some one group gets control of the proxies and are able to dominate the situation. He is merely a pawn. As far as security is concerned, he only hopes. That is one of the principal things in the mind of the average man with a family—is what shape he's going to be in tomorrow, and next month, and next year, and what the situation will be if anything happens.

That is one of the reasons why we see great masses of the population supporting these various plans to attain security, which may or may not be practical, but the thing is there; it is in their minds. These workers want participation in the natural bounties of our country, in the increased productivity, the increased productive efficiency of the country.

Too Much Efficiency

As far as efficiency is concerned, that is one of the things that we are suffering from right now. Our workmen are the most efficient in the world. Our engineers, our management and supervisors in industry, our chemists and technicians, from the industrial standpoint, are the most efficient that the world has ever seen.

In our mining industry our miners turn out every day five times as much coal per man per day as is turned out in Great Britain.

You can take almost every industry and compare its productive facilities with every great country and find our efficiency per man per day in industry is the greatest in the world, many times exceeding other countries, and constantly increasing day by day as our scientists, technicians, new formulas, new methods, new machines, greater utilization of power, and faster tempo of operation have been able to do it.

So we are suffering from efficiency, because our industrial plants are producing so much in goods that the country cannot sell it or consume it, and the rest of the world will not take it. So one of our greatest problems today is as to whether these Americans are going to have a job in this country and a participation in the work that remains in this country.

If we become so superlatively clever and brilliant, as we are in the realm of material sciences and their application to the modern production methods, we are abolishing work as such, and gradually decreasing the number of man-days of work per year that is available in our country to house, feed, transport, amuse, medically attend, and clothe the population, and there is only one answer, and that is to give the adult population, able and willing to work, a right to part of the work that remains. That is our outstanding question today.

Doesn't Solve Problem

If we had a perfect system of profit sharing, for instance, in our modern industries, not the miscellaneous or the model industries, for instance, just taking a basic industry, that would not enable the man who is going to be displaced next month because some brilliant chemist evolved a new formula, or some exceptionally able engineer outlined new methods of production and one-third of the men in that industry or that plant are laid off or dispossessed and separated from that industry, the profit-sharing thing would not help him at all.

We are modernizing our industry today, and while quantity production is coming back we are not reemploying those who have been deprived of employment in a like ratio, and we will not. It is a very serious question, and I think the major question that confronts the Senators and the rest of the country, in which we all have an obligation to make a contribution.

Substantially speaking, we have got almost the same number of unemployed right now as we had in 1932 and 1933. After all these years of experimentation we have made no contribution toward that. We have got so many million on relief and so many million on public works. Their dependents make a great cross-section of America. They are practically displaced from consideration of participation in our modern internal economy.

Must Stabilize Economy

So until we can first arrange to stabilize our economy to the point where all Americans have a right to participate, I do not think we can work out a just or a logical or meritorious or stable system of sharing the profits when we are not even sure there are going to be any profits.

As a matter of fact most of our major industries are running in reverse, and we cannot look forward to any profits. That is true of the railroads, that is true of the shipping industry, that is true of the mining industry, that is true of our major enterprises. We have some exceptional enterprises that have not been hard hit yet, but the question of profits in many industries is just out of the way. There are not going to be any, that is, in the reasonable future, until we can reorganize and revamp our method, come to new understandings and work these problems out.

Practically all our modern industries are modernizing and continuing to displace. Our economists tell us industries spring up and absorb these men displaced by modern methods in other industries.

Older Workers Discarded

The answer is it does not happen that way. The record is it is not true. In the Pittsburgh industrial area, which is one of our great workshops, there has not been a new industry start in 15 years; and if a new industry did start, it would not take a man displaced through improvement in efficiency production in other industries; they would take the man with good muscular and nervous reactions, with great aptitude, the men who are young men who come and stand there in line waiting for employment as against the man who has been stiffened up for 10 or 15 years in the steel industry, in the coal industry, in the glass industry, or what not. They are displacing these people.

Take our aircraft industry, one of our new industries that is flourishing, comparatively modern. It is impossible for a man who has been displaced in the steel indusrty, coal industry, shoe industry, glass industry, to get a job in the aircraft industry. They want a young man of aptitude, susceptible of being trained along the special lines required in that industry. We have 600,000 men and women every year available for entrance into industrial enterprises that are not picked up.

I appreciate the Senators are making an earnest effort to find the equities in this situation, and it is well to consider how there can be a greater sharing, a greater participation in an improved industrial efficiency in the natural boundaries of the Nation, but my own judgment is that we can scarcely do it by merely encouraging the many different brands of profit sharing that might be projected by employers in this, that, and other industries.

Pres. John L. Lewis uses his hand for emphasis as he makes a point during his testimony before the Senate Finance Committee. The CIO president assailed profit-sharing schemes.

Con-Ed Case Ruling

(Continued From Page 3)

device to consummate and perpetuate' the company's illegal conduct and constituted its culmination.

"But, as we have said, this conclusion is entirely too broad to be sustained. If the board intended to make that charge, it should have amended its complaint accordingly, given notice to the Brotherhood and introduced proof to sustain the charge.

"Instead, it is left as a matter of mere conjecture to what extent membership in the brotherhood was induced by any legal conduct on the part of the employers."

WORKERS KNOW

If the court was in the dark on this subject, workers at the Consolidated Edison plants in New York City suffer no such delusions.

The contract with the AFL union was suddenly announced by the company in 1937, at a time when the union had no members among the company's workers and when the CIO utility workers union was engaged in a militant organizing drive.

The agreement was announced as a closed shop contract, and within a few days an old company union sponsored by Con-Ed was dissolved, a number of its officers taking similar positions in the AFL union. Recruiting of members was carried on in the company's property, with no interference—and frequently with assistance—from Con-Ed foremen and executives.

Leaders of the Utility Workers Organizing Committee Local in New York saw the decision as a marked advance for their organizing campaign.

CIO SUPPORTS DEMAND *for* Amalgamated Label On Clothing

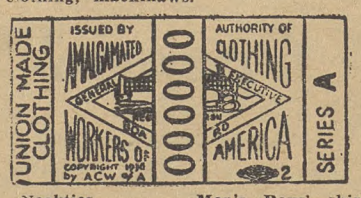
The Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations unanimously adopted a resolution in support of the union label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The resolution reads:—

"Resolved, that this Convention of the CIO go on record as urging all members of its affiliated organizations to demand the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America label on all men's and boys' apparel in daily wear and work clothing of all kinds and to refuse to buy articles of apparel not so labeled."

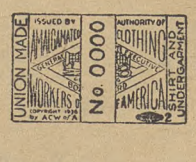
Men's, Boys, children's suits, overcoats, pants, men's uniforms, sheep-lined leather and sport clothing, mackinaws.

—ON—
Overalls, Work Clothes, Work Shirts



Neckties

Men's, Boys'. shirts, pajamas, underwear, white duck clothing, children's wash suits.



Gloves

The Amalgamated label is a guarantee that the product was made by Amalgamated members who enjoy union standards of wages and hours, and that the product is of the best workmanship.

Make sure that the Amalgamated label is on the coat, on the pants, on the vest and on every article of men's and boys' wearing apparel.

Labor and the Law

By Lee Pressman

CIO General Counsel

The Consolidated Edison Decision

FACTS OF THE CASE

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Consolidated Edison Company case arose upon the following facts:

The CIO United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers filed charges with the Labor Board that the company was discouraging membership in the CIO, was favoring the AFL, and had discharged six men for their activity in the CIO union.

It developed at the hearing that when the Wagner Act was declared constitutional, the Company found it necessary either to get rid of its Employe Representation Plan, or make it legal. It called a meeting of its employes, where a company official in charge of labor policies, told them that the company could no longer hold on to its Employe Representation Plan, and as between the AFL and the CIO, it preferred the AFL, that it was going to enter into an agreement with the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and urged all the employes to become members of the AFL union.

The AFL took over the offices of the Employes Representation Plan on the premises of the Company and its organizers operated from inside the plants on company time.

FOUND PACT ILLEGAL

Upon this evidence, the Board found that the contract between the AFL and the Consolidated Edison Company was "the fruit of the Company's unfair labor practices" and "a device to consummate and perpetuate the company's illegal conduct". It thereupon ordered the company to cease and desist from discouraging membership in the CIO union, to reinstate the six men it had discharged because of union activity, and to cease giving effect to the contract with the IBEW.

The Circuit Court of Appeals in New York upheld the Board order in full, but the company and the IBEW appealed the case to the Supreme Court. The decision of the Supreme Court makes four important rulings:

1. JURISDICTION

The Supreme Court upheld the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board over the Consolidated Edison Company. The company is a public utility and sells practically all of its electrical powers within the state of New York, but among its customers are railroad companies, transatlantic piers, and telephone and telegraph companies engaged in interstate commerce.

2. FAIRNESSS OF HEARING

The Company argued that the Board had conducted its hearings in an unfair way, because it had refused to permit certain evidence to be introduced, there was no trial examiner's intermediate report, and no oral argument before the Board.

The Supreme Court, however, upheld the Board and ruled that if the company wanted to introduce additional evidence it could have asked for that right. The Supreme Court also pointed out that an intermediate report was not necessary and that oral hearings need not be held unless the company asked for them, which it had failed to do. This ruling sets finally at rest the procedure of the Board with respect to intermediate reports and oral arguments.

3. DISCRIMINATION

The Supreme Court upheld the Board's order directing the company to cease its general interference with the rights of its employes under Section 7 of the Act, and to reinstate the six workers who had been discharged for their CIO activity. The Court said that so long as there was substantial evidence to support the Board's findings, no court could upset them.

The Act states that the findings of the Board as to facts shall be conclusive if supported by evidence. The Supreme Court has introduced the qualification that the evidence must be substantial. The result is that the Supreme Court has granted the Board a considerable margin in which its findings cannot be upset, while reserving to itself an undefined control over the findings of the Board in any particular case.

4. THE CONTRACTS

The Supreme Court reversed the Board's order directing the company to cease and desist giving effect to its contracts with the AFL union.

The Supreme Court held that if the Board intended to find that the contracts were "the fruit of the unfair labor practices" of the employers and "a device to consummate and perpetuate the company's illegal practices" in violating the National Labor Relations Act, then the Board should have specified such charges in its complaint, given notice to the AFL union and introduced proof to sustain the charges.

The ruling of the Supreme Court on the question of the contracts is that the Labor Board failed to follow the proper procedure which would authorize it to set aside the contracts.

That this is the point of the decision is demonstrated by the dissenting opinion of Judges Reed and Black. These two judges claimed that the Board's order with respect to the contract should have been upheld. They stated that the contracts were clearly in issue, and that there was more than sufficient evidence to show the contract was only the final and culminating incident in a whole series of unfair labor practices committed by the company, which favored the AFL and discouraged membership in the CIO.

The Supreme Court upheld the Board's order which required the Consolidated Edison Company to cease from dealing with the AFL union as the exclusive bargaining agency.

Thus, although the court has permitted the AFL contract to stand as a contract for its members, its decision does not mean that the AFL can walk in where it does not have a majority of the workers and sign a closed shop or exclusive bargaining agency contract with the employer.

AFL AND THE DECISION

"The court's order, while it deals exclusively with technical questions of procedure, actually strikes at the core of the AFL policy of labor organization.

The Supreme Court of the United States has told the Board that if it wants to throw out an AFL agreement covering members only, it must in clear language tell the AFL that it has been acting like a company union in accepting the employers' favoritism, and thereby interfering with the free choice of representatives by the employes.

However, if the Board is required to do this, it will immediately strike terror into the hearts of the AFL reactionaries who will intensify their bitter and unreasoning campaign against the Act and the Board.

What the blind reactionaries on the AFL executive council do not realize is that they have been the beneficiaries of employer favoritism only because workers are vigorously exercising the rights guaranteed to them by the National Labor Relations Act.

If these rights should be taken away from workers, there will no longer be any incentive on the part of employers to escape the vigorous organizing campaign of the CIO by falling into the easy arms of the AFL.

On the part of the workers, there can be only one answer to this problem. We must insist that there shall be no amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, and at the same time, we must press for the strict enforcement of the Act by the NLRB and the courts.

Machine Medicine -- -- Why Is It Stalled?

By PAUL DE KRUIF

(Paul De Kruif, author of this article is one of the leading writers on subjects dealing with medical care and the public. This discussion is reprinted from Technical America, official organ of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO affiliate.)

Our country is ahead of any in the world in technical ingenuity and productive capacity. It is at the same time impotent to distribute what it can produce.

It is, furthermore, unable to hire doctors, laboratory workers, and engineers, who by their co-working in the new machine medicine, could alleviate the suffering of myriads of people and save thousands of people from dying, and from insanity worse than death.

An event of the past seven years, clearly illustrating this tragic paradox, is the development of machinery for producing artificial fever. The writer has been, from 1930 onward, in contact with certain phases of the development of this remarkable death-fighting weapon.

He has watched it grow from a dangerous art, torturing victims in its attempt to cure them, into the highly refined technical procedure that it is admitted to be at the present time.

MACHINES FIGHT DISEASE

Machine fever is now able to prevent syphilitic insanity—paresis—responsible for roughly 10 per cent. of the population of our asylums. Combined in all instances with small amounts of anti-syphilitic chemicals, it can cure a high percentage of paretics in the early stages of this hitherto incurable, invariably fatal disease.

This combined fever and chemical treatment is able enormously to shorten the time necessary to complete the cure of early syphilis, as compared to the time needed to cure it by chemical treatment alone. Not only would the 18 months required to insure chemical cure be greatly shortened, but the employment of fever materially lessens the amount of poisonous arsenicals needed to effect cure by the purely chemical treatment.

Machine fever, in skilled hands, in well-equipped hospitals, using any one of several types of fever machines now built, has become a relatively safe procedure.

WHAT PREVENTS ITS USE?

Why then do so few of our millions of syphilitic victims have the opportunity to benefit by combined machine fever treatment?

Before this scandalous question is answered, other facts should be remembered.

Syphilis is by no means the only wrecker of human health and life that can be fought by machine fever's healing heat. Gonorrhea—in case it does not succumb to sulfanilamide's power—can in the majority of cases be cured rapidly by super-high fevers are safe in skilled hands.

Remarkable advances have also been made by the artificial fever treatment of certain serious forms of arthritis. St. Vitus' Dance—medically known as chorea—and other manifestations of the rheumatic state yield to machine fever heat. Certain blinding afflictions of the human eyes can be dramatically cured by fever.

Paul De Kruif

Author, lecturer and a leading spirit in the fight to bring the benefits of medical science to all the people.

At the Mayo Clinic and the Fever Therapy Department of the Miami Valley Hospital at Dayton, Ohio, the chronic misery and incapacity caused by undulant fever has been drastically cut down by super-fevering undulant fever's already feverish sufferers.

GREAT GAINS POSSIBLE

In sum, the amount of pain, sickness, and death that could now be conquered by this new fever-by-machinery is immense, is almost incalculable. Yet the fact remains that the spread of the new art has been so limited as to be laughable if the situation were not so tragic.

What is at the bottom of this stymie? Are willing hands and brains lacking? No. Are we short of materials for building fever machines? Not at all. What then do we lack? Only one thing—money.

About three years ago there was hope that one of our country's giant corporations would violate our economic order's basic law by building fever machines for use, not profit. This rosy hope died a-bornin'. It is rumored that the cost accountants killed the project.

But even if this millenial event had come to pass, if the capitalistic lion had made common cause with the death-fighting lamb, the distribution of fever machines would even so have stayed behind the eight ball.

For the simple reason that our hospitals do not in general have the money to buy machines even when they are sold at cost, do not have the funds to pay decent salaries to young engineers, doctors, nurses, laboratory men and women who are eager, who could be trained in this hopeful hot science.

'ECONOMY' VS. LIFE

There is no question that the cost of building, installing, and operating adequate fever machines—nationwide— would easily pay itself off, within a generation, by its saving of the money cost of maintaining all the sickness that this machine fever could now help to cure.

What a boon that would be to our anguished taxpayers!

But we must face this fact: that the economic system under which we suffer is generally unable to spend a dime to save a dollar, if that saving is to take place not immediately, but in ten years or at the most, in a generation.

The present writer does not for a moment pretend to be an economist. Nor does he belong to any political party or school of thought. He begs leave—in view of the above facts—to ask this question—

Could there be a more beautiful instance of our general economic impotence and imbecility?

Publisher Signs With News Guild

In the shadow of the newspaper presses, the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Newspaper Guild signed a contract with the owners of The Sunday Independent. The paper, closed by a strike for several weeks, will not reopen until the management also renews its contract with the Intl. Typographical Union. Other papers in town have not yet come to terms with the Guild.

Swift Co. Strike Firm Despite 40 New Indictments

SIOUX CITY, IA. — The strike of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee at the Swift & Co. plant continued strong this week despite the indictment of 40 strikers on violence charges by a grand jury composed of farmers.

Conspiracy and riotous conduct were the principal charges in the 65-count indictment.

The local met the new strike-breaking maneuver by voting at a wildly enthusiastic meeting that the accused men should go to jail rather than attempt to raise bail totaling $124,000. Though no PWOC officials were named, the list of those indicted is believed to include the local's most active members.

The no-bail decision was made to avoid disrupting plans for a big party for the strikers' children.

Already the local has posted bail of $57,000 on earlier charges.

The indictments are based on a disturbance at the plant on October 18 and 19. Unable to operate because all of the skilled workers are on the picket line, Swift is believed to have pressed for the grand jury action in a final attempt to crack the strikers' morale.

New Homes For Old

A department dealing with the need for better housing and how to obtain it, conducted by the CIO Committee on Housing.

By THOMAS HUMPHRIES

The big guns are starting to boom again on the housing front.

In the past few weeks at least two bitter attacks have been made against the government's low-rent housing program.

The most dangerous of all appeared in the Saturday Evening Post (November 26), the weekly house organ of American conservatism. The article leads off with a wholly spurious history of subsidized housing in Europe. It follows up with the charge that public housing has been a complete failure in other countries and has therefore been abandoned. The reader is left to conclude that subsidized housing will be a failure here also and should also be abandoned.

The Satevepost's chief complaint against the USHA housing program is that rentals on USHA housing projects won't be low enough for families now living in the slums.

ONLY $12.27 A MONTH

This is positively untrue. Rentals will range from $2 to $5 per room per month (excluding utilities)—or from $8 to $20 per dwelling. The typical 3-room dwelling will cost only $12.27 per month.

Certainly families from the slums will be able to afford rents as low as this. In fact, only those who are now living in substandard homes will be eligible for tenancy.

WANTED: HIGHER INCOMES

Nevertheless, there is a particle of truth in the Satevepost's complaint. All slum families won't be able to pay USHA rentals. Especially the large percentage who are on relief.

On this score public housing is —to a certain extent—at fault. USHA rentals are not yet low enough. Housing experts realize this—and USHA rentals will undoubtedly become lower as the program matures.

But unemployment, low relief payments and low wages are the real criminals. And the best way to provide better housing for the poorest families living in the slums is to raise their income.

The other attack on the housing program appeared in the December Atlantic Monthly.

The Atlantic Monthly story was entitled "Housing—National Disgrace." But the national disgrace, according to the tory-minded author, is not the slums. It is the low-rent housing movement itself.

And why is it a disgrace? Because, says the author, the building trades unions are entirely run by racketeers.

The author would have the government smash the building trades unions before it starts to get low-rent houses built!

BATTLES AHEAD

In the next few months many more attacks on the workers' housing program can be expected.

The Tories in Congress will very likely subject the housing movement to a withering fire—in the hope of defeating any attempts to enlarge the program.

When the battle begins, CIO unions will have to be prepared to step in—just as they stepped in last Spring and insured the passage of the bill increasing the USHA program by $300,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Convention of the CIO passed a resolution calling for a substantial increase in USHA funds. This resolution must not be forgotten.

The increase must be made a reality.

Quarry Workers Win Pay Lift

Anderson, Ind.—CIO Quarry Workers at the Superior Ceramic Corp. here have won a 10 per cent. wage boost, sole bargaining rights, pay for reporting to work, seniority and grievance machinery, and improved safety and health conditions in a signed contract.

What's more, the pay boost is retroactive to Uovember 20.

Fight Wagner Act Changes

Jellico Tenn. — The District 19 office of the United Mine Workers here, in a letter sent to all affiliated locals in the area, urges members to write to their U. S. Senators and Congressmen informing them of their opposition to any changes in the National Labor Relations Act.

Boatmen Map Drive In Midwest

Cairo, Ill. — Delegates from dozens of river tow boats and locals of terminal workers, both CIO and AFL, attended the first river-wide conference of the Inland Boatman's Union held here last week. The IBU is affiliated to the CIO through the National Maritime Union.

The conference was called "to map out plans for renewing agreements expiring this winter and to lay the basis for an organizing drive among Inland Boatmen on the Ohio River," Secretary - Treasurer Felix Siren stated.

Resolutions were passed by the delegates supporting the action taken at the national CIO convention on unity in the labor movement, condemning violations of civil rights of workers in New Orleans and Jersey and calling upon the Department of Justice to investigate promptly and prosecute all such violations.

The conference also went on record in favor of joint negotiations with AFL unions for new contracts.

"As a result of the conference," Secretary Siren said, "we expect materially to improve wages and working conditions of our members on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and this in turn will benefit the people generally through the increased buying power of these workers."

31 Steel Union Members Win Reinstatement

Buffalo, N. Y.—Thirty-one CIO steel workers have won reinstatement with back pay from the McKaign-Hatch company here, through a Labor Relations Board order.

The workers, members of the Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (SWOC), were fired a year ago September for going on strike and refused reinstatement when the strike was over.

The board also ordered the company to disestablish a company union and to cancel a "contract" entered into with it. Though it was called "McKaign and Hatch Athletic and Welfare Assn." it had nothing to do with athletics or welfare. Its sole function was to sign a phoney contract with the boss and then sink back into slumber.

District 50 Gain Two Important Contracts

WASHINGTON — District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America has added two more contracts to its growing list of signed agreements in the gas, coke and chemical field last week.

The first was signed with the Certainteed plant in Fort Dodge, Ia., manufacturers of tar shingles, asphalt roofing and gypsum building materials. The second covered the workers in the Hodgkins and South Chicago, Ill., plants of the National Cylinder Gases Co.

Contracts covering building materials signed by District 50 now include Cooper Roofing, Newark, N. J.; U. S. Gypsum in Fort Dodge, Ia., and East Chicago, Ind.; Universal Wall Tile, New York City; Barclay Manufacturing Co. (wall tile), New York City; Kenilworth Manufacturing Co. (supplies Cetrainteed), Kenilworth, N. J. Contract negotiations are in progress in the Nashua, N. H., plant of the Johns-Manville Co. and in Hawkeye Gypsum Co., Fort Dodge, Ia.

Meanwhile Local Union 12113 in Chicago, Ill., is conducting a militant drive to enroll all compressed gas workers in their area. The National Cylinder contract was their first victory.

FORCED TO STRIKE

The gas utility industry has not approached contract negotiations with the same spirit of cooperation. Members of District 50's Local 12002 in Brockton, Mass., were forced into a 48-hour strike before management would consent to negotiate an agreement. The strike ended with the craft union members in the plant notified management that they would walk out in support of the CIO union. Now a date has been set for round-the-table conferences leading to a contract, but as a result of the strike, the check-off is already secured.

WIN WALKOUT

Members of Local 12049 in Covington, Ky., likewise called a short but effective strike against the Union Light, Heat and Power Company. An accumulation of discriminations, coercion, refusal to negotiate culminated in strike action during the last week in November.

The demotion of a union foreman was immediately corrected by the company. It was agreed also that street repair work now done by the street car repair crew would be transferred to the union.

The company has promised to start a construction program that will re-employ laid-off workers. Contract negotiations under the direction of Vice President Martin Wagner will begin the middle of December.

New Gains In Hudson Contract

Detroit — Terms of the new contract between the United Automobile Workers and the Hudson Motor Car Co., made public by the CIO union, disclose a number of improvements over the old agreement.

Provisions of the contract, which is to be effective for one year, better the bargaining power of the UAW local by making the following changes and additions:

The local may strike after the grievance procedure has failed. In the old contract there was a clause prohibiting strikes during the time the contract was in effect.

DUES COLLECTIONS

Union dues may be collected on company property on a voluntary basis provided work is not interrupted. This was forbidden under the old contract.

All grievances are to be taken directly to the chief shop stewards, instead of being referred first to the foremen as formerly.

A chief steward may call in an executive officer of the international union while bargaining. This is a new provision.

BETTER SENIORITY

The entire seniority system has been made more specific and improved, providing among other things that foremen and assistant foremen shall not accumulate seniority when their departments are not working, nor be given seniority over other employes on the grounds that they have been foremen.

Overtime pay, formerly time and a half, is increased to double time for Sundays and six designated legal holidays.

Provisions carried over from the old contract specify that: Employes brought to work and sent home shall receive not less than two hours' pay.

Employes on night shift will receive five per cent. extra pay per hour.

Quill Leads Pickets

Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union led pickets around New York's City Hall to protest status of 600 employes of the Sixth Avenue Elevated, which is to be torn down. Mayor La Guardia is reported working on project to insure jobs for the former El workers.

District 50 Represented At Confab

Birmingham, Ala. — District 50 United Mine Workers of America, was well represented by delegates from Local Unions in Alabama and Tennessee at the recent Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The Southern Council of District 50 plans to cooperate with the Conference and extend the aims of the organization.

Local Union 12019 in the Woodward Iron Company in Woodward, Ala. adopted the following resolution at its meeting on November 29:

WHEREAS we are confident that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare will do much to relieve the economic situation in the South, and

WHEREAS we approve the program and resolutions adopted by the Conference in Birmingham, Ala., November 20-23, 1938, be it

RESOLVED we offer any possible aid and assistance to the Conference in carrying out said program and resolutions.

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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Versatile

Pretty Betty Lowman, 24, a delegate to the CIO United Fishermen's Union convention in San Pedro, Cal., who is an author, musician and athlete, and sings opera while working on a Puget Sound fishing boat.

FOUR CIO GROUPS MEET, PLAN NEW GAINS FOR LABOR

WASHINGTON—Four important CIO affiliates held important conventions last week and pointed the way for further gains in organizing the unorganized workers of the country.

In the nation's capital, the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians heard prominent speakers laud their progress in bringing technical workers into the ranks of organized labor. (See Story Page Three.)

Across the continent, the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers met in San Francisco and heard attacks upon the labor-baiting of the Associated Farmers, "front" for West Coast industry's attack upon unionism. Some 250 delegates attended the UCAPAWA meeting. (See Story Page Three.)

At San Pedro, harbor for Los Angeles, the United Fishermen's Union, CIO, sent delegates to the conference of the Federated Fishermen's Council, at which three other unions were also represented. Affiliation of the council with the CIO was one of the subjects under discussion. (See Story Page Three.)

Meanwhile the Maryland-District of Columbia Industrial Union Council was holding its second annual convention in Cumberland, Md., important industrial city nestled in the Allegheny mountains. Miners, federal workers, textile workers, seamen, and employes of large rubber corporations were among those represented at the meeting. (See Story Page Two.)

Civil Liberty Hearings Open Soon

SAN FRANCISCO. — The La Follette Civil Liberties Committee hearings on the west coast are announced to start this week.

They have been delayed by inability to serve subpoenas on the three witnesses most wanted — Stanley (Larry) Doyle, Harper Knowles, and "Colonel" Henry R. Sanborn. All three are still missing, and the search has been given over to all state law enforcement agencies by an "all points" teletype from Police Chief Quinn of San Francisco.

Sanborn and Knowles, under assumed names, recently rented a house near Palo Alto, where they gave it out that they were making investigations for the un-American Dies Committee.

Textile Workers Map Fight For Wage Increase

BOSTON. — A drive to increase the purchasing power of woolen and worsted workers by restoring the wage cut given them last Spring, was spurred forward by the two-day conference held in Lawrence, last week, by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

About 300 delegates representing woolen and worsted mills in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, voted to demand immediate restoration of the pay cut and to call the employers into a joint conference to effect the matter at once.

An inter-state committee elected by the conference to study the question of reducing the work load, included representatives from Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut. Representatives from Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will be elected later.

Emil Rieve, TWOC executive director, reported that protests made by the TWOC against clauses of the trade agreements with Great Britain which would have endangered American standards in the textile industry, had resulted in modifications which left U. S. textile mills unaffected.

SECOND CONFAB

The TWOC conference was the second to be held in the woolen and worsted industry recently in New England. The first was held in Worcester in August. A third will be called in a few months probably in Providence, R. I.

Furniture Union Convention February 8

NEW YORK CITY.—Official call for the first constitutional convention of the United Furniture Workers of America, CIO, has been sent out by Intl. President Morris Muster. The convention will open in Rockford, Illinois, February 8.

Architects Honor FDR

Members of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO, last week made Pres. Roosevelt an honorary member of their union, and presented him with the "tools of the trade" in honor of his work in designing his summer cottage at Hyde Park, N. Y. The picture, taken at the White House, shows Pres. Paul Mockels of Local 30, Intl. President Lewis Alan Berne, Vice-Pres. Marcel Scherer and other members of the organization as they gave the gift to Marvin McIntyre, secretary to the President.

Labor Unity, Vote for D. C., Urged by Maryland CIO Council at Convention

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Suffrage for voteless Washington, D. C., citizens, labor unity on the basis of industrial organization, cooperation with all labor wherever possible, and organization of the unorganized featured the program of the Maryland-District of Columbia CIO Council in its second annual convention here.

The convention, rounding out the first year of the CIO Council in Maryland and the capital, re-elected John T. Jones, of the United Mine Workers, President and Sidney R. Katz, of the United Mine Workers, Secretary-Treasurer, in addition to electing seven vice-presidents and the executive board.

Major organizing campaigns for the coming year were planned in the steel industry, in textiles, especially the smaller plants of Maryland, in crab-packing on the Eastern Shore, in shoes and among laundry workers in Washington, D. C.

The resolution on unity in the labor movement, stating that unity was only possible on the basis of the recognition of industrial organization, declared:

"That the Maryland and D. C. CIO Council declares its belief in the policy of the Congress of Industrial Organizations with regard to unity in the labor movement,

"That it accepts the goal of unity in the labor movement and states that any program for the attainment of this goal may not compromise with its fundamental purpose of organizing workers into powerful industrial unions nor with its obligation to protect fully the rights and interests of all its members and affiliated organizations,

"That it states its willingness to join with all organized labor in the state of Maryland and the District of Columbia in matters which are the concern of all labor, in accordance with the above policies and principles."

NOTED SPEAKERS

Featured speakers at the convention were introduced by John T. Jones, council president, who acted as chairman during the meeting. Among these were David McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Sherman H. Dalrymple, president of the United Rubber Workers, and Father Rice, noted Pittsburgh priest and friend of the CIO.

David McDonald, discussing the essence of unionism, declared:

"This to me is the very essence of unionism: people getting good wages, having decent conditions under which to work and being able to supply those they love with a few of the necessities of life, and well, I should say also a few of the luxuries of life.

"The Mine Workers learned that to beg for things was not enough. They learned that if they went out and fought, went out and got things, that they really had something to show whenever pay day came around."

CHURCH SUPPORT

Father Rice, discussing the attitude of the Catholic Church toward labor, quoted from Papal Encyclicals to show that the Church has always supported the ideals of progress and justice contained in the labor movement.

"Unionization is a perfectly normal, Christian thing," he said. "That it should ever have been regarded otherwise is proof of the twisted viewpoint that has prevailed in our modern civilization. Why should not the worker organize? Why should he be compelled to go through his working life like a grain of sand and not like the social organism he is?"

President Dalrymple of the Rubber Workers urged the delegates to remember that the CIO had brought unionism to towns and communities and whole industries where it had never existed before, and to apply the lessons of the great CIO drives in the basic industries to all their organizing work.

"We have brighter and more prosperous days ahead if we organize ourselves into strong, bona fide militant organizations for true collective bargaining," he said.

"We can be and we will be successful if we put our shoulders to the wheel."

Textile Union Seeks to Prevent Loss of Jobs

NEW YORK — Immediate hearings on the changes in methods of operation in the spinning departments of the American Viscose Co., involving the eventual displacement of 1,500 workers, have been asked by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

The CIO union has filed a petition with Willard E. Hotchkiss, permanent arbitrator under an agreement between TWOC and Viscose, requesting that he review the technological changes.

Herbert Payne, TWOC director of the Viscose district, in petitioning for the review declared that "the union has observed the effects of the experimental operation of these new methods of spinning and found them to be inequitable and in conflict with the protection assured the workers in the agreement.

"These changes, the union finds, have increased the work load and work task of the workers, have resulted in insufficient personal time for them at such tasks, and have accentuated the existing hazards from carbon bisulphide and hydrogen sulphide poisoning.

"Most important of all, it has threatened the displacement of some 1,500 workers and the possible permanent reduction of the work week to 32 hours without any compensating adjustment in wages. The union also contends that the company should place on a preferential hiring list all the persons affected by such technological changes."

Viscose plants are located at Marcus Hook, Lewistown and Meadville, Pa.; Parkersburg and Nitro, West Va.; and Roanoke and Front Royal, Va.

President

John T. Jones, United Mine Workers district official and president of the Maryland-District of Columbia Industrial Union Council, who presided at the second annual convention of that group last week.

Maritime Union Endorses U. S. Plan For Training School

NEW YORK. — Endorsement of the federal government's merchant marine training school program was recommended by the executive council of the National Maritime Union at its quarterly meeting held here.

"Heretofore, although the union had reiterated its willingness to co-operate with the U. S. Maritime Commission in making the training program a success," the council stated, "it had withheld endorsement because the government failed to offer positive assurances that the program would not be used in any manner detrimental to the best interests of the maritime unions.

"Since the NMU has now received such assurances, the Council feels that it can safely recommend endorsement of the plan to the union membership."

LIST REASONS

Three reasons were listed by the Council for endorsing the federal program for training:

1. The need of improving the technical knowledge of many men in the maritime industry, "so as to make our American Merchant Marine the finest and safest on the seas."

2. The present rules and regulations governing the training plan leave no doubt of the sincere purpose of the administrators.

3. The Council has given assurances "that there is no intension on the part of the Maritime Commission at this time to extend this training plan to those other than seamen who already have two years' actual sea service."

FEARED STRIKEBBREAKERS

Opposition to the training plan had previously centered around the regulations which had been drawn up without any consultation with the union, and the fear of the NMU that the Coast Guard which is supervising the school might inject a militaristic, anti-labor attitude into the minds of the seamen enrolled, and might attempt to use them as strike-breakers.

The statement issued by the Council was signed by Joseph Curran, national president of the NMU, and other national and district officials.

It's Not the Name— It's the Practices

WASHINGTON.—Changing the name of a plant and reorganizing to break the hold of a CIO union has gained exactly nothing for the Main shoe firm which tried this trick, under a decision issued by the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

The Merry Shoe Company of Lewistone, Maine, has been ordered by the Board to stop discouraging membership in the United Shoe Workers of America, CIO union, and to refrain from forcing employes to join the Auburn Shoe Workers Protective Association, so-called "independent."

In the spring of 1937 the CIO shoe workers organized the employes of the Morphy Shoe Company in Lewiston, along with other plants in the vicinity, and attempted unsuccessfully to get recognition and a signed contract. A strike was called which shut down practically all the plants in the district.

CIO WON POLL

An election held by the Labor Board among employes of the Morphy plant, as one of a series of polls held in the Lewiston-Auburn area, was won overwhelmingly by the CIO union. The company's answer to this was to stop doing business, and shortly thereafter the Merry Shoe Company was organized as a Massachusetts corporation to take over the plant.

Before getting work in the Merry plant, all workers were required to join the Protective Association, with whom the company had signed a closed shop contract. The company defended this procedure as fulfilling the requirements specified in the National Labor Relations Act.

COMPANY UNIONISM

The Board explained in its decision that the circumstances cited by the company did not comply, as the act refers to a contract entered into with an organization chosen by the employes. The Merry closed shop contract, the Board pointed out was signed by an organization chosen by the employer, not the workers.

The company was therefore ordered to stop requiring membership in the Association as a requisite for employment, to cease checking-off its dues, and in effect to tear up its contract with the "independent."

Board Orders Two Workers Re-hired

WASHINGTON.—Five CIO union members employed by the Kingsbury Manufacturing Company, Keene, New Hampshire, who were fired for union activity in May, 1937, were ordered reinstated with back pay by the National Labor Relations Board.

The company was also ordered to stop discouraging membership in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, affiliated with the CIO through the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

CIO, AFL Fight For Better Pay

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Threatened with a 25% cut in the price of tuna, CIO and AFL fishermen agreed at a joint meeting of representatives of both groups held here, to work together pending the establishment of a satisfactory price.

A proposal on a stabilized price amounting to $10 a ton less than last year was agreed upon by the representatives and is to be submitted to the rank and file of the boat owners' association for ratification. If accepted, it will then be submitted to the AFL and CIO unions involved for their approval or rejection.

Technicians Plan Drive In Power, Auto Plants

WASHINGTON.—Plans for an intensive drive among technical workers in the automobile and power industries of the nation featured the fourth annual convention of the CIO Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, meeting here.

Full CIO support in this and other organizing efforts of the technical workers was promised to the convention by President Lewis, who spoke to the delegates on the closing day.

Lewis declared that he was deeply gratified to be able to address such a convention, pointing out that in the past professional and technical workers had been given to thinking themselves a part of management, with interests separated from those of the workers.

Now, he pointed out, the existence of the FAECT showed that these wage earners have learned their identity with all workers, and are taking their place in the ranks of organized labor.

"The labor movement believes that all Americans have a right to participate, first in the benefits of the natural resources of this great country of ours, and secondly in the fruits of the genius that flow from the minds of men and women such as yourselves," he said.

EDITOR SPEAKS

Len De Caux, editor of THE CIO NEWS, spoke to the convention on the subject of the labor press, pointing out that the constant distortions and lies of the commercial newspapers were forcing workers to build their own press in defense of their movement.

"We have two main reasons for

Continued on page five

CIO Wins Easily In Armour Poll

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—A big victory was won by the CIO Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee here when Local 767 swept up practically all the votes in the recent Labor Board election at Armour & Co. Final results showed 473 for the CIO local and 10 for the company union.

Efforts of the AFL to sabotage the election by distribution of leaflets among the workers, appealing to them to stay away from the polls, failed dismally, union spokesmen said, as out of an estimated total of 525 eligible to vote, 519 cast ballots.

Cannery Union Raps Associated Farmers

By MIRIAM ALLEN DeFORD

SAN FRANCISCO—The United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers opened its second national convention here this week with about 100 delegates present from all parts of the country, Alaska and Hawaii. About an equal number were expected on the second day.

The sessions opened with addresses of welcome from Herman Stuylevaar, secretary of the San Francisco Industrial Union Council, and by Louis Goldblatt, secretary of the state CIO council.

Goldblatt told of the organization and anti-labor activities of the Associated Farmers, but pointed out that their defeat in California in the November election was due to "the amazing anti-Associated Farmers vote in the rural districts."

This, he said, gave the convention "the job of finding a way not only to organize the agricultural and cannery workers but also to give the small and middle farmer an opportunity to ally himself with agricultural and city workers."

He pointed out that the only thing which keeps the most reactionary of the state's AFL officials, Secretary Edward Vandeleur, in office is "the block of controlled cannery votes" from the company unions to which he gave AFL charters, and that he is now desperate because these workers are demanding a voice in their own elections and decent contracts.

CONDEMN TORY OUTFIT

A resolution was then brought in by President Pat Callahan of District 2 (California, Arizona, Nevada and Hawaii), and passed unanimously, condemning the vicious un-American activities of the Associated Farmers, petitioning Gov.-Elect Olson to prohibit the use of the State Highway Patrol to aid in the illegal activities of this organization, asking the La-Follette Committee to investigate the Associated Farmers as a menace to liberty and constitutional rights, and mobilizing progressive forces against them throughout the nation.

Most of the first day was given

Continued on page six

Pittsburgh Guild Hits Radio 'Gag'

PITTSBURGH.—The Pittsburgh Newspaper Guild this week lodged a protest with the Federal Communications Commission against the silencing of a radio program in which the newspaper union men were giving their side of the story of negotiations with the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph.

The station, WWSW—owned by the Post-Gazette—claimed it stopped the program because of inflammatory remarks.

RAPPED OPEN SHOP

President Howard Browning of the Guild countered with a charge that "the program was shut off shortly after we voiced our opinion that not only the Sun-Telegraph but the (Block) Post-Gazette and the (Scripps-Howard) Press were maintaining open shop contracts with the guild in a desire to keep the organization weak and eventually to crush us.

"It is significant that the Post-Gazette owns WWSW."

The guild has attempted to get Wilmer M. Jacoby, local publisher of the Hearst-owned paper, to debate with them on the program, but he refused, claiming that he had no desire to "negotiate union contracts over the air or at public assemblies."

Labor Board Cites Douglas

WASHINGTON. — For the third time in the last half year, the Natl. Labor Relations Board has cracked down on the Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., of Santa Monica, California. The firm is headed by Donald W. Douglas, known in Pacifice coast union circles as "the little Girdler of the West."

Latest action taken by the Board is an order to the company to stop discouraging membership in Local 214, United Automobile Workers, CIO, and to refrain from dealing with the Aircraft Workers Union, Inc., stooge outfit, as a collective bargaining agency.

Back wages were also awarded to 45 workers who took part in the sit-down strike in February, 1937, and 32 were ordered reinstated to their previous jobs. Eleven of the 45 had been taken back previously, and two other preferred other jobs.

The first Labor Board decision against the concern voided "yellow dog" contracts which striking members of Local 229 were forced to sign before returning to work at the Northrup division of Douglas Aircraft.

The strike out of which the Board's latest action grew was called in February, 1937, following the discharge of Sidney Ring, a worker in the sheet metal department since 1933, who joined the union February 5.

Fishermen's Council May Join CIO

SAN FRANCISCO—Main question at the second annual conference of the Federated Fishermen's Council meeting here is affiliation to the CIO.

Thirty delegates, representing fishermen from Alaska to Mexico, have already appointed a committee to meet with the United Cannery and Agricultural Workers, now in convention also, to work out procedure and details.

The Council consists of three unions, the United Fishermen, already affiliated to the CIO, the Alaska Fishermen, and the Pacific Coast Fishermen. Fraternal delegates were present at the conference from three other organizations, including the Salmon Purse Seiners of British Columbia, Canada.

OFFER COOPERATIOIN

Donald Henderson, president of the CIO Cannery and Agricultural Workers, assured the Fishermen of full co-operation after affiliation with the CIO.

"We offer our complete co-operation to the Fishermen," he said. "When their organization drive reaches the Gulf and other points we will be glad to turn over to them the men we have organized in this industry."

John Brophy, national director of the CIO and Harry Bridges, west coast regional director, addressed the Fishermen's Council in similar terms, offering the full assistance of the national and west coast CIO in their efforts to organize unorganized workers in their industry.

Protests Halt WPA Slashes In New York

New York. — A plan to drop 1,500 workers from WPA art projects has been indefinitely postponed, Assistant WPA Administrator Aubrey Williams informed the United American Artists, CIO, this week.

The plan to slash the rolls had brought forth vigorous protests from New York workers.

A delegation representing the artists and other CIO and AFL unions traveled to Washington to confer with Wiliams and to lodge their members' protests with him.

Detroit

Detroit, Mich. — A meeting of United Automobile Workers shop stewards on WPA projects in Wayne County (Detroit) this week went on record to protest paring of WPA rolls and discrimination against union members.

Richard Leonard, UAW welfare director, wired Harry Hopkins that continued slashes would lead to demonstrations in the Detroit area by the union and WPA project employes.

Guild Pickets Hearst

Carrying on their strike against the Hearst-owned Chicago Evening American and the Herald-Examiner, members of the American Newspaper Guild took to the picket lines to bring a halt to mass layoffs. The strikers were attacked by thugs, and leaders of the Guild were arrested by Chicago cops.

Gotham Dyers Protest Nazi Brutality

NEW YORK—Workers and employers in New York City's cleaning and dyeing industry halted an hour last week in protest against Nazi persecutions of Jews, Catholics and Protestants. Some 25,000 workers, and retail operators and employers joined in urging an embargo on trade with Nazi Germany.

More than $3,000 for refugee aid was collected in the factories alone, with contributions from retail stores to come in at a later date.

EMPLOYERS COOPERATE

The stoppage was called under the joint auspices of the Cleaners and Dyers Union, Local 239; the Association of Master Dry Cleaning Stores Operators and the Cleaners and Dyers Board of Trade.

All establishments in the industry posted notices in the windows, announcing that the "wheels of industry have been stopped in protest against Nazi persecutions" of minorities. Leaders of the union and of the employers explained the purposes of the stoppage in special speeches over Station WMCA.

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

John L. Lewis ..... President
Philip Murray ..... Vice-President
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-President
James B. Carey ..... Secretary
John Brophy ..... Director
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Organized Technicians

One of the most significant of recent CIO union conventions was that of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians.

Meeting in Washington, this organization reported a substantial growth in membership, new contracts won and many improvements in the salaries and conditions of its members.

In all of these respects, the record of the FAECT can be matched by those of many other CIO unions. But the particular significance of this convention was in the character of the membership represented and in the role which they play in modern industry.

Technicians have in the past been regarded as professional people, closer to the management than to the manual workers and not susceptible to union organization.

It is noteworthy that the greatest success in organizing this highly-trained group has been made in the CIO. It had been supposed by many that the concentration of the CIO on organizing the unskilled and semi-skilled, who had been neglected by the crafts, would make it less attractive to the highest skilled.

But the contrary has proved to be the case. The all-inclusive principle of industrial organization and the wider social vision that goes with it have brought into the labor movement many white-collar and professional groups to whom narrow craft unionism had no appeal.

The technicians are learning that the organized power of the industrial workers with whom they are associated through the CIO can be of the greatest assistance to them in improving their economic lot.

At the same time, there is a particular contribution they can make to the general labor movement, as President John L. Lewis pointed out, "by the expert assistance they can render in the formulation of the principles and technique essential to the accomplishment of our ultimate objectives in the field of social and economic reform."

The Employes Have the Last Word

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Consolidated-Edison Co. and its AFL company union was given the widest publicity.

William Green claimed it as a victory for the type of employer-imposed unionism to which the Labor Board had objected, though the court did not deny the power of the Board to abrogate contracts of this character.

But similar publicity has not been given to the reaction of the employes of Consolidated-Edison. Hardly had the court's decision been rendered when meetings were held of the members of an independent union of Consolidated-Edison employes. These meetings voted overwhelmingly to amalgamate the independent organization with the Utility Workers Organizing Committee of the CIO.

Green, it seems, is finding the fruits of his "victory" to be sour indeed.

For American working people have minds of their own. They are not to be deceived by an outright company-union contract which their employers impose on them against their will, even if the AFL gives its name and blessing to it.

They prefer genuine unionism of their own choosing, such as the Consolidated-Edison employes are finding in the CIO.

What Councils Can Do

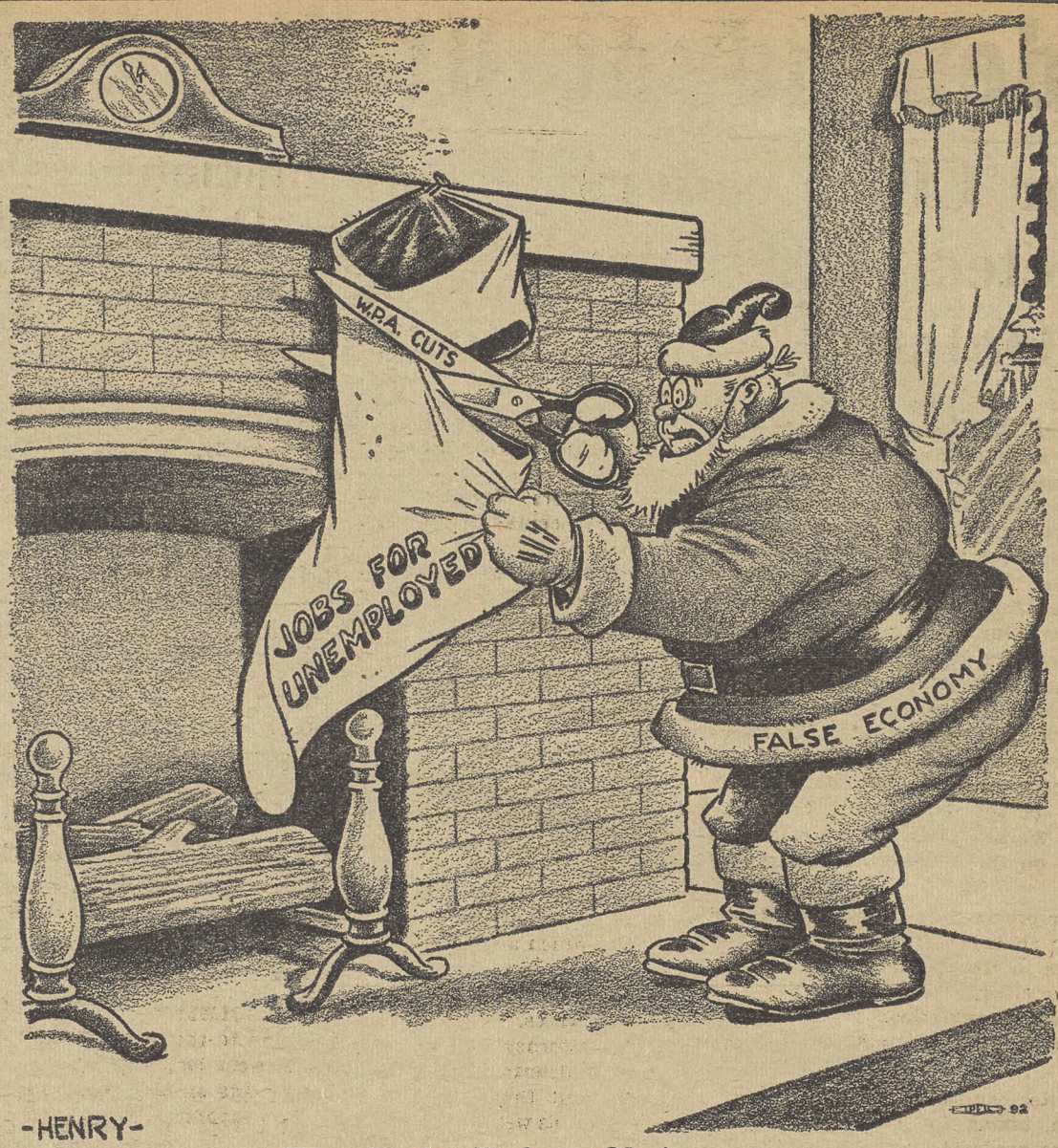
The second convention of the Maryland and District of Columbia Industrial Union Council, just concluded, bears witness to the services which the CIO Councils can render in their respective states and localities.

This is the first state Council to complete a year's existence. Its record shows that it has successfully united the unions within its jurisdiction for the advancement of their common organizing and economic purposes. Through it the CIO has also become a power in the legislative and political life of the state.

The experience of this and other CIO Councils lends point to the circular letter just sent out by President John L. Lewis, to urge the importance of Industrial Union Councils in consolidating the strength of the CIO and advancing the purposes of the whole movement.

"These Councils," he declares, "can do much for their respective areas in co-ordinating the activities of the local unions in their several industries and in maintaining and expanding gains already won. They can assist in organizing the unorganized and winning more decent working and living conditions.

"Through their united action they can press more effectively for the protection of such legislation as the Wagner act and for further social betterment, such as decent housing, a national health program, adequate security for old age, sickness and unemployment."



The Night Before Christmas

Looking Ahead

By LEN DE CAUX

Peace and Good-Will

TO SPEAK of peace on earth, good will to men, sounds like mockery this Christmas.

In Europe whole nations are dominated by rulers who preach hatred, division and war.

The great race among whom Christ was born is subjected to a more cold-blooded, deliberate and fiendish persecution than was ever dreamt possible among civilized peoples.

In Asia mass murder of thousands of people is the order of the day.

The nations of the whole world are arming feverishly for the next war.

In the United States, open cities are not yet being bombed, as in Europe and Asia.

But preachers of the hatred and division on which Fascism and war feed, are making their voices heard here, too.

The devilish lies of Jew-baiters were spread far and wide in the recent elections, and their disseminators are becoming increasingly bold.

A Congressional committee has been allowed to sully the official records with the false testimony of the lowest types of red-baiters, Jew-baiters and labor-baiters, in a slander campaign against all that is most demoratic and progressive in American life.

Pig-headed tories are everywhere flaunting their demands for destruction of the Wagner Act and the repeal of other social legislation that benefits the masses and bulwarks our democracy.

And with a callousness to the horrors of Fascism and war abroad, goes a callousness to the sufferings of the American unemployed, reflected in the present wholesale WPA layoffs.

American labor people are not much given to theorizing or sentimental appeals. They usually pride themselves on being practical, realistic, businesslike and even hard-boiled.

The CIO does not announce that its purpose is to save the world. It sets out to organize the unorganized, by the most efficient methods possible, so that they may better their economic conditions through collective bargaining.

But in the pursuit of this comparatively modest and practical objective, labor must of necessity follow principles which are the very antithesis of those which are breeding hatred, division and war throughout the world today.

For instance, labor unionism to be effective in modern industry must unite *all* the workers along industrial lines, without exception and without discriminations.

As a practical proposition therefore the CIO announces in its constitution that its purpose is to organize all working people "regardless of race, creed, color or nationality."

In this program there is no room for anti-Semitism, for discrimination against any religion, or for the stirring of national hatreds.

All of the hatreds and divisions which Fascism cultivates to divide labor and destroy democracy must automatically be ruled out by a progressive labor movement if it is to achieve even its most modest objectives.

Then labor cannot afford, even as a practical proposition, to be callous to the misery of the least fortunate.

Every employed worker knows that he may at any time be forced into the ranks of the unemployed. He knows that even while working his own conditions are threatened by the impoverishment of his jobless fellows.

So it happens that it was not professional idealists and high-minded humanitarians who were the first to raise their voices against the inhumanity of the present cuts in the WPA program that are turning thousands out to starve—but the practical CIO.

Similarly there are many who proclaim the purity of their devotion to democracy, but it is left to the CIO and the progressive forces which it can rally round it, to bear the brunt of the battle to defend the legislation which safeguards our democratic rights.

When it comes to the threat of war, it is labor again that is the most positive and decisive force in the world today for the defense of peace.

Before the Fascist powers embarked on their present war program they knew they had to destroy the organized power of labor in their countries that might have stayed their hands.

For the same spirit of fraternity in which a successful labor union must unite workers of diverse races, creeds and nationalities, tends naturally to reach out to the workers of other lands who have the same problems, the same aspirations and often the same employers.

So it comes that in a war-mad world, in which hatred, division and persecution are being deliberately promoted as never before, labor does not indulge in pious preachments about peace on earth, good will to men.

It is too busily engaged in its practical day-to-day work, which is the most important being done today to make greater good-will and more enduring peace a practical proposition.

ndependent Utility Union Joins CIO

Four CIO Leaders Elected To Office In Ontario

By WILLIAM THOMAS

TORONTO, Ont.—Four well-known CIO union leaders in Ontario were elected to office in various municipalities in the Dec. 5 munipical elections.

Harry Hunter, field organizer of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, was elected alderman in Hamilton, centre of the Canadian steel industry.

Tommy Church, organizer of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union in Kirkland Lake, topped the poll for a seat on the town council. He will head the 1939 police commission.

SLAP AT HEPBURN

In Timmins Tom McNeil, president of local 241, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union, was elected with two other labor men to the city council. Melvin Cavanagh, member of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union, retained his seat on the Tisdale township council.

Labor-progressives throughout Ontario chalked up magnificent victories in the election, a sign that the electors are dissatisfied with the administration of Premier Hepburn and local diehards.

Laborites campaigned for lower taxation, taxing the corporations and mine-producing property, now exempt from municipal taxation.

Elections in Windsor, Canada's auto center, were considered a rebuff to Premier Hepburn, who personally urged electors to vote against successful mayoralty candidate and his former cabinet minister, David Croll.

BROKE WITH HEPBURN

Croll broke with the premier during the UAW Oshawa auto strike last year when Hepburn conducted a vicious tirade against the CIO. Croll said he preferred to "march with the workers rather than ride with the auto magnates."

Croll headed a slate of laborites who were all elected to office to defeat Mayor Wigle, notorious Tory and anti-labor candidate.

Montreal, Canada's largest city, joined Ontario in slapping a reactionary provincial politician in the municipal elections. Camilien Houde, labor-backed progressive, soundly defeated Charles Gascon, mayoralty candidate put up by Premier Duplessis, and won 19 of 35 City Council seats formerly held by Duplessis henchmen.

Duplessis is the author and administrator of the infamous padlock law, under which any meeting hall or any man's house can be locked up on suspicion of "subversive activities." Under this law, the Attorney-General has sole power to determine what is subversive—and Duplessis is Attorney-General as well as Premier.

In addition, Duplessis has repeatedly declared that labor unions cannot exist in his province unless they meet with his approval. First action under the padlock law indicated the kind of union Duplessis did not approve, when he locked up Montreal headquarters of the CIO Newspaper Guild and threatened the local leader with prosecution.

Technicians Plan Drive In Auto

Continued from page three

developing a press of our own," he said. "First, to promote our movement, to get our message across to the people we are trying to organize, and secondly, to keep the membership interested and loyal."

SUPPORT CIO NEWS

Following De Caux's speech, in which he told the story of THE CIO NEWS, as part of the effort of the CIO to carry out these aims, the convention authorized the FAECT officers to arrange for a special edition of THE CIO NEWS, in line with a number of other unions that have already taken similar action.

A highlight of the convention was the presentation of a drafting board, a T square and an honorary membership card to Mervyn McIntyre for President Roosevelt, marking his design of a house for his Hyde Park estate and his services to the nation as "a social architect."

RESOLUTIONS

In addition to these actions the convention went on record:

Opposing cuts in WPA rolls and urging an expanded WPA and PWA.

Opposing all amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.

Protesting the "murderous violence and inhumanity" of the Nazi government against the Jews and other minorities in Germany.

Urging support for Group Health systems.

Urging that civil service qualifications of age be dropped in the technical services.

Merger Will Strengthen Workers' Power At Consolidated Edison

NEW YORK.—The merger of two CIO locals and an independent union, which was voted overwhelmingly at separate membership meetings of all three groups, will greatly strengthen the bargaining power of the rank and file worker at the Consolidated Edison plant, officials of the newly amalgamated group say.

The Independent Gas & Electric Union had been considering joining the CIO for some time, but was delayed by various problems. The action was spurred on at this time by the decision of the Supreme Court affecting the contract signed with the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which had been declared void by the National Labor Relations Board.

At a meeting addressed by Allan Haywood, CIO regional director, and attended by more than 400 members of the Independent Union, the merger was voted five to one. Haywood is chairman of the Utility Workers Organizing Committee of the CIO.

The two CIO locals, 111 and 141 of the UWOC, ratified the plan for the merger at later meetings. The consolidated group will be known as the Amalgamated Utility Workers, affiliated with the UWOC.

PLAN BIG DRIVE

An Amalgamated drive under an organizing committee of 60 was immediatedly launched to work toward a 100 percent membership among Consolidated Edison employes. Although the press has widely heralded the Supreme Court's decision as a defeat for the Labor Board and the CIO, spokesmen for the union point out that this is not true.

CLEARED STATUS

By declaring that the National Labor Relations Act covered utility workers, the Supreme Court's decision has clarified the situation for the CIO utility workers, so that the union may now proceed with the steps for an election to win collective bargaining status. A request for a poll was filed some time ago.

Charges against the company for its unfair labor practices both against former Independent Union members and the CIO will now be pressed, officials say.

John McCurley, formerly president of Local 141, UWOC, was elected chairman of the new union. Vice chairmen elected were: E. T. Sherlock, formerly business manager of the Independent; T. Durden, formerly vice president of 111; A. Christie and C. Rizutti, of 111, and C. E. Edwards, of the Independent.

Other officers elected include J. P. Nielson, former president of the Independent, financial secretary; A. C. Joy, former secretary of the Independent, recording secretary, and Martin Wersing, former president of Local 111, legislative director.

Cardinal Says Coughlin Speaks For Self Only

CHICAGO—Sharp repudiation of Father Coughlin, "radio priest" of Royal Oak, Michigan, for his support of Jew-baiting and anti-labor attacks was seen in a statement of George Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of the Chicago diocese, broadcast over a national radio hook-up.

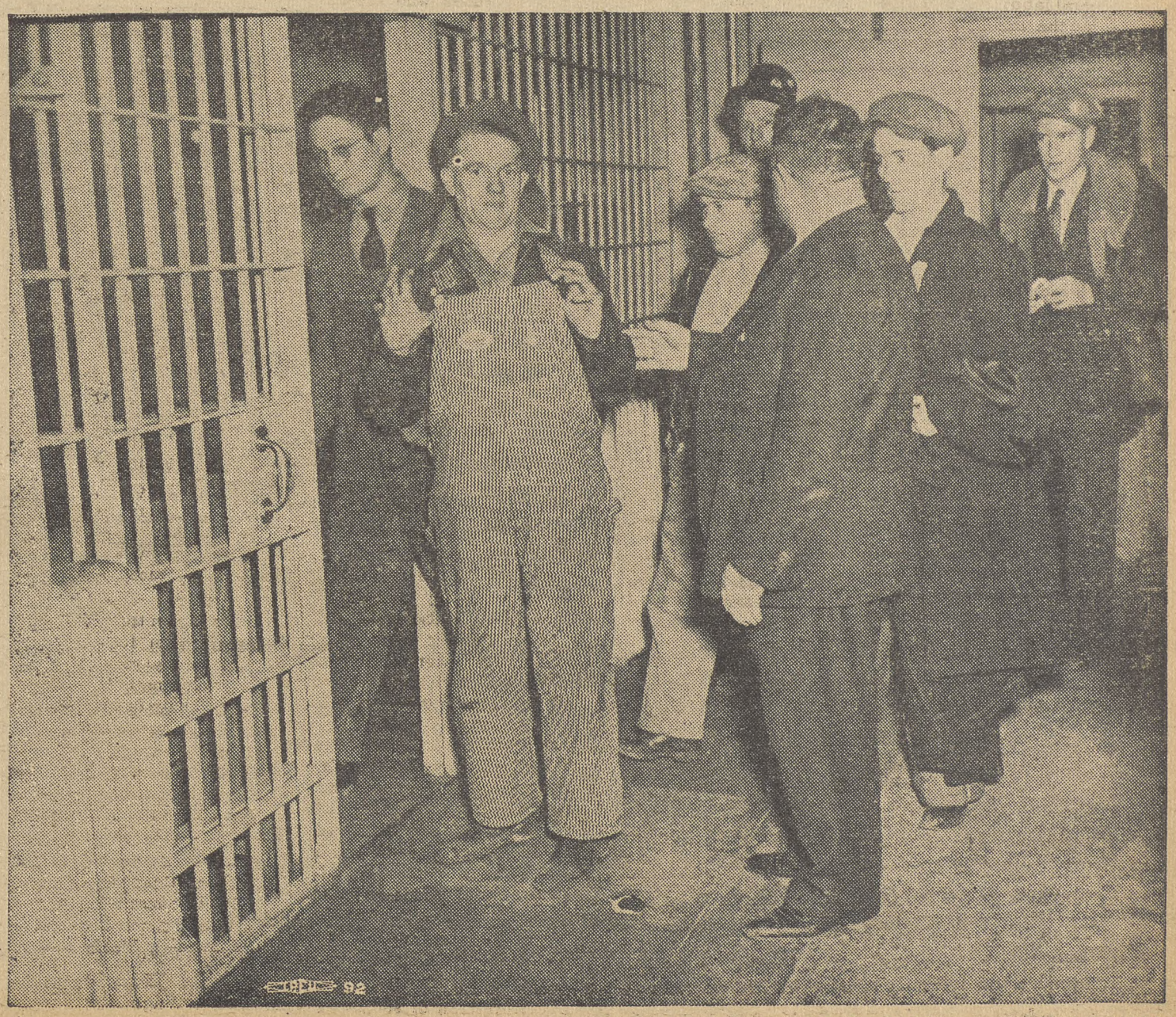
Cardinal Mundelein pointed out in vigorous terms that Father Coughlin could not be considered as a spokesman of the Church, but simply spoke as a private individual.

Following is the text of Cardinal Mundelein's statement:

"His Eminence, George Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago, having been importuned by news commentators and correspondents from every section of the country in reference to the broadcasts of Father Coughlin, makes the following statement:

"'As an American citizen, Father Coughlin has the right to express his personal views on current events, but he is not authorized to speak for the Catholic Church, nor does he represent the doctrine or sentiments of the Church.'"

To Spend Xmas In Jail



Forty members of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee must spend the holiday season in jail at Sioux City, Ia. They're on strike at the Swift & Co. plant there.

SWASTIKAS TO THE SOUTH

Fascists Active In Latin America

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

WASHINGTON—Methods of clipping the wings of Fascism, now testing its strength in Latin America, were discussed by 130 delegates to the first Conference on Pan-American Democracy, held in this city last week-end.

The delegates, who represented a score of liberal and labor organizations throughout the nation, heard experts describe the strategy by which Nazi, Fascist and Japanese imperialists hope to insure control of the South and Central American republics. They voted to form a League for Inter-American Democracy, named a continuations committee and set forth plans for co-operating with other liberty-loving groups throughout the western hemisphere.

A resolution passed by the conference called upon the people and government of the United States "to co-operate with Latin American governments and democratic movements."

Still another resolution noted the labor unions are the chief bulwark against Fascism, and urged the close collaboration between the labor federations of the continent. It expressed pleasure at the formation of the Latin-American Federation of Labor, whose first convention in Mexico City this summer was attended by CIO President John L. Lewis.

The conference, its sponsors announced, was held at this time in order to coincide with the official Pan-American meeting at Lima, Peru, at which all the 21 Latin American republics are represented.

MORE LIBERTIES

The conference's panel on labor and civil liberties was headed by Gardner Jackson, of Labor's Non-Partisan League. Its report pointed out that most Latin American countries are not democracies as we recognize them, but are partial or total dictatorships. It called for an extension of civil liberties in these nations, and for the spreading of democracy in order to combat foreign fascists more successfully.

"The way to discourage the growth of Fascism in Latin America is to encourage the growth of democracy," Edwin S. Smith, National Labor Relations Board member told a banquet attended by the delegates.

His speech received cheers, as did others made by Sen.-elect James Mead, of New York, U. S. Attorney-General Thurman Arnold and Maj. George Fielding Elliott, military expert, which were broadcast by short wave to South America.

UNAFRAID OF THREATS

"On this basis the western hemisphere can stand forth to all mankind as a beacon and bulwark of democracy, bold in action and thought, unafraid of the threats and terrors of Fascist decay, consecrated to civilization and the pursuit of peace."

"War and foreign aggression are the daily bread of Fascism," Smith added, pointing out that another of its "cardinal principles" is the "destruction of free labor movements."

DESCRIBES ACTIONS

From Prof. David Efron, young Argentine who this year is serving as an exchange professor at Sarah Lawrence College in Bronxville, N. Y., the delegates heard a long and gory story of the practices and policies of the agents of foreign Fascism in South America.

Quoting from instructions sent to Nazi leaders in South America, Efron noted these among the 50 points listed in the propaganda instruction pamphlet:

"Christianity is a religion of slaves and imbeciles because it states, 'blessed are the meek.'

"Christianity is equivalent to Communism.

"The church always works through violence and terrorization."

Efron, in his speech to the conference, declared that in "recent months, and especially since the tragedy of Munich, the problem of peneration of the western world by the Rome-Berlin-Tokio axis has occupied considerable attention in the United States.

SEES 'MENACE'

"But nothing approaching a real appreciation of the extent of this penetration, and the menace it holds for all of us, has been achieved.

"In May, 1937, Cafe Filho, member of the Brazilian House of Representatives, startled that body with his exposure of events in Rio Grande de Sul, one of the most important states in Brazil and one of the elements in Hitler's geographic creation of 'Antarctica Germanica.'

NAZI COLONY

"Rio Grande de Sul at that time was being organized for Hitler by a certain Von Cossel, who was reported later in the Sudetenland helping to organize the 'Free Corps' of Nazis there in preparation for its seizure, and more lately directed Nazi activities in Guatemala and San Salvador.

"Filho described this man's activities in Rio Grande de Sul:

"'He directs an espionage organization, spreads anti-Semitic propagandda, hires and fires diplomatic officials. Furthermore, with the aid of Integralist (Fascist) leaders, and Italian and Japanese technicians, he studies out strategic regions, mineral resources, means of transportation, and other elements indispensable in war. He has organized in that state more than 80 German organizations affiliated with the Turner Bund in Berlin.

"'So powerful has this man and his Nazi organizations become that in the German districts of Rio Grande de Sul, offical edicts in German are posted in public places.'"

NAZIS HELP REBELS

Efron told of the help extended by German banks and commercial concerns to the Nazi-inspired Brazilian Fascists when they attempted a rebellion early in 1938.

"It is not without significance to note that Gustave Barroso, chief theoritician of the Integralist movement, is the author of a pamphlet, printed and widely distributed by Nazi funds, titled, 'Roosevelt is a Jew,'" Effron said.

Uruguay, he charged, is "flooded with handbills" from Germany, all of them advocating a dictatorship and anti-Semitic policies.

Near the Brazil-Argentine border is a "strategic region around the Rio Negro," he continued.

NAZIS HOLD MORTGAGE

"Travel into this section and you will think yourself in Nazi Germany. Nazi uniforms, bedecked with swastikas, strut all about. Only German is spoken. And a big electrification development is under way, for payment of which to Germany, Uruguay's gold reserve is reported to be mortgaged."

In Peru an Italian Fascist, head of a large bank, also is director of the nation's federal reserve bank. In El Salvador, the German consul—an ardent Nazi propagandist—is in charge of the national farm loan bank. In the Argentine, the German Labor Front, a model of the organization in the Fatherland, has a growing number of semi-militarized members.

In southern Chile, according to charges made by one of the nation's congressmen, the schools are controlled and directed by the German Ministry of Education—"their teachers are imported from Germany, and their students belong to the Hitler youth movement, and wear swastikas on their uniforms."

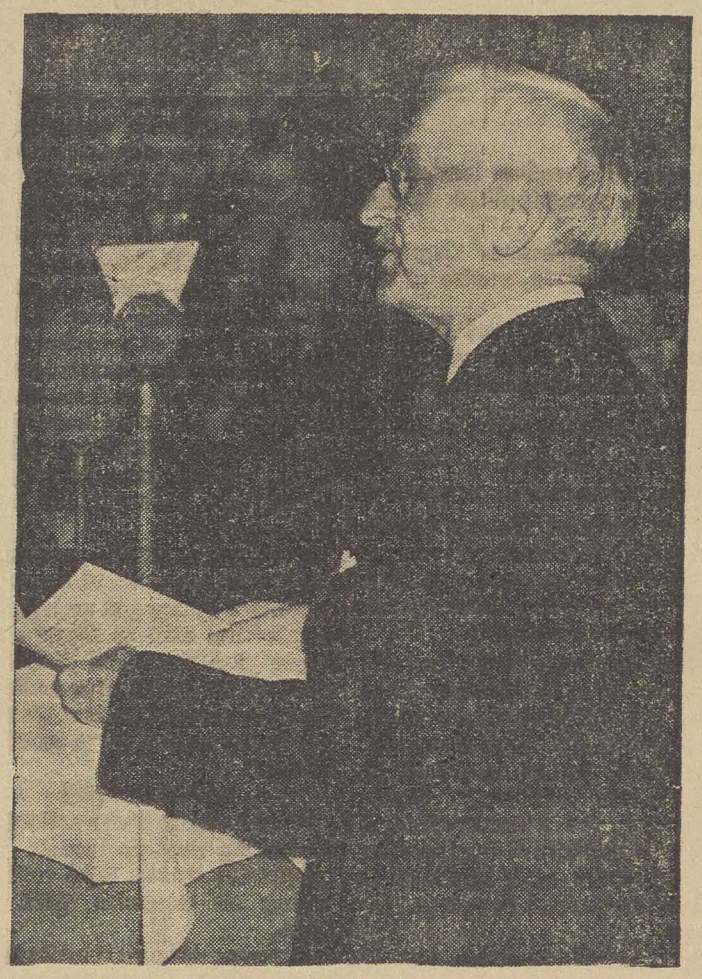
HELP DEMOCRACY

Efron concluded his speech by pointing out that President Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy has given South American peoples "a long-looked-for basis for real Pan-American democracy, in itself a powerful weapon for the freedom and peace of the world.

"Fundamentally," he declared, "the preservation and strengthening of democracy is not and cannot be exclusively a power or responsibility of a nation's government.

"In the Western Hemisphere, as elsewhere, the future of democracy rests in the hands of the people of each nation. What the future is will be determined by their ability to organize themselves in defense of democracy, and to find the means of co-operating in this with the democratic forces of other countries."

For Democracy



Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who heads the American delegation to the Pan-American Conference now in session at Lima, Peru. Aim of the conference is to strengthen democracy among the American republics.

See Need For More Democracy

TWOC Fires Gorman; Split Attempt Fizzles

WASHINGTON. — As a result of an attempt to split the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the CIO at a time when it is seeking restoration of a 12½% wage cut for 150,000 woolen and worsted workers, Francis J. Gorman, former president of the United Textile Workers, has been fired from the TWOC advisory council.

"The attempt to divide the textile workers is doomed to failure," TWOC Chairman Sidney Hillman declared, as he notified Gorman of his dismissal.

Hillman pointed out that there are only half a dozen locals of the UTW which have not yet been absorbed in the TWOC. "The membership they represent is not over 2,000, and we have heard no complaints from these members," he said.

SEEK PAY LIFTS

"Gorman has no right, under the constitution of the UTW, to call a convention even of these locals. Such a convention could only be called by the executive board of the UTW, whose members are now connected with the TWOC."

Declaring that the reduction in wages was forced during the industrial recession, Hillman said: "With the present improvement in business, we announced our determination to restore wages. A rousing meeting of woolen representatives last week-end in Lawrence, Mass., testified to the harmony within TWOC ranks and the determination to improve conditions.

"Gorman's intention to revive a defunct organization in the textile industry, if successful, could serve only one purpose. It would split the textile ranks and play directly into the hands of that minority of employers who still seek to depress conditions.

DOOMED TO FAILURE

"Gorman's attempt is doomed to failure, because he has no organization and no following. He is being repudiated by textile workers in all sections of the industry. I have been flooded with telegrams from locals everywhere testifying to their loyalty to TWOC, on the eve of conferences with our employers."

Hillman declared that the TWOC took over the "mere shell of an organization" when it made its agreement with the former UTW, and that since then it had organized some 450,000 textile workers, of whom 300,000 are covered by union agreements signed with the TWOC. "The record of the UTW, at its best, never remotely approached such achievements," he said.

"Gorman's splitting tactics will meet the granite resistance of the hundreds of thousands of men and women to whom TWOC has brought a new life, dignity and self-respect."

CIO Cannery Union Meets In Frisco

Continued from page three

over to routine business. However, Stanley White, conciliator for the U. S. Dept. of Labor, spoke briefly, explaining the functions of the Bureau of Conciliation. He called the workers reached by the UCA PAWA the least privileged of all American workers, most of them not covered by the Wagner Act, and congratulated the union, "for the benefit of the Dies Committee," on "its splendid record of not having had recourse to tactics of violence, but having adopted democratic procedure."

International President Donald Henderson was presented by sugar beet workers of District 3 (Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Montana, and Nebraska) with the beet-knife with which Paul Aris, a pioneer organizer in the UCAPAWA, won the beet-topping championship of the Rocky Mountain area.

The presentation of the silver-plated knife was made by J. L. Baca, a young worker from Colorado, who explained the process of thinning, weeding, and topping the beets—a highly skilled, dangerous, and badly-paid job. He told how the union had been able to avert a strike in northern Colorado and to negotiate an agreement with the Farmers' Union.

Labor and the Law

By Lee Pressman

CIO General Counsel

Appointment of Federal Judges

At the CIO convention a resolution was adopted on the appointment of federal judges. This resolution stated:

RESOLVED, (1) That this convention considers the courts to be the servants of the people, entrusted with the responsibility of preserving our constitutional liberties and enforcing the laws which the people under democratic institutions have established for themselves; and

(2) We call upon President Roosevelt to make appointments to the Federal Judiciary of men with readiness to understand modern problems and the ability to adjust the law to these problems.

At the present time there are a number of vacancies to be filled in the federal courts throughout the country. There are two kinds of lower federal courts; the Circuit Courts of Appeals and the District Courts. The District Courts are the courts where most lawsuits are begun, and the Circuit Courts pass on appeals from the District Courts, and also hear appeals from administrative agencies of the government, such as the Labor Board.

MANY VACANCIES

A list of the vacancies shows that there are places to be filled upon the federal Circuit Court of Appeals for three areas; the second circuit which sits in New York and covers the states of Vermont, New York and Connecticut, the third circuit which sits in Philadelphia and covers the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and the sixth circuit which sits in Cincinnati and covers the states of Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Kentucky and Tennessee.

In addition there are two places to be filled in federal District Courts in California and Louisiana, and one place in the federal District Courts in Arkansas, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, the Western District of Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington.

These federal judges are appointed by the President and must be confirmed by the Senate. Once appointed and confirmed they hold their office for life unless they are removed for misbehavior. Federal judges thus have a considerable degree of independence and it is easy to see how conditions may change during a judge's lifetime and present him with cases which he does not understand or with which he may not be sympathetic.

HOLD GREAT POWER

We all know how during the early days of the New Deal, Congress passed laws but judges set them aside. But even apart from the power of the courts to declare laws unconstitutional, there is the every day business of the courts in which the judges interpret the laws. In making these interpretations, the judges can often determine how the law is to be applied and what affect it shall have.

There are many cases where the decision will depend upon the judge's political theories and social background. In the words of Justice Stone, of the Supreme Court of the United States, judges may sometimes decide cases according to their own "economic predelictions."

The importance of the role which the judiciary performs makes it imperative that these places should be filled by men of the highest caliber and utmost fairness. It is necessary to have judges who are able to adjust the law to meet changing conditions.

The people have the right to know the qualifications of the men who are to be appointed to these positions, their past record and their political philosophies.

It is entirely proper for organized labor throughout the country and in the areas mentioned above where there are appointments to be made to learn about the various candidates who are being proposed for the vacancies and to let their senators and President Roosevelt knew whom they believe should be appointed to these positions.

Read About CIO Convention

Members of Local 93 of the United Automobile Workers in Kansas City get full details of the CIO constitutional convention as they read copies of The CIO NEWS distributed by their active educational committee. Several thousand copies were passed out.

Firm Ordered To Stop Fight On CIO Union

PITTSBURGH. — Charging that the National Electric Products Corporation was discriminating against the CIO, an intermediate report filed by Thomas A. Kennedy, trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, has ordered the company to stop interfering with the activities of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers among the workers at the Ambridge plant.

The Ambridge Labor Board case was given nation-wide publicity some months ago when a closed shop agreement signed between the company and an AFL union, and declared illegal by the NLRB, was upheld by a Federal Court. The Board's investigation revealed that the contract was in effect "a deal" made between AFL officials and the company.

Kennedy's report found that the National Corp. had discharged John Kocjan, a former member of the CIO union, for his activities in behalf of the CIO. Although the company claimed that he was fired for inefficiency, the trial examiner's investigation disclosed that Kocjan, who was a member of the AFL union, had previously belonged to the CIO, and that "his zeal" in behalf of the CIO "was the cause of his difficulty" with the company.

Lockout at Linotype Plant Won By CIO; New Pact Signed

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Mergenthaler Linotype Co. called off a month-old lockout this week, signed a new contract with the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, and dropped its fight for a 10 percent wage cut.

The union retained its previous status as sole colective bargaining agency, and preserved the 40-hour week, time and a half for overtime, and seniority.

The company locked out the workers November 14 when they refused to acept a 10% wage cut upon the expiration of the contract with the union. The lock-out was turned into a strike as the workers held out against the wage cutting proposal which the union felt was an effort to smash the local, with more wage cuts to follow.

Under the terms of the agreement which ended the dispute, the company will pay the workers 95 percent of the wages paid in the previous contract, placing the other 5 percent in a bank. At the end of the year, an impartial arbitrator will decide if the money should go to the workers or to the company.

The local also accuses the Mergenthaler Co., the largest manufacturers of linotypes in the world, of planning to fire 300-400 workers regardless of seniority.

The union has offered to extend the old contract until a new agreement can be reached, but the company so far has refused. Charging that the company is acting in bad faith, the local has pointed to the fact that with a ten million reserve and business in the industry picking up, Mergenthaler does not need to cut wages.

WAGES INSUFFICIENT

With the employes working only two or three weeks out of a month for the past eight months, the union claims that the present rate is barely enough to provide a living wage.

A significant feature in the strike is the unity displayed between two AFL unions, Teamsters Local 807 and Local 8 of the Polishers union, and the CIO local of the UERMW. Members of all three were on the picket line.

Fur Workers Crack Down On Runaways

NEW YORK. — Fly-by-night sweat shops and scab runaway shops in the fur industry which undermine working conditions won by the union in the metropolitan areas, are being brought under control for the first time, according to the New York Joint Council of the International Fur Workers, CIO.

Fur jobbers and fur skin dealers who at first refused to sign up with the union, were induced to do so later when strikes and mass picket lines, some conducted as far west as Chicago, paralyzed their business.

Sweat shops and out-of-town non-union shops are able to exist solely through financial backing of jobbers skin dealers and irresponsible manufacturers, declared Irving Potash, manager of the Furriers' Joint Council.

TO EXTEND CONTROL

A drive to extend the control of the union over working conditions through signing up jobbers and dealers, was launched at a general membership meeting here some six weeks ago.

"The success of the union in this campaign for responsibility of fur jobbers and fur skin merchants will go a long way in putting an end to the few remaining out-of-town non-union contractors and city fly-by-night little sweat shops," Potash said.

The first victory won by the union in this campaign was the contract signed by Lewmac Furs and the Globe Fur Novelty Co.

League Tells Story Of Growth and Aims

WASHINGTON.—Advances of organized labor and its progressive allies on the national political field are reviewed in a pamphlet, "Labor's Non-Partisan League — Its Origin and Growth," issued by the League's national office here.

The pamphlet starts the League's story with the 1936 campaign to re-elect President Roosevelt in which the important role played by organized labor is related. The League's first testing ground was the 1936 presidential campaign.

Leaders representing 85 per cent of the organized labor movement in the United States attended the League's first convention here on Aug. 10, 1936, when plans were mapped for labor's participation in the successful campaign to re-elect Roosevelt.

LEAGUE'S GOAL

John L. Lewis, Chairman of Labor's Non-Partisan League, and Sidney Hillman, treasurer, outlined the League's purposes at this convention. Lewis said:

"Labor's Non-Partisan League is opening the door of opportunity not alone to the workers of America, but to all good citizens of America who are concerned with the uncertainties of present-day existence, who are concerned with the instability of existing governments in the Old World and here, and who desire to safeguard themselves in an individual and a collective sense for the future.

"Labor's Non-Partisan League is dedicated to that policy and Labor's Non-Partisan League is the voice of labor in political affairs in America . . ."

The urgent need of legislation to outlaw sweatshop wages and hours, subsequently embodied in the Fair Labor Standards Act, was outlined by Hillman, who called on all labor and liberal forces to unite in Labor's Non-Partisan League.

LOOK TO FUTURE

From its beginning, there was determination that Labor's Non-Partisan League should not be merely a temporary campaign organization, but should be built solidly for the future.

How the League has proceeded in its campaigning and organizing efforts in line with that policy is related in the pamphlet. It tells of the 1937 campaigns in which the League elected many local candidates, and of the 1937-38 organizing drive which resulted in League conventions in 30 states. Several of these states held two or three conventions in this period.

Legislative activities of Labor's Non-Partisan League, high-lighted by its aggressive and successful battle for the wages and hours law, are described both in Congress and the state legislatures. Co-operation with farmers through a formal alliance with the Farmers' Union is also related. Publicity and research activities are also covered.

Pittsburgh CIO Backs Plan Board For Improvements

By HOWARD J. McCARTNEY

PITTSBURGH.—A leading role is being taken by the CIO's Steel City Industrial Union Council in advancing one of the most important projects ever considered by municipal government in Western Pennsylvania.

The project covers the establishment of a "Master Planning Board" within the County and City governments which will study and direct public improvements in this end of the State.

The actual make-up of the Board set up under the Plan has not as yet been considered, although it is assumed that labor, business and citizens' groups will be represented.

The proposed Master Plan was devised solely by the CIO Council here. Observers have declared that it is one of the most advanced and far-reaching steps ever taken. Already the CIO has gained noticeable prestige in originating the Plan, and citizens from all walks of life are falling in behind the CIO in boosting its adoption.

Although establishment of such a Board as advocated by the CIO is beyond the realm of ordinary union activities, labor spokesmen point out that indirect benefits of the project, principally through increased public works, will prove to be tremendous for organized labor.

Modern housing and slum clearance are the most important steps outlined in the proposed Master Plan. Avoidance of traffic congestion and equalization of land values and taxation are also covered.

GATHERED EVIDENCE

A mountain of evidence in support of the Plan has been compiled by a committee of CIO delegates, and joint conferences have been arranged with the Mayor and Council of Pittsburgh, and the Commissioners of Allegheny County. David J. McDonald, secretary of the CIO Council, and Delegate Max Aber, are heading the CIO committee.

Delegates to the CIO Council from the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, have offered their services, free of charge, to City and County officials in preparing data for the Master Plan. A program to thoroughly publicize the plan through the district has been mapped by CIO groups.

PUBLIC WORKS PLAN

In launching the drive for the Master Plan a letter was dispatched to all public officials in the County. Attention was drawn to the unplanned manner in which public projects were handled in the past, and it was pointed out that so-called "improvements" in former years have instead deformed and retarded progress.

"The Master Plan should differentiate the major and minor projects of the region and provide the basic data for deciding the most effective program of public works for execution over a term of years according to a convenient, long-term financial program—and at lower taxation", the letter asserted.

"Avoidance of traffic congestion, slum clearance and equalization of land values and taxation all depend upon the fair allocation of public improvements and the impartial services of adequate, modern, publicly-owned facilities for speedy passenger transit at low rates of fare.

"Without the Master Plan it is clearly impossible for any individual or commission to determine . . . the most advantageous location, design, cost or implication of any important municipal development."

The letter stated that "every progressive interest of this region is being throttled by antiquated, inadequate street railway facilities," but that no other plans are available for a modern transit system.

Chicago Wants a Liberal

It's been a long time since Chicago, second largest city in the nation, has had a liberal city government. Now progressives see a chance that Sec. of the Interior Harold Ickes may consent to seek the Democratic nomination for mayor. These pretty ward workers hope so, as do various labor groups, which have lent active support to the "Draft Ickes" committee.

Philly Food Employes to Vote

WASHINGTON — Employes of three big food store chains in Philadelphia will vote on the union they wish to represent them at National Labor Relations Board elections to be held on or before December 29.

Warehouse workers of Union Premier Food Stores, Inc.; Food Fair, Inc., of Pennsylvania; and Food Fair, Inc., of Philadelphia, will choose between the United Retail & Wholesale Employes of America, CIO, and an AFL local of the Storage Warehouse Employes Union.

Meat cutters will vote on the CIO United, or the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters, and all other employes excluding supervisory and office workers, will choose between the CIO union or the AFL Retail Clerks.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (FP)—Locked out since Oct. 24 when the wage-hour law became effective, 10,000 of the lowest paid workers in the U. S.—the pecan shellers—are facing slow starvation.

LaFollette Probes Violence Against Hearst Strikers

By GEORGE B. FRITZ

CHICAGO—The biggest newspaper strike in the history of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, entered its second week here with home delivery badly crippled on both of William Randolph Hearst's Chicago papers, the morning Herald and Examiner and the evening American.

The strike was called by the Chicago Guild Dec. 5 after the two papers repeatedly violated contracts signed last January with the union, and refused to assure that mass firings would cease. About 500 employes have been discharged during the last 18 months. Guild leaders cited 87 violations of the contracts by the managements.

Six hundred editorial, commercial, advertising and circulation employes were out as the strike went into its second week. The Guild estimates that home circulation has been cut 80 percent on the Herald and Examiner and 90 percent on the American. Last Week the papers were given away free in an attempt to maintain circulation.

ADVERTISERS HELP

Pledges from 95 advertisers that they will not use the struck papers have been given to the Guild. Late this week the Guild announced that every pledge has been strictly observed.

The Guild demands strict observance of its contracts, and stabilization of payrolls and personnel at their November 1 proportions.

A back-to-work movement initiated by Publisher Merrill C. Meigs of the American was frustrated early this week when Guild officers got wind of a rump "negotiating session," and attended a meeting called by the publisher in the La Salle Hotel.

Three days after the strike began police and AFL truck drivers charged the Guild picket line. Drivers were armed with crank handles and blackjacks. Publisher Meigs stood by, pointing out to police leading Guildsmen he wanted arrested.

LaFOLLETE INTERESTED

Eight strikers were taken into custody and locked up most of the day before being booked. They were later released on bond of $25 each.

Sen. Robert M. LaFollette, chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee, then notified the Chicago Guild that the federal committee may probe the attack. He asked the Guild to provide his committee with full details of the assault.

Disabled Vets Support Labor Organization

NEW YORK — Disabled World War veterans have gone on record in support of the organized labor movement, believing that their organization "cannot be very greatly differentiated from an organized movement of laboring men who strive for material benefits for themselves," since both use legal means to attain their objectives under a democratic government.

The statement, contained in a letter from Roy P. Monahan, president of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War to President John L. Lewis, declared:

APPRECIATE EFFORTS

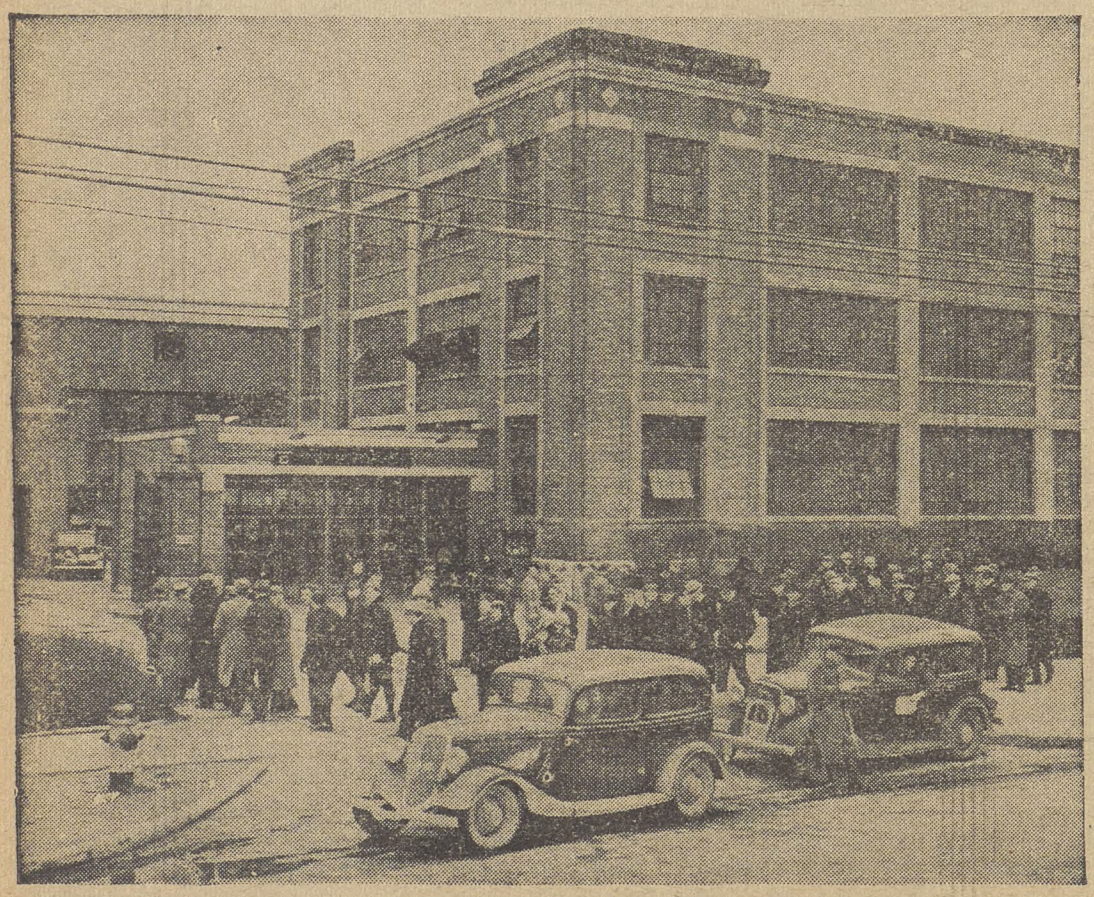
"It is unfortunately the fact that a portion of the public has been led to believe that veterans and labor were and should remain at swords' point.

"The record of this organization is clear in that they have never participated in any labor disputes as individuals but on the contrary have welcomed, appreciated and are grateful for the cooperation afforded by organized labor in legislative halls in furthering their efforts to make provisions for wounded veterans, their widows and dependents."

In addition, President Monahan congratulated Lewis on his Pittsburgh convention speech denouncing the Nazi regime in Germany. President Lewis replied:

"I thoroughly agree that there is no reason why organized veterans should disassociate themselves from organized labor. You may be certain that the CIO will make every effort to cooperate on a friendly basis with veterans' organizations."

Win Auto Strike Victory



Pickets from the big Fisher Body local at Flint, Mich., march by the gates as they register protest against the company's refusal to bargain on wage rates when the plant changed from a piece-rate to a day-rate basis. The strike of the United Automobile Workers, however, shut the plant and caused General Motors to change its mind.

Lewis Assails Plan To Stop WPA

See Story Page Three

NATIONAL EDITION

THE CIO NEWS

NATIONAL EDITION

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CIO, LEAGUE STRESS NEED FOR LIBERAL LEGISLATION

Coal Industry To Consider Safety Plans

WASHINGTON — Safety regulations for the coal mining industry were discussed here this week at a preliminary conference called by Secretary of the Interior Ickes at the request of President Roosevelt.

A resolution suggested by representatives of the United Mine Workers was passed at the meeting, calling for a national conference of coal operators and miners to be held in January to take up the question of promoting safety in the coal industry.

At the last biennial convention of the United Mine Workers a resolution was unanimously approved on January 25, 1938, "to request the President of the United States to arrange for a national conference in which all national or state organizations and associations of mine owners, mine workers, Federal and state mining bureaus and departments will be invited to participate for the purpose of deciding upon a definite plan for the promotion of greater safety in the coal mining industry, and to reorganize the U. S. Bureau of Mines. . . ."

F. D. R. APPROVED

This resolution was transmitted by UMW President John L. Lewis to the President of the United States. In a personal letter to President Lewis, April 8, 1938, President Roosevelt stated that "the recommendations of the United Mine Workers of America meets with my sympathetic approval, and it is my suggestion that Secretary Ickes of the Department of Interior arrange the proposed conference."

After much delay, a preliminary conference was arranged for December 16. In the opening address, Secretary Ickes said that the meeting was being held at "the desire of President Roosevelt who wished me to call this conference in the hope of working out some feasible plan to further the cause of safety and health in the coal mining industry."

ONLY 20 PERSONS

Twenty persons were invited to this conference, but only two representing the operators and three representing labor were present.

The agenda, prepared by the Dept. of Interior, consisted of four points, starting with a discussion of a definite plan for the promotion of safety, and continuing with a discussion of the Bureau of Mines, and plans concerning it, and ended with a discussion of plans to launch a safety campaign.

From this agenda, it was clear to the UMW representatives that President Roosevelt's request and the intent of the UMW resolution were disregarded, and the intended calling of a national conference had been replaced by a star chamber discussion.

In the conference, attended by 15 persons outside the industry, such flagrant disregard of President Roosevelt's sympathetic approval of the recommendations made by the UMW, brought forth objections from the UMW representatives.

They suggested that a motion be passed calling on Secretary Ickes to arrange a national conference in Washington to promote coal mining safety in compliance with the UMW resolution.

This motion was duly passed, with an understanding that a nation-wide conference such as that called for in word and spirit by the UMW resolution be held in Washington the latter part of January, 1939.

'Must' Program Listed; Labor League Plans Big Campaign

(See Stories Page 3)

WASHINGTON—The Congress of Industrial Organizations and Labor's Non-Partisan League this week presented to the incoming Congress and the nation at large labor's legislative program, and warned that labor will resist attempts to repeal or emasculate progressive laws such as the National Labor Relations Act.

To a press conference of more than 50 reporters John L. Lewis, in his capacity as chairman of Labor's Non-Partisan League, made known plans to enlarge the League's activities, to extend its organization into every Congressional district and to hold a convention in the middle of 1939.

Lewis said that the League would work within the Democratic party to assure the selection of progressive delegates to the national convention of the party in the summer of 1940. He said League delegates to the Democratic national convention will work for the nomination of progressives for the office of president and vice-president.

The CIO, meanwhile, listed its legislative program for 1939. It called for passage of a bill to withhold government contracts from violators of the Wagner Act, and placed the CIO squarely against amendment to the Act.

The program covered all phases of governmental activity, and is expected to be studied closely on Capitol Hill when Congressmen arrive for the opening of the new session early next month.

CIO Wins New York Meat Strike

New York — The Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee ended a 6-day strike of meat cutters with a victory that gave the union, Local 635, sole collective bargaining rights and the promise of an early contract with the meat packing corporations.

The strike of the 1,000 workers was directed against Armour, Swift, Cudahy, and Wilson and a number of independents.

Operations in the New York wholesale meat markets were practically crippled by the walkout. Large concerns like the Atlantic & Pacific made no effort to pick up meat at the plants, while business with a few small concerns was being handled by salesmen and clerks doing the work of the strikers.

Labor Board Their Santa Claus

New Year's Eve will be something for this quintet to celebrate! For the U. S. Supreme Court, by upholding the Labor Board in the Consolidated Edison case, won them back their jobs and a total of $25,000 in back pay. Left to right: John Emler, Michael Wagner, Martin Wersing, Stephen Solosy and Jay Greulich, all members of the CIO - Amalgamated Utility Workers.

International Miners To Help CIO

Paris, France. — The International Federation of Miners executive committee last week adopted a resolution supporting the CIO.

Delegates from coal miners' unions in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Sweden and Poland joined issuing a statement expressing opposition at the policy of the International Federation of Trade Unions in favoring the AFL against the CIO.

The international miners group decided that each national union of miners would agitate for CIO admission to the IFTU.

The United Mine Workers, CIO, is at present affiliated with the International Federation of Miners, while the CIO convention in Pittsburgh instructed its executive board to consider applying for affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions.

GET CONTRACT

New York—The Windsor Laundry has signed a closed shop contract with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO.

FDR to Send Message To Congress on U. S. Health Needs

WASHINGTON.—The drive to provide the people of the nation with adequate health facilities at low cost received support from two sources this week.

A federal grand jury indicted the American Medical Assn., three associated groups and 21 individuals for violations of the U. S. anti-trust laws. The charges grew out of the defendants' opposition to the Group Health Assn., Inc., a cooperative organization for government employes in the nation's capital.

Only a day previous Miss Josephine Roche, head of the Interdepartmental Committee on Welfare and Industrial Hygiene, announced that Pres. Roosevelt would send a special message to the next session of Congress on the need for a national health program.

"This means a lot to 40,000,000 people who have no medical resources and no adequate medical care," Miss Roche commented.

The CIO convention last month, after listening to an address by Miss Roche on the program of her committee, unanimously adopted a resolution calling for national health legislation.

10-YEAR PROGRAM

The program drawn up by Miss Roche's group and endorsed by the National Health Conference in Washington last summer, calls for a federal appropriation of over $50,000,000 during the first year of a 10-year program.

Other recommendations made to the President—which it is deemed likely he will pass on to Congress, call for federal insurance against sickness loss by wage-earners; extension of public health services; increased hospital facilities; and medical and hospital care for recipients of public welfare and others in low-income groups.

The program met bitter opposition from the medical association when it was presented at the summer conference.

ANTI-TRUST SUIT

The anti-trust case against the association and the other defendants is expected to drag on for several months at least. Upon its outcome will hinge the future of cooperative medicine activities throughout the country.

The District of Columbia Medical Assn., which had the support of the national organization, has carried on a running war against Group Health. It has prevented the cooperative from using the facilities of local hospitals by having the Group's physicians banned from the institutions.

The indictments declared that by so acting the organized doctors combined and conspired illegally.

It is noted that experimentation with the group risk-sharing idea, through which members pay a flat monthly fee for medical service, "may contribute to the solution of the problem of providing complete and adequate medical care."

Split Effort Flops In Textile

Washington. — Complete failure of the attempt of Francis J. Gorman to create a split in the textile workers ranks, is reflected in the emphatic repudiation of his activities by his former union associates and by all textile union bodies which have taken action on the subject.

The international officers who were associated with him in the TWOC, vice-presidents George Baldanzi, Horace A. Riviere, Joseph White and John Peel, and secretary-treasurer James Starr, issued a statement saying:

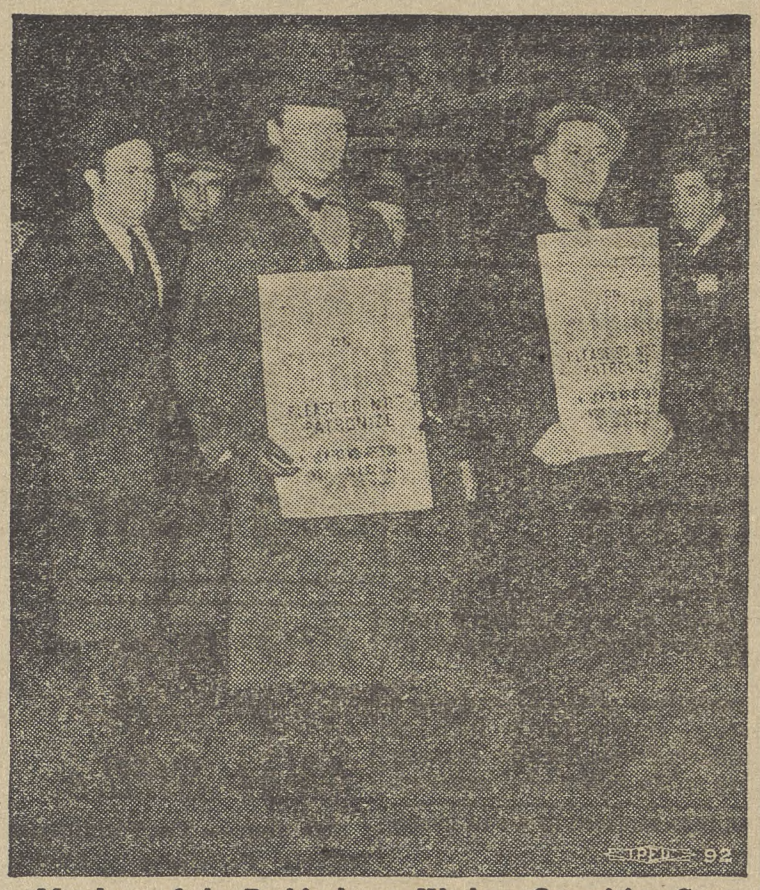
"In taking the present steps designed to split the textile workers, at a time when they are seeking restoration of wage reductions, Francis J. Gorman has acted without consulting the officers, executive council or member of the United Textile Workers.

"DICTATOR"

"He is setting himself up as a dictator in defiance of the wishes of both the officers and the membership that have been associated with him. We emphatically repudiate his actions and charge him with treachery to the interests of the textile workers.

"Mr. Gorman approved every step in the procedure paving the way for TWOC in the textile industry. By his attempt to lead some workers out of TWOC into the American Federation of Labor, he has become completely discredited with the rank and file. His move is doomed to failure."

Meat Cutters Win Strike



Members of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee needed just six days of striking to win their strike against the "Big Four" and other meat packing corporations in New York City. The strike tied up the wholesale meat industry, brought the union sole bargaining rights and assurances of a signed contract.

Hearst Turns Strike Into Lockout

By GEORGE B. FRITZ

Chicago.—The strike of 600 employes of two Chicago Hearst-owned newspapers was turned into a lockout Dec. 18, just 13 days after the Chicago Newspaper Guild, CIO, walked out in protest against 87 contract violations and wholesale firings.

Publishers Merrill C. Meigs of the evening American and Harry A. Koehler of the morning Herald & Examiner met with Guild representatives for the first time since the strike began, and announced lockout action. They declared that they will not bargain collectively with the Guild for the re-employment of strikers, and that any person who wants to return to work must do so as an individual.

SCABS GET JOBS

The publishers also stated that no person whose job has been filled since the strike began need expect further employment. Scabs and strikebreakers are considered permanent employes by the managements.

The Guild immediately demanded full pay for all strikers beginning Dec. 18—a demand enforceable under the National Labor Relations Act.

Experts Discuss International Coal Code

GENEVA—A model international safety code for coal mines is being planned by a committee of experts made up of representatives of six of the leading coal producing nations, for submission to the International Labor Office.

Francis Feehan, of Castle Shannon, Pa., safety commissioner for the Federal Bureau of Mines, was the United States representative on the committee. Other countries represented were Belgium, France, Great Britain, Poland and the Netherlands.

Regulations now in effect in the various countries were examined by the committee, and items suitable for international regulation were discussed in detail by the committee, which then referred them to a drafting sub-committee.

If the committee approves the draft, the ILO governing body will be asked to convoke in the Fall a preparatory conference of experts on safety in coal mines, to include representatives of workers and employers as well as government spokesmen.

WINANT CITES DANGER

John G. Winant of the United States, ILO director, in an address to the experts, stressed the fact that coal mining is one of the most important, as well as one of the most dangerous, branches of economic activity, and that in framing international regulations, the varying conditions of coal mining in the different countries should be taken into account.

The committee of experts recommended to the governing body that the ILO be instructed to collect and disseminate information on safety laws and regulations in the various coal producing counties, and that a special number of the ILO publication, "Industrial Safety Survey," be devoted each year to information on the coal-mining industry. The recommendation will be submitted at the next regular meeting of the ILO governing body to be held late in January.

UNIFORM MEASURES

The resolution passed by the committee stressed the need for uniform measures in compiling such statistics, "so as to enable comparisons to be made and so help to guide future action in the various countries for the prevention of accidents."

Since mining-accidents statistics have a special character the committee urged that they be compiled by mining technicians in each country.

C I O Calls For Repeal Of Oregon Anti-Labor Law

Washington. — Action was taken by the CIO this week as it opened a campaign to bring about repeal of the vicious anti-labor initiative in the state of Oregon.

At a public hearing before the Social Security Board, Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, asked that the federal government withhold credits to Oregon employers for unemployment insurance. Pointing out that such action would not bar workers from receiving their unemployment insurance benefits, Pressman said Oregon state law on labor disputes is no longer in line with that of the federal government as expressed in the social security act.

FILE SUIT

At the same time the CIO counsel announced that action has been taken in the Oregon courts to have the newly-enacted legislation declared unconstitutional.

The suit, brought against the state attorney-general, the chief of police in Portland and other law enforcement officers, contends that the initiative interferes with workers' constitutional rights to freedom of speech, press and assembly.

The CIO charges also maintained that the statute deprives workers of rights granted by the Wagner Act, that it discriminates against unions and that it is "altogether vague and indefinite."

At the hearing in Washington, Oregon officials admitted that the initiative defined a labor dispute in violation of the fderal policy, but claimed that a mere amendment to the unemployment compensation act would take care of the matter.

Pressman replied: "I think that to satisfy the federal law it will be necessary for the state of Oregon to completely repeal the initiative."

WOULD HIT BOSSES

As long as the initiative remains on the state's books, he added, it is practically illegal for a worker to join a bona fide labor organization and consequently as long as it remains unrepealed, the guarantees of collective bargaining are merely theoretical.

If the Social Security Board acts favorably on the CIO plea, Oregon employers will be forced to pay both the 3% federal tax for unemployment insurance and the state 2.7% tax. Ordinarily the Board gives a credit to the employers of the 2.7% state tax.

Mrs. O'Day To File Bill

New York—Rep. Caroline O'Day of New York will introduce a bill in the coming session of Congress aimed at placing employes of private, non-profit, religious, charitable and educational institutions under the jurisdiction of the Social Security Act.

Mrs. O'Day announced her plans in a letter to Leo Allen, national director of the social service division of the United Office & Professional Workers, which has been calling for greater security protection for this group of workers.

Inland Steel Asked to Sign Contract

Indiana Harbor, Ind.—The Inland Steel Co. was asked by a regional convention of leaders of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee to meet with leaders of the union for collective bargaining negotiations.

The SWOC struck the plant in the summer of 1937, but called off the walkout after a truce arranged by Gov. Townsend of Indiana.

The 487 delegates to the convention, who represented more than a score of locals in the South-Chicago-Gary-Calumet area, also asked the SWOC national office to make a request that the next CIO convention be held in Chicago.

Van A. Bittner, SWOC regional director, and Nicholas Fontecchio, district director, addressed the meeting.

Labor's League, CIO In Drive For Progressive Legislation

CIO Seeks Bill To Hit Wagner Act Violators

WASHINGTON. — A drive to secure passage of a bill to compel government contractors to obey the Wagner Labor Relations Act will be No. 1 item on the CIO program for the coming Congress, John L. Lewis, CIO President, announced in making public the CIO federal and state legislative program.

Keynote of the program, Lewis said, will be the protection of rights of American workers under the Wagner Act and other statutory and constitutional guarantees.

On the Wagner Act, the CIO will continue its policy of opposition to all amendments to the Act, outlined in the pamphlet, "Why the Wagner Act Should NOT Be Amended," and in favor of increased appropriations for the adequate administration of the Act.

On civil liberties and workers' rights, the CIO will press for a program to outlaw the use of the National Guard in labor disputes, for the strict control of private strikebreaking agencies and supplies of munitions for use against strikers.

In this connection, the CIO will also press for an increase in the appropriations for the LaFollette Committee and for the establishment of a permanent civil liberties bureau.

Legislation on unemployment, social security, national health and housing also figure large in the CIO program. Other important items include support for an anti-lynching law, Federal aid to housing, national health, etc.

In discussing the bill to make compliance with the Wagner Act mandatory on government contractors, Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, said:

"This measure will force large corporations such as Bethlehem Steel, Electric Boat and Douglas Aircraft and many others now profiting from fat government contracts to obey the law, and will apply to any loan, subsidy or license, or purchase of gold and silver by the Federal Government.

"A similar bill was blocked in the last session of Congress by a reactionary clique in the Rules Committee, led by John J. O'Connor—who was retired to private life by the voters of New York in the last elections."

CIVIL LIBERTIES

In its program for the protection of civil liberties and workers' rights the CIO included:

1. Federal curbs on the use of the National Guard in labor disputes. This will be done through restrictions on Federal grants for the National Guard, and will prevent anti-labor Governors and state officials from using armed force to break strikes.

2. Laws to abolish state poll taxes on voters. Such measures will prevent the disfranchisement now inflicted on millions of American citizens throughout the South and other areas.

3. Federal anti-lynching legislation. This measure, blocked last year by a filibuster of southern senators, will be vigorously

Continued on page five

Dies Hearings Die; Report Due Jan. 3

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

Washington — Rep. Martin Dies, the impassioned red-baiter from Texas, was engaged this week in a double task—that of drafting a report based on the fantastic hearings of his committee to investigate un-American activities and of pulling political wires to insure him new funds when Congress convenes January 3.

His committee, created supposedly to probe subversive activities throughout the country, spent a major share of its time waving the red herring at the CIO, applying red labels to prominent liberals—among them candidates for high office—and demanding the resignation of two cabinet members.

RADIO SPEECHES

Apparently aware of the need for rallying public opinion to his would-be crusade, Dies stepped before the microphones three times last week to impress the radio audience with his lofty ideals.

No mention of the fact that an overwhelming majority of his witnesses were composed of labor spies, stool pigeons and persons affiliated with Fascist organizations was contained in the Texan's speech.

Continued on page six

League to Hold Convention During Year

WASHINGTON. — A far-reaching five-point program for labor's political forces was outlined by John L. Lewis in his capacity as chairman of Labor's Non-Partisan League in one of the most significant political moves of these times.

Chairman Lewis's statement, released at a crowded press conference, was a ringing challenge to the nation's workers by hand or brain to unite in supporting a basic social program and candidates who pledge themselves to it.

Intensive organizing activities by Labor's Non-Partisan League, paralleling the union organizing of the CIO, are planned for 1939 to culminate at mid-year in a great national convention, Lewis announced. The keynote of the new League program was struck by Lewis in these opening words:

"It is essential that all the liberal and progressive forces of the country unite to maintain and extend the economic and political gains of recent years for the preservation of democracy."

Highlights of the five-point League program are:

1. Broadening of League membership to include all classes of the nation's workers.

2. Expansion of the League structure into every Congressional District with further building of precinct units.

3. Holding of a national convention at mid-year of 1939.

4. Completion of detailed plans for 1939 and 1940 in line with the basic policy of supporting liberal candidates.

5. Adoption of a platform to assure security and democracy for America's city and farm workers.

TO AID LIBERALS

Work within the framework of the Democratic Party in the selection of delegates to the Democratic National Convention in 1940 will be a major purpose of the League in the next two years.

The platform of Labor's Non-Partisan League to be drafted in final form by its convention will be the touchstone by which League affiliates and branches will determine their position on candidates for delegates to the Democratic convention.

In drafting this platform, the League convention will consider seven basic questions that are of vital import to economic and political welfare and democracy of all Americans.

SEVEN QUESTIONS

Discussing the proposed platform, Chairman Lewis listed these subjects as requiring serious study: Increasing employment; care of the unemployed and aged; public health and industrial hygiene; maximum production and merchandising of surplus farm crops; impact of world events on the United States; taxes; safeguarding of existing social statutes such as the National Relations Act and the Wages and Hours Act.

Nomination of progressive candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States whom labor can be confident will pledge themselves to abide by such a platform is the foremost goal of Labor's Non-Partisan League for 1940.

POINT TO 1940

That the 1940 presidential contest will be a crossroads in American history is implicit in the putting forward at this time of the League program. It recognizes that labor must mobilize its political force into a compact organization that can exercise powerful

Continued on page five

CIO Demands Congress Vote WPA Funds

WASHINGTON—A demand by Pres. John L. Lewis of the CIO that Congress appropriate at least a billion dollars for WPA led off organized labor's protest against the announced closing of all WPA projects by February 7.

Meanwhile CIO unions in every community in the nation were preparing to register a mighty call upon their representatives and Senators to insure allotment of new funds to WPA in order that intense distress and widespread starvation may be averted during the winter months.

CIO national officers late last week sent urgent calls to all union affiliates, urging that they act rapidly to bring about speedy action on the bill.

Pres. Lewis's statement was issued less than five hours after WPA Deputy Administrator Aubrey Williams confessed to a group of Pennsylvania unionists led by John Edelman, CIO director in Philadelphia, that lack of funds will force WPA to start eliminating projects by January 26.

Lewis said:

"The announcement that the WPA will close down all its projects beginning January 26 reveals the seriousness of the emergency which is now facing the unemployed in America.

"In the face of this emergency the CIO is asking that the Congress immediately upon convening appropriate not less than one billion dollars for the continuation of WPA up to June 30, 1939.

FACE DISASTER

"This appropriation will do no more than continue the WPA at its current rate of jobs. The CIO is convinced that this is the most immediate duty which faces the Congress. Unless action is taken within the first weeks of January, 3,200,000 American workers and at least ten million human beings who are dependent upon them will face disaster.

"The CIO calls upon its affiliates immediately to mobilize their forces to bring to the attention of each Senator and Congressman the facts of the plight of the American unemployed.

"We believe that Congress, when it knows the facts, will face this emergency in an American way. We believe that Congress will appropriate the funds necessary to carry on the activities of WPA.

"It is the first duty of every CIO member and American citizen to insure the continuation of WPA."

The Pennsylvania labor delega-

Continued on page five

Bay State Council To Meet

Boston. — A call has been issued for the second annual convention of the Massachusetts State Industrial Union Council to be held in Springfield, Mass., Feb. 11 and 12, 1939.

"Despite the obstacles which had to be overcome, we can say today that our organizations have made an enviable place for themselves in the economic and political life of the workers of the Commonwealth," says the call issued by President Michael F. Widman and Secretary-Treasurer Daniel J. Boyle.

Breadlines Ahead?

Will breadline scenes like the one shown above be a common sight throughout the country in the next few months. Yes, say CIO leaders, unless Congress takes quick action to appropriate more funds for WPA.

THE CIO NEWS

Official Weekly Publication of the

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

John L. Lewis ..... President
Philip Murray ..... Vice-President
Sidney Hillman ..... Vice-President
James B. Carey ..... Secretary
John Brophy ..... Director
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What Labor Wants

When CIO organization began to sweep the country, there were many who expressed apprehension as to what labor would do with its new-found power.

All but the worst crack-pots, petrified tories and professional red-baiters, now recognize that the CIO's industrial purposes are just what it always said they were — namely, to establish peaceful collective bargaining for the betterment of the workers' economic conditions.

But there are still Nervous Nellies who say, "Ah, but labor is also getting more political power, and what is it going to do with that?"

To such we recommend a little more extended research than peering under their beds for Bolsheviks, reading Mark Sullivan, or crystal-gazing with the lunatic fringe assembled by the Dies committee. We suggest that they read at least the legislative program adopted by the last CIO convention, and the stated purposes of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

From the CIO legislative program, they will learn that labor is going to use its political power in the next Congress to demand that government contractors be made to abide by the law of the land in respect to collective bargaining; to seek employment for all the jobless; and generally to defend or improve existing social legislation.

But how about labor's more long-range political program?

Well, the most authoritative expression of that is the seven-point program which the executive officers of Labor's Non-Partisan League have just announced they will recommend to the League's coming convention. Briefly it calls for:

1. The right of every American to a job. It points out that "employment and increased national income are prerequisites to the preservation of liberties Americans cherish."
2. Economic security for millions of needy aged.
3. Public health and industrial hygiene, to make available for every American adequate and competent medical care.
4. Policies to put America's production machinery in operation and to merchandise national commodity and crop surplus.
5. In relation to world events, "to protect Americans and sustain American institutions by an intelligent rejuvenation of our maladjusted and stagnated national economy."
6. Opportunity for reduced taxation with the attainment of adequate national income.
7. Resistance to repeal or emasculation of existing labor and general welfare legislation.

This program is meeting an enthusiastic reception in general liberal as well as labor quarters. But if, after reading it, there are still some Nervous Nellies who are in a shiver and a sweat about what labor is going to do with its political power, we suggest that they take an aspirin, get to bed early and if they don't feel better in the morning, call a doctor.

All Alone, So All Alone

In the summer of 1937, when the CIO was increasing its membership so rapidly that it added a cool million to its strength in the space of a few months, many of the papers kept running inspired stories about the CIO "crumbling."

And now, with CIO again making many membership advances along with relative business pick-up, some of the same papers have gratefully swallowed a regular camel of a publicity stunt about textile workers leaving the CIO.

It so happens that hundreds of thousands of textile workers are solidly organized in the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the CIO, 300,000 of them working under TWOC union agreements.

Of all these textile workers, one single individual, a disgruntled former union official, decided to leave the CIO. With the aid of a publicity agent and a mimeograph machine, he tried to make a noise like a union. And without investigating the facts, many of the papers treated him like one—just for the sake of another "crumble."

This individual was promptly fired by the TWOC and repudiated by every one of the officials formerly associated with him, none of whom he had consulted. He has been denounced by every body of textile workers that has had a chance to take action, and anyone who cares to investigate will find that he speaks for himself alone.

Francis Gorman is welcome to continue his solo until his mimeograph crumbles under the strain. But as for the textile workers they are still very much in the CIO, and managing to get along quite nicely without him.

Next!

Looking Ahead

By LEN DE CAUX

New Horizons For Labor

WHEN Junior starts to shave, his fond parents have got to realize that the boy is well on his way to manhood.

Similarly with a labor movement, no matter how gradual its growth and transformation, certain unmistakable signs appear from time to time which throw its transitions into sharp relief.

One such sign of the times, so far as labor is concerned, is the important announcement just made by John L. Lewis on behalf of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

The full significance of this step has not yet impressed itself on the country as a whole. Yet it is as pregnant with possibilities in its way as was the first announcement of the formation of the CIO. And it follows in the logical order of growth the development of the new labor movement to which the CIO gave rise.

The Second Stage

Placing first things first, the CIO has concentrated nearly all of its attention on the primary task of organizing the unorganized.

Only when workers are substantially organized can they have an effective voice in promoting the legislative, political and other general social purposes which they naturally desire to achieve.

But when a measure of success is achieved in this primary task, and solid, permanent, functioning unions are established, labor's growth and development does not stop.

When Junior has reached his full stature, he starts filling out. The new powers of manhood develop within him, and soon he will be playing a man's part in the world of affairs.

The recent CIO convention showed that solid, permanent organization has now been established in many previously unorganized industries. There are still plenty of fields in which all attention must be devoted to union recruiting. But wherever a permanent basis of organization has been laid, a second stage of development has begun.

This second stage includes the consolidation of union strength through Industrial Union Councils, to mobilize labor's power in the various states, for legislative and political as well as economic purposes, and the development of an independent political movement of labor through Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Independent, Not Alone

Just as a real labor union, as distinct from a company union, gives working people independence in dealing with their employers, so political organization based on strong unions enables labor to play an independent role in the political life of the country.

This independent role, in the American scene, does not necessarily mean a new party. But it does mean that labor ceases to be the tail to anyone's kite; that it can advance its own policies as a test of its endorsements; and that it has the organized power to insist upon the political consideration to which it is entitled.

Nor does labor's growing independence mean that it must go it alone. On the contrary, the liberal social policies which it advances are also the goal of other progressive elements, and the unity of all liberal and progressive forces is necessary to secure their enactment.

But when strong union organization leads also to political organization, it means that labor has the power to play its full part as the backbone of the whole liberal movement.

The League's Program

Lewis's League statement signalizes labor's new sense of direction. It indicates some of the uses which labor will make in the next two years of the new powers which have come to it through union organization.

In the first place, the League's membership base is to be broadened so that any American accepting its tenets may join. The forces of the League will be expanded, and a membership drive launched to establish strong organization in states, congressional districts, counties, municipalities and precincts.

Then a representative convention is to be held in the middle of 1939, at which the League will draft the platform on which it will advance candidates of its own or determine its endorsements of existing candidates.

In preparation for the 1940 presidential elections, the League will work within the framework of the Democratic Party to select delegates to the party's national convention. These delegates will work for the nomination of progressive candidates for President and Vice-President.

Finally Lewis put forward, on behalf of the officers of the League, a program of legislative principles, on which the League convention will be asked to make its decision.

This program includes measures for relieving and ending unemployment, for security for the aged, for public health, for general social legislation and for reviving our whole national economy.

A Power for Good

The statement marks the launching of a great new movement on the part of labor. Through it, labor's union strength will be mobilized on the political field as never before. Its voice will be heard, and its power will be felt, in the nomination and election of candidates all the way from the Presidency down to the smallest industrial precinct.

This new movement should bring rejoicing to all true liberals and to all groups such as the farmers which do not have their fair share of the benefits which our civilization makes possible.

Your WPA Job

By Ralph Hetzel, Jr.
CIO Unemployment Director

An Emergency

The WPA will be closed down completely on January 26th—unless Congress takes action before that time. This was the explosive statement which Deputy Administrator Aubrey Williams landed in the middle of a CIO-led Pennsylvania delegation on Wednesday.

President John L. Lewis immediately announced that the CIO would seek a billion-dollar deficiency appropriation from Congress to continue the WPA at least 3,200,000 jobs until June 30, 1939. Immediately following thereafter officials of the House Appropriations Committee announced that they were considering immediate appropriation for the WPA and it is expected that the Administration will soon ask for a definite amount of funds from Congress.

NEED FOR ACTION

In this situation two things are highly important. First, that every resource of the CIO and of those who are supporters of the policy of public works be thrown into the effort to secure a deficiency appropriation of at least a billion dollars.

The responsibility of providing this appropriation now lies in the hands of Congress and of the Administration. Word must be gotten to Congressmen and Administration leaders on how labor and the nation feel about the WPA's desperate situation.

Secondly, it is now clear that any cuts on the WPA are just chickenfeed as far as the total appropriation is concerned. Cuts that could be made in the next month, between now and the time the total appropriation will run out, could save enough money only to continue WPA for three or four more days.

To jeopardize the welfare of hundreds of thousands of Americans for such a slight fiscal advantage is absolutely inexcusable.

CANCEL CUTS

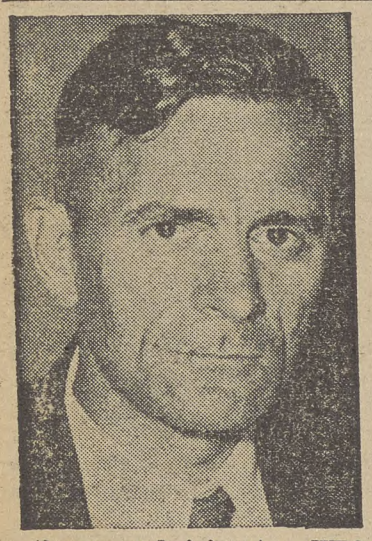
The CIO is taking the position that the WPA should cancel all cuts and hold the rolls intact until a deficiency appropriation is passed. If such an appropriation as the CIO is asking be passed by Congress, it will not be necessary to cut the rolls at all. It is, therefore, wrong to cut the rolls at this time until Congress takes action.

The CIO feels that the only logical procedure now is for the WPA to continue its present rolls and for Congress to appropriate at least a billion dollars to carry its present rolls up to June 30, 1939. To do other than this is to damage the present recovery movement and to cause great human suffering.

Movements are now on foot, not only by the labor movement, but by merchants, professional people and other citizens of communities throughout the country to save the WPA and the countless benefits which it has brought to America.

Lewis Demands Billion For WPA Program

Continued from Page Three



Deputy Administrator WPA Aubrey Williams, who gave out the word that WPA funds are nearly exhausted.

tion to whom Williams broke the news was assured by the WPA official "that we don't like to order reductions at this time of the year, but the truth is that we do not have sufficient funds to carry on after January 26."

Explaining how the shutdowns will occur unless Congress rushes throughout an appropriation, Williams said that "all projects with payrolls ending January 26 will be closed on the 26th, those ending on the 27th will be closed then. Others will follow as their pay days fall due until February 27, when the entire program will shut down."

The present appropriation, whose funds are now almost exhausted, was passed by the last session of Congress after agitation by the CIO and its affiliates for continuance of the WPA program.

League Announces Plans

Continued from Page Three

influence on the presidential choice and platform.

The 1939-40 program of Labor's Non-Partisan League is the logical and essential next step in the progress of the League under the policy laid down when it was founded at the height of the 1936 presidential campaign.

The two fundamental points then agreed to by the 85 per cent of organized labor represented in its ranks were:

1. Re-election of President Roosevelt as its sole 1936 objective.
2. Continuance of the League after the election as an instrumentality for the furtherance of liberalism.

MILLIONS ENROLLED

Under this mandate affirmed by the League's two national conventions of 1936 and 1937, the League has proceeded since with its organizing program. There are enrolled in League units or affiliates today millions of Americans who are the balance of power factor in all industrial areas. Cooperation with farmers has been effected through a formal alliance with the National Farmers' Union.

League organizing in the next two years will place special emphasis on bringing into its ranks farmers and professional, clerical and other white collar workers whose interests are identical with those of organized labor. The League's appeal is extended, as in the past, to all ranks of labor regardless of their affiliation.

CIO Lists Program For Laws

Continued from page three

pushed by the CIO as part of its campaign to aid the working people of the South.

SOCIAL SECURITY

A leading item on the CIO program on unemployment will be a demand for a Congressional study of technological unemployment, in an effort to find the causes and remedies for an increasingly critical national program.

The program on WPA will be announced later, and will follow CIO lines of demanding adequate funds to provide jobs for all unemployed workers.

Legislative campaigns for greater social security for American workers will include:

Expansion of the present social security program to assure adequate benefits for the aged and the unemployed, in addition to the increases recommended by the Social Security Advisory Council.

A Federal health program. The CIO will support a Federal program to make medical and hospital services available to the American people, in line with the recommendations of President Roosevelt's Committee on National Health.

HOUSING

Increased funds for Federal housing will be demanded, to secure decent shelter not only for millions of families now living in slums or sub-standard dwellings, but also for families in the lower middle income groups. The CIO will also demand reduction of the interest rate on HOLC loans and protection against foreclosures by HOLC.

Adequate Federal aid for education will be sought, to provide training for children and youth at present suffering in many areas from inadequate schooling and underpaid, poorly trained teachers.

A Federal arts program to bring cultural advantages to the American people will also be sought from the coming Congress.

On the youth problem, the CIO will demand the extension of present Federal youth aid such as the CCC, the National Youth Administration and WPA, to be maintained under civilian control, together with vocational training and other education under Federal sponsorship.

MARITIME WORKERS

The national office of the CIO, together with the CIO Maritime Commission, Joseph Curran, chairman, will press for laws of interest to maritime workers, centering chiefly on a campaign to maintain and extend union hiring halls and the right of collective bargaining. Both of these rights are at present under severe attack by the U. S. Maritime Commission, which is endeavoring to break the CIO maritime unions in the interests of reactionary shipowners.

The program for the extension of civil service status to Federal employes and improved working conditions will be pressed in cooperation with the United Federal Workers of America.

The final item on the CIO Federal legislative program as at present outlined is the securing of tariff protection for iron ore, to give employment to American ore workers now jobless through foreign imports, particularly by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

The entire program is based on resolutions and decisions of the CIO convention held at Pittsburgh, Pa., and will be presented through Lee Pressman, general counsel, acting on behalf of the CIO Legislative Committee and in co-operation with Labor's Non-Partisan League.

STATE PROGRAM

On the state legislative program which follows the general lines of the Federal program, the CIO has prepared model bills to be sent to CIO organizations in each state. These bills include:

Anti-injunction bill; prohibition against evictions of employes engaged in strikes; complete regulation and control of appointments of deputy sheriffs; complete regulation of private detective agencies; no state contracts to private corporations that do not engage in collective bargaining; regulation for protection of payment of wages.

Protection of exercise of civil liberties; establishment of permanent Civil Liberties Bureau; a model wage-hour law set into the Federal wage-hour legislation; prohibition of use of National Guard in labor disputes and providing for civil damage suits against Governor and Adjutant General as method of preventing abuses; state housing enabling acts to support state housing legislation; unemployment compensation amendments to outstanding legislation to provide greater protection to labor; memorandum urging action to obtain repeal of repressive legislation such as conspiracy and criminal syndicalism acts.

Sen. Mead In Accord

Washington — Sen. - Elect James Mead of New York has placed himself squarely on the record for passage of a law to compell government contractors to obey the Wagner Act.

The new Senator from New York, who was elected with the aid of the American Labor Party and Labor's Non-Partisan League, said he believes the bill should be taken out of committee at once and enacted.

Congressmen Told Of CIO Favor For Wagner Act

WASHINGTON.—Firm reiteration of the stand of the Congress of Industrial Organizations against any changes in the Wagner Labor Relations Act was expressed by Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, in a letter to all Senators and Representatives.

The opposition of the CIO to amendments to the Act was contained in a copy of a resolution passed at the recent Pittsburgh convention and in the pamphlet, "Why the Wagner Act Should NOT be Amended," sent with a covering letter to all Senators and Representatives.

Commenting on the CIO stand on this question, Pressman said:

"The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the Natl. Association of Manufacturers, and President William Green and the Executive Council of the AFL have joined hands in a drive to force amendments to the Wagner Act through the incoming Congress.

WOULD CRIPPLE ACT

"The purpose of these amendments is to cripple the Act and make it useless to organized labor. The Act and its administrative agency, the Natl. Labor Relations Board, have been of great assistance to American labor in the past three years. Under the Act, labor has made its greatest strides towards organization and collective bargaining.

"Any meddling with the Act and any restrictions placed on its administration would present a serious danger to the continuance of this progress.

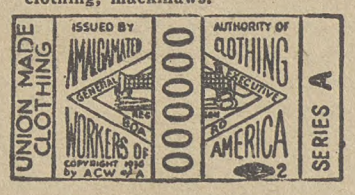
CIO SUPPORTS DEMAND *for* Amalgamated Label On Clothing

The Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations unanimously adopted a resolution in support of the union label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The resolution reads:—

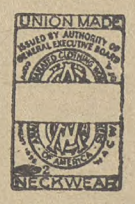
"Resolved, that this Convention of the CIO go on record as urging all members of its affiliated organizations to demand the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America label on all men's and boys' apparel in daily wear and work clothing of all kinds and to refuse to buy articles of apparel not so labeled."

Men's, Boys, children's suits, overcoats, pants, men's uniforms, sheep-lined leather and sport clothing, mackinaws.



—ON—
Overalls, Work Clothes, Work Shirts

Neckties



Men's, Boys' shirts, pajamas, underwear, white duck clothing, children's wash suits.

Gloves

The Amalgamated label is a guarantee that the product was made by Amalgamated members who enjoy union standards of wages and hours, and that the product is of the best workmanship.

Make sure that the Amalgamated label is on the coat, on the pants, on the vest and on every article of men's and boys' wearing apparel.

Rhode Island CIO Forms Council

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Rhode Island joined the growing list of states which now have permanent CIO Industrial Union Councils, when a convention was held in Pawtucket Dec. 18.

A temporary council had been functioning in the state, but the convention was called to adopt a constitution and legislative program, to elect officers, and generally to establish the council on a permanent basis as the representative of all CIO unions in the state.

The growing strength of the CIO in Rhode Island was reflected in the representative character of the delegates. Among the unions represented by close to 70 delegates were the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Steel Workers Organizing Committee, United Bakery Workers, Federation of Dyers, and delegates were also present from the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

WIDMAN SPEAKS

Michael F. Widman, New England CIO director, presided at the convention until officers were elected. He pointed out that this was the fourth state council to be formed in New England. Massachusetts, Maine and Connecticut already have functioning councils. He also stressed the importance of winning state legislation along lines of the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the wage-hour bill.

The national CIO was represented by Len De Caux, editor of the CIO News. "The establishment of state councils reflects the stability and permanence of the CIO, now that it has functioning unions in most of the previously unorganized industries," he said.

SEES POLITICAL GAINS

"This consolidation of union strength and increased legislative activity represents the second phase of CIO development." De Caux described the plans announced by Chairman John L. Lewis to expand Labor's Non-Partisan League as " a great forward step" in making labor's strength effective on the political field.

Adelard Gingras of the TWOC was elected president of the Rhode Island Council and Anne Masoli of the United Office and Professional Workers, secretary-treasurer. In addition, eight vice-presidents were elected, representing the affiliated unions.

Joseph Mayo, Rhode Island subregional director of the CIO, Charles W. Ervin and Leo Krzycki of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Frank Manning, New England TWOC director, were among the prominent speakers who addressed the convention and the enthusiastic mass meeting which was held in the evening.

RAP GORMAN

The convention went on record condemning the activities of Francis J. Gorman, president of the Textile Workers, after a number of delegates had denounced his attempt to split the textile workers' ranks.

The legislative program adopted called for presentation of a state wages and hours bill and a state labor relations bill to the Rhode Island legislature, and for legislation to make possible a state housing program under the United States Housing Act.

Resolutions were also adopted opposing any amendment to the Wagner Act, calling for extra pay for night workers and the prohibition of night work for women after 10 P. M., denouncing Nazi persecution of Catholics and Jews, and calling for expansion of existing social security legislation.

Brophy Back From West

Washington — CIO Director John Brophy returned to Washington this week after a two-week visit to the west coast, where he had addressed the national convention of the United Cannery, Argricultural, Packing and Allied Workers in San Francisco.

Brophy also conferred with the executive board of the California Industrial Union Council. Representatives of the rubber and auto unions were promised, and full cooperation with the council was promised by all groups.

"You Can't Print That!"

Here's some news that's real news—

but it may never appear in the news columns of any paper!

IT MAY NEVER appear because out *free press* is controlled by powerful, anonymous men who dictate what gets into print. There are few newspapers which do not deliberately suppress or distort news. Even those who make sincere efforts to present the news without bias too often lapse from their good intentions.

Lords of the Press, the new book by the author of *You Can't Print That!*, is an unsparing analysis of the owners of the leading newspapers, their personalities, policies and practices... showing to what extent our public press is free, bought, yellow, vicious or scared. *But it is more that an expose!* Virginia Kirkus says it is "as sensational and more frightening than *America's Sixty Families*" but, she adds, "the final section, one of the most important, points out what the man in the street can do about it."

This is a challenging and exciting book — as shocking and direct as a bullet! If you believe what appears in print—or distrust what does—you owe it to yourself to read this book and act on it.

Read what others say about it: "Candidate for the most sensational book of the season."—*Donald Gordon.* "Brave, well-informed, wholesome."—*Book-of-the-Month Club News.* "A grand job." —*Charles Beard.* "By all means read it!"—*Walter Winchell.*

LORDS OF THE PRESS

by George Seldes

author of YOU CAN'T PRINT THAT!

416 pages. indexed. $3.00

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PROOFS FROM NEW YORK Herald Tribune

• PLEASE READ ENTIRE PROOF BEFORE YOU APPROVE •

Substantiating charges made by George Seldes in his book, Lords of the Press, the New York Herald Tribune refused to print this ad even after submitting proofs of it to the book's publisher. The Seldes book tells how the daily press distorts the news.

Dies to File Report Jan. 3

Continued from page three

Neither was the fact mentioned that one of his "ace" investigators, who had prepared much of the anti-CIO material for the Congressman, had served an apprenticeship as a labor spy and a ballyhoo artist for anti-Semitic organizations.

WITNESS IN DUTCH

Nor did he refer to the fact that Jake Spolansky, Detroit deputy sheriff who tried to slander the United Automobile Workers of America, and Gov. Frank Murphy, was discharged from his position early this month for using his office to obtain money illegally.

None of the speeches alluded to the fact that Harper Knowles, West Coast vigilante who unblushingly called the governor-elect of California a "red" has dropped out of sight rather than appear before the La Follette civil liberties committee, now investigating evidence on the west coast.

FASCISTS PRESENT

Not a word did he say about the recent banquet in the Hotel Biltmore in New York at which two admitted agents of foreign Fascist governments were on the list of sponsors.

Among them were James Wheeler-Hill, a leading figure in the German-American Bund, Nazi organization in this country. At Wheeler-Hill's table sat Fritz Kuhn, leading Nazi in the United States.

Others at the banquet crowd came from almost equally reactionary groups.

The gathering of Tories declared in a resolution "that the work of the Dies Committee go on as the most vital single project before the Congress of the United States."

Indications that the Congressmen themselves place less faith in the importance of the Dies Committee were evident in Washington this week. Chief among them was the fact that Dies, who once had talked about asking for another quarter of a million dollars to continue his task, has brought down his estimate to $100,000.

Lewis Lists Aims of Labor League

Full Text Of Statement

It is essential that all the liberal and progressive forces of the country unite to maintain and extend the economic and political gains of recent years for the preservation of democracy.

1. Effective January 1, 1939, the membership of Labor's Non-Partisan League will be broadened to include and accept all workers by hand or brain. Any American approving its tenets may join.

2. Concurrently the League will conduct a campaign to increase its membership in all key states. The present structural framework will be expanded in states, congressional districts, counties, municipalities and precincts. Headquarters and field staffs will be augmented for this purpose.

3. In midyear of 1939 a national convention of the League will be held in a city to be later designated. The convention will be composed of

a. Delegates from League units in all states; and

b. National labor organizations; and

c. Delegates from co-operating progressive organizations.

4. The purposes of the convention will be:

a. To authorize the League membership and candidates designated by the League to work within the framework of the Democratic Party in the selection of delegates to the National Convention of the Democratic Party in 1940; and

b. To draft a national platform and define the issues upon which the League candidates will contest for selection as delegates; and

c. To authorize League units to support or oppose incumbent or candidate congressmen, or other lesser public officials or candidates, with relation to their attitude to the national platform of the League; and

d. To provide for the financing of the League program through internal revenue and the acceptance of contributions from the public at large; and

e. To authorize delegates to the Democratic National Convention to work for the nomination of progressive candidates for the office of President and Vice-President.

5. With respect to the national platform of labor, to be enunciated at its convention of 1939, and the issues to be brought to the attention of the nation, the executive officers of the League will recommend, with other subjects, consideration of the following:

I. The fundamental problem of employment and the inherent right of every American to a job. Unemployment is the malignant enemy of progress, social welfare and political stability. Employment and increased national income are prerequisities to the preservation of liberties Americans cherish.

II. Economic security for the millions of Americans who are dispossessed, because of their ages, from substantial participation in the nation's internal economy, and who are unable to find employment in modern industry. Competent maintenance of Americans so dispossessed would make this population group an economic asset, and utilize machine advantage and productivity to shorten the life period of gainful service in industry.

Seven-Point Program

III. Public health and industrial hygiene. To make available for every American adequate and competent medical care. Workers in industry are entitled to the protection of modern methods and devices so as to minimize the ravages of occupational accidents and disease, lengthen the lives of the workers and reduce the cost of production.

IV. To enunciate policies designed to put America's production machinery in operation and to merchandise national commodity and crop surplus.

V. To take cognizance of world events and the impact of world economic forces upon American life, and to protect Americans and sustain American institutions by an intelligent rejuvenation of our maladjusted and stagnated national economy.

VI. Taxes. The budget balances itself when the nation goes to work. With attainment of adequate national income comes opportunity for reduced taxation, rationally adjusted to meet the country's requirements.

VII. To resist the repeal or emasculating amendment of existing statutory enactments defining the rights of labor and safeguarding the welfare of the population.

Lewis Calls For Support of Councils

WASHINGTON.—John L. Lewis, president of the CIO, sent out a call this week to all affiliates of the CIO to support existing Industrial Union Councils and to move promptly and vigorously to set up Councils in areas "where a reasonable union basis for a Council exists."

The call, sent out in the form of a circular letter to CIO units throughout the nation, described the Councils as having "an important function to perform if the CIO program is to be adequately advanced," and cited the section of the constitution ratified at Pittsburgh that directs affiliation to these bodies by international and local industrial unions.

AID CIO PROGRAM

"The 180 Councils already in existence in state, county, city or other areas have ably assisted in pushing the aims of the CIO thus far," Lewis's letter said.

"These Councils are a power in forwarding a legislative program in city, state or nation, but they are all too few and cover only a fraction of the national area.

"Several hundred more Councils must be established in the next few months so that the full power of the CIO may be brought into play."

President Lewis also pointed out that the Councils can do much "for their respective areas in coordinating the activities of the local unions in their several industries and in maintaining and expanding gains already won.

"They can assist in organizing the unorganized and in wining more decent living and working conditions. Through their united action they can press more effectively for the protection of such legislation as the Wagner Act and for further social betterment such as decent housing, a national health program, adequate security for old age, sickness and unemployment."

MANDATE TO CIO

In conclusion, Lewis described the section of the CIO constitution on Councils as "a mandate to all CIO affiliates to support existing Councils by membership representation and to move promptly and vigorously to set up Councils in both state and city where a reasonable union basis for a Council exists."

"In doing so, you will strengthen the whole CIO movement and increase its power and influence in both economic and legislative affairs in the several communities and in the nation.

"Let us move forward toward the completion of the CIO program."

Government Probes Death of 20 Workers In Nova Scotia Mine

By WILLIAM THOMAS

Sydney Mines, N. S. — As this mining camp mourned its dead, the federal and provincial governments began an investigation into the underground accident which took 20 lives and caused severe injuries to two-score more on Dec. 6 in the Princess Colliery. The colliery is operated by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Corporation.

The Sydney Mines local of the United Mine Workers of America has named a committee to aid in the investigation. The union is demanding that all evidence tending to show negligence on the part of the company be presented at the inquiry.

Sixteen miners were killed outright and four more died in the hospital from injuries sustained when a steel cable controlling a rake of mine cars snapped with the cars careening dizzily down a steep slope to be shattered against the mine wall.

The fatal accident took place on the first day that a new ruling went into effect which stopped a $1 bonus, which 200 men who descended on the 6 a. m. trip previously received.

Many of the early starters came later on the day of the accident and traveled with the rest of the shift. As a result the cars became overloaded as over 100 extra men were forced to squeeze into the wooden cars.

There were no brakes on the car.

LUCKY TO ESCAPE

Thomas Casey, chief mines inspector, after an initial investigation marvelled "how any of those men on the rake escaped." The accident was the worst in years.

Meanwhile two days later seven miners lost their lives in the Bell-Johnstone asbestos mine in Thetford Mines, Que., when several hundred tons of rock, loosened by dynamite, crashed down on a mine crew.

The mine is controlled by the Keasby-Mattison Corporation, a Pennsylvania firm.

Sydney Mines authorities have issued a public appeal for funds to aid the distressed families of the accident victims. The first to respond was international headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America which wired $2,000.

Attend Council Sessions

Leaders of the CIO Arkansas-Oklahoma Industrial Union Council, who attended sessions at the second convention of the body last week. Front row, left to right: G. Mikel, David Fowler, J. Kimberling; second row; C. A. Flake, Frances Milton, Frank Manning, Jim Bell, Nona Grace and Sam Richards; third row; J. B. Longtoft, Fred Howell, Gobel Cravens and Tony McTeer.

Southwest CIO Meet Called One of Best; Report Many Gains

FORT SMITH, Ark.—The convention of the Arkansas-Oklahoma CIO Industrial Union Council held here December 18-19 with 226 delegates and a thousand visitors in attendance, was declared by newspapers and old-time labor men to be the largest and one of the most enthusiastic labor meetings ever held in the Southwest.

The convention voted to divide the present joint Council for Arkansas-Oklahoma into two separate state councils, and a constitution for the Arkansas Council was adopted, drawn up in conformity with recommendations made at the CIO Pittsburgh convention.

A special convention to set up the Oklahoma Council is to be held Jan. 17, 1939. David Fowler, CIO regional director and president during the past year for the joint state council, agreed to act as president for the Oklahoma Council until the convention. Jim Johnson was chosen secretary-treasurer.

OFFICERS

Officers elected to head the new Arkansas Council were: Roy Ledbetter, president; Ed Epping, vice-president, and A. L. Struble, secretary-treasurer.

The officers' report and a number of resolutions were passed unanimously by the delegates, who also concurred in all resolutions passed at the CIO national convention.

A telegram of greeting from CIO President John L. Lewis was hailed with loud cheers. Speakers included Paul W. Fuller, president of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers; Oscar Ameringer, editor of the American Guardian; Tom Cheek, president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union; Rabbi Samuel Teitelbaum; Luther Langston and Roy Askew, both of the International Typographical Union; Harry Melvin, deputy commissioner of the Arkansas Department of Labor; Mayor Jim Jordan, of Fort Smith, and J. B. Lovett.

REPORT GAINS

In the Officers' Report, delegates were informed of a number of contracts won by the CIO in Arkansas and Oklahoma. In Fort Smith, Ark., an agreement covering 2,300 workers in the furniture industry was signed by the United Furniture Workers.

Members of the union were formerly affiliated with the AFL, but withdrew following a lost strike conducted by the AFL union, which members claimed was not properly supported.

At Bartlesville, Okla., contracts covering 500 workers were signed by the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, and in Oklahoma City, agreements were signed with the KOMA radio station. The United Retail & Wholesale Workers union signed up 20 stores in Tulsa, Okla., the report also stated, and contracts covering a number of workers in the creosote and other small industries were signed in Panama, Okla.

All these contracts, the report declared, were won without the necessity of calling any strikes. Since the bi-state council was set up in May, 1937, no CIO union in either Arkansas or Oklahoma has called a strike, the report pointed out.

Insurance Firm To Sign CIO Pact

Philadelphia, Pa.—The National Life and Accident Insurance Co. has agreed to recognize Insurance Guild Local 22 of the United Office and Professional Workers as a collective bargaining agency.

At the same time the company agreed to enter into a written contract within 60 days.

Recognition of the insurance union—the first in the Philadelphia area—followed two days of hearings before the State Labor Relations Board. The union later agreed to withdraw its charges.

Strike Closes Press Wireless

San Francisco—A strike by the American Communications Assn., CIO, has closed the plant of Press Wireless, Inc. here.

The union rejected a proposal for settlement offered by the firm as "nothing but a yellow-dog contract." Press Wireless is owned in part by publishers of several San Francisco newspapers, and handles news dispatches for the publications.

Marine Engineers Plan 63rd Meeting

Washington—The National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association has issued an official call for the sixty-third convention to be held at the Hotel Hamilton here beginning January 16, 1939.

The fifth oldest labor organization in the country, the MEBA held its first convention in Cleveland, February 26, 1875. It is the oldest national organization of marine engineers in the United States, and has subordinate associations located in all the principal sea, river and lake ports.

In August 1937, the MEBA joined the CIO, at which time it had more than 6,500 members.

The convention call is signed by S. J. Hogan, president and A. L. Jones, secretary-treasurer.

Shoe Workers Win; Hoffman Works In Vain

Westminster, Md. — Two members of the United Shoe Workers who were fired from their jobs for union activity last year, received a total of $2,100 in back pay through an agreement reached by the union, the Labor Board and the Muskin Shoe Co.

Reinstatement was also offered but the two men had in the meantime secured other jobs which they did not wish to leave.

The case received nationwide publicity some months ago when Rep. Clare Hoffman of Michigan, dyed-in-the-wool redbaiter and foe of the Wagner Act, distributed anti-CIO pamphlets for the company in order to defy the Labor Board.

Seek Extension of Social Security Act

Council Urges Benefits For 15,000,000 More

WASHINGTON.—A series of sweeping changes in the Social Security Act, designed to render it more useful to American workers and extend its jurisdiction to an additional 15,000,000 people was recommended this week by the Advisory Council on Social Security.

The council, appointed months ago by the Social Security Board and the Senate Finance Committee, follows out recommendations which have been made from time to time by the CIO.

The recommendations adopted, CIO representatives said, constituted the minimum demands to which business representatives on the council would agree.

Nevertheless, CIO leaders warned that many more improvements are needed, and that labor should not halt its efforts to gain more liberal benefit payments.

Vice-President Philip Murray, Chairman Harvey Fremming of the Social Security Committee and Lee Pressman, general counsel, represented the CIO on the council, which also had members from the AFL, from business and from the public.

Outstanding among the council's opinions was the recommendation that social security benefits be extended immediately to two million employes of non-profit religious, charitable and educational institutions, to 400,000 seamen and to a like number of employes of banks.

FARM, DOMESTIC WORKERS

By 1940, the council said, six million farm workers and six million domestic employes should be also included. If the recommendations are followed, the number of workers covered by social security would rise to about 57 million.

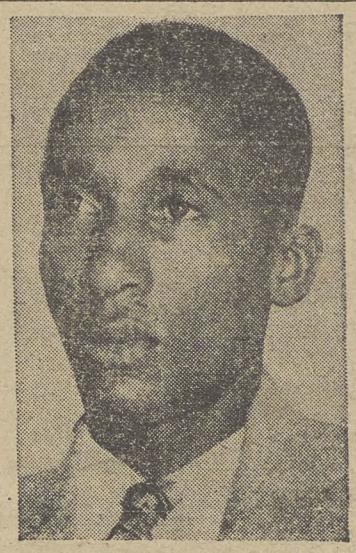
Declaring that the "family unit" should be the chief concern of the social security law, the council suggested that the law be amended to increase by 50% the old age benefits for those who have dependents.

The council devoted much of its attention to methods of financing the program, and suggested that at some future date, perhaps in 1960, the federal government might contribute an amount to the fund equal to that paid in by workers and employers.

SEEKS UNITY

Winston-Salem, N. C.—E. L. Sandefur, CIO regional director for the Carolinas, has called upon AFL and CIO unions and the railway brotherhoods to form a united legislative committee.

Wins Case



Lloyd Gaines of St. Louis, who won his case against discrimination in the University of Missouri law school and thereby helped other Negroes in their campaign to win decent educational facilities. The court told the university either to admit him or provide equal facilities elsewhere.

There's Nothing Dead About Cemetery Union!

NEW YORK—Proving that there's nothing dead about their union, CIO cemetery workers this week signed a contract with the Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn and won major benefits for the union's 400 members.

Under the terms of the contract the cemetery, which is exempted as a non-profit organization for payment of state social security taxes, will nevertheless contribute its payroll taxes to provide old age, unemployment benefit and other social security benefits for its employes.

Another precedent set by the contract is a provision for full pay to grave diggers, gardeners and other outdoor employes in the event that their work is stayed or marred by rain or other inclement weather.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO regional director here, announced the signing of the contract for Local 293, United Cemetery Workers.

Other provisions call for the payment of a $5.50-a-day wage scale for grave diggers, time and a half for overtime and Sunday work, and recognition of the CIO local as the sole bargaining agency.

Tobacco Workers Place 'Old Gold' On Unfair List

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio. — Workers throughout the nation were urged this week to place the products of the P. Lorillard Co. on their "unfair to labor" list.

The appeal was made by the Pioneer Tobacco Workers Local Industrial Union 55, CIO, which conducted a strike at the company's plant here last October.

Beaten temporarily when the notorious labor-baiting governor of Ohio, Martin L. Davey, called out the militia to smash the picket line which the union had maintained for a month, the company's employes are remaining loyal to their local.

Every effort of the union to bargain collectively with the management over a period of 16 months was given the run-around by company officials in the executive offices in New York City.

BACKED BY CIO

The Pittsburgh convention of the CIO praised the "courageous and determined stand" of the strikers, and called upon the company to meet with its workers. Meanwhile the National Labor Relations Board, which already has certified the union to be the proper bargaining representative, is continuing its efforts to have the company forced to obey the law.

The company's best-known brands include Old Gold and Sensation cigarettes; Briggs, Union Leader and Ripple smoking tobaccos; Beechnut, Bagpipe and Havana Blossom chewing tobaccos, and Muriel and Rock Ford cigars.

Pearl Button Center Goes CIO

MUSCATINE, Ia. (FP)—The capital of the nation's pearl button industry is now an organized city with nearly 40 per cent of its families unionized. Eleven of the 12 major plants in this Iowa community of 17,000 population granted recognition to Local 289 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers prior to an NLRB election in the 12th plant.

The ACW won a favorable vote from about 900 workers before the final election, nearly 700 of them in the four largest plants, Hawkeye, McKee, Pennant and Iowa Pearl.

Remaining was the Automatic Button Co., only Muscatine firm which emphasizes the newer plastic button. Success here would mean jurisdiction over about 2,000 workers.

For years the center of the U. S. fresh water pearl button industry, Muscatine in recent years suffered from the depression and the encroachments of the plastic and salt water button companies, the latter centered in Rochester, N. Y.

There are five other cities near Muscatine, all on the Mississippi river or its tributaries, which also manufacture buttons from clam shells.

Oil Union Gets Closed Shop Pact

Shidler, Okla.—The first closed shop contract in the oil industry of this state has been signed between the Oil Workers International Union, CIO, and the Coralena Oil Co. of Tulsa, Okla.

The company has also agreed to sign a closed shop contract covering its employees in Kansas, when the CIO union can show that it has 51 per cent of them signed up.

Terms of the Oklahoma contract provide: 40-hour, five-day week; no change in rate of pay except by negotiations between the union and the company, after 30 days written notice of desire to change; strict adherence to seniority rights, vacations with pay on the basis of one week for a year's service, and two weeks for two years.

All employees must belong to the union. Throughout the term of the contract, strikes and lockouts are prohibited.

Quebec's 'Padlock' Law

Deprives People of Old Rights

Washington—Fascism, having already won a foothold in the province of Quebec, may soon spread into other Canadian regions unless checked by the strengthening of democracy, Col. R. L. Calder, Canadian Civil Liberties Union official, warned a conference held in this city recently.

"It is particularly true to say that in the Province of Quebec, the ordinary citizen is free only by tolerance," Calder said.

"Our whole system of legal defences which the citizen has to protect his essential rights of freedom, such as the right of free speech, the right of opinion, the right of assembly and the right of association, have been turned down. In its place has been set up a series of legislative enactments by which Fascism in essence has been set up."

AIMED AT OWNER

The device used to bring this about, Calder explained, is the Padlock Act, "which ostensibly aims at the suppression of Communistic propaganda by depriving the owner and the tenant for one year of the use of the premises in which that propaganda is alleged to have been committed."

But, he pointed out, information against a person can be given secretly and anonymously to the police authorities, so that the owner of "padlocked" property may never know who brought the charges against him.

NO DEFINITION

The act itself is studded with the words "communism," "communistic propaganda" and "Bolshevist propaganda"—but nowhere in the law is there a definition of the terms. Thus the act can be used—and has been used—to hamper the activities of labor and liberal organizations.

"Under this Act," Calder continued, "citizens' houses have been padlocked. Other citizens' houses have been broken into without search warrant. Men have been arrested, photographed, finger-printed, third-degreed and freed without explanation or redress. Tons of literature of the most innocuous character have been seized.

"Although the act does not contemplate the seizure of anything but literature, private correspondence has been rifled, mail bags appropriated, extracts from the correspondence thus taken have been published, torn from their context with lying coments."

PRESS IS SILENT

Why have the people allowed this to happen?

"Because," the speaker declared, "they have no opportunity to judge the legislation or to demand its revocation because of a cordon of silence of the press and the radio."

Meanwhile, he added, along with this dictatorial legislation, there exists an "avowed Fascist movement" which is apparently growing stronger.

"One of their leaders recently predicted that in 1940 they would be strong enough to march upon the Dominion capital at Ottawa," he recounted. "Most Canadians laugh at this as most Germans laughed at Hitler. Nevertheless, this possibility of a Fascist establishment spells danger to the whole of the western hemisphere."

Cannery Union Re-Elects Henderson

By MIRIAM ALLEN DeFORD

SAN FRANCISCO. — President Donald Henderson of the United Cannery, Agricultural Packing & Allied Workers was re-elected to office as the union brought its second national convention to a close in this city.

Some 175 delegates, representing 125,000 members, attended the sessions. Michael Howard of Baltimore, Md., was elected secretary-treasurer.

In a move to tighten the union's organizational structure, the number of members on the executive was sharply reduced.

Crop and industry section reports took up most of the closing days of the convention.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions passed by the convention gave honorary membership in the UCAPAWA to Tom Mooney, condemned the Dies Committee, backed Harry Bridges in his fight against deportation, called for citizenship rights for Filipinos residing in the United States, asked for the right of collective bargaining as a prerequisite to federal subsidies to farmers under the sugar act, suggested appointment by the United States of a representative of agricultural labor at the International Labor Office in Geneva, pledged continued cooperation with the Farmers Union, and asked for the lifting of the arms embargo on Loyalist Spain.